The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV......NO. 7197. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1874.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GOV. DIX AT AUBURN.

WARM RECEPTIONS AT THE STATIONS ON THE WAY.

VISIT OF INSPECTION TO THE STATE PRISON AND THE INSANE ASYLUM—INTERESTING INTERVIEWS WITH THE "VEILED MURDERESS," KATE STODDARD, MINNIE DAVIS, AND FRANK WALWORTH—SERENADE IN THE EVENING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 9.—At noon to-day Gov. Dix, accompanied by Controller Hopkins, Generals Wood, Morris, Kilburn, Knox, Stonehouse, N. Gano Dunn, R. H. King, and Colonels De Kay and Hopkins, left Syracuse in a special car for Auburn. The trip here, like the others, was marked by the warm welcome given by the people at every way station. It was not until the arrival of the train at this place that the real business of the day might be said to have begun. It is true that the journey here was characterized by unusual demonstrations, but the depot at Auburn was literally crammed with people of every age and station. Gov. Dix was waited on by the Mayor, Charles N. Ross, and the following gentlemen, who had constituted themselves a Reception Committee to escort his Excellency to the platform that had been erected near the track: James S. Seymour, Richard Steele, John H. Chedell, Henry Wells, E. M. Martin, Daniel Hewson, William B. Woodin, William H. Seward, Josiah Barber, Harmon Woodruff, D. M. Osborne, William Allen, Charles L. Sheldon, W. T. Graves, William C. Beardsley, L. E. Carpenter, George N. Lounsbury, Adam Miller, Benjamin Ashby, Alexander McCrea, John E. Leonard, H. J. Sartwell, James G. Knapp, B. J. Ives, Patrick Hickey, David M. Dunning, W. H. Meaker, Cyrus Wheeler, Jr., H. M. Howlitt, C. G. Starke, F. G. Day, A. H. Goss, William C. Barber, Henry Tompkins, F. L. Griswold, C. P. Burr, David P. Wallace, H. N. Lockwood, G. C. Platner, David B. McNeil, E. D. Clapp, B. B. Snow, Daniel C. Goodrich, Wadsworth Hollister, E. H. Avery, J. F. Terrill, P. H. Myers, David Wright, E. E. Marvine, Charles Carpenter, John W. Haight, C. G. Briggs, S. Titus, Gilbert Nichols, D. H. Armstrong, James R. Cox, Dr. Charles Hawley, Dr. Samuel W. Boardman, Rev. H. F. Hikok, Rev. W. H. Annable, John P. Mosher, Charles Standart, George Casey, S. L. Bradley, C. H. Merriman, S. C. Lester, John T. Pingree, John K. Tallman, Nelson Fitch, William Shapcott, Michael S. Myers, Nelson Beardsley, Elmore P. Ross, E. B. Morgan, Christopher Morgan, Theodore M. Pomeroy, Charles W. Pomeroy, C. C. Dwight, Sylvester Willard, William J. Moses, A. G. Beardsley, William Hills, Abjiah Fitch, E. S. Fearing, Theodore P. Case, Miles Perry, Rufus Sargent, C. S. Burtis, W. H. Carpenter, Sidney Mead, Judge Sheldon, Horatio Robinson, Jr., Amos T. Carpenter, John B. Strong, Joseph Meller, J. T. M. Davie, David H. Schoonmaker, Charles Bemis, James Osborn, Eli Gallup, John Olmstead, J. P. Bailey, B. C. Smith, H. R. Pomeroy, L. W. Nye, Charles F. Durston, Orlando Lewis, T. J. Kennedy, W. G. Wise, George W. Peck, Kendrick Vail, Theodore Dimon, E. H. Groot, Paul C. Woodruff, John S. Fowler, J. Frederick Dennis, George J. Letchworth, Horatio Robinson, H. W. Andrews, R. C. Steel, E. R. Fay, H. T. Cook, Charles E. Swift, B. F. Hall, C. P. Williams, C. S. Beardsley, Jr., Dr. John Brainard, Dr. William H. Maynard, Dr. E. A. Huntington, Dr. J. M. Laughlin, James E. Tyler, M. L. Browne, George E. Barber, Warren A. Warden, George Barber, William C. Van Vechten, O. F. Knapp, W. H. Vantuyel, E. P. K. Smith, Charles A. Myers, Gen. John N. Knapp, Major L. E. Carpenter, and Major W. G. Wise, conducted the Governor to the Platform and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. When quiet was restored the Mayor addressed him in these words:

> In behalf of the many here assembled, in behalf of every citizen of Auburn, I tender to you, as Governor of our great Empire State, and to your staff, a most hearty welcome. Custom has made it almost a duty of your office to inspect yearly the important public institutions located here, and Auburn has never failed to show the Chief Magistrate of this State the regard befitting the worthy and distinguished gentlemen who have preceded you; but to no one of them has it ever shown a deeper respect and a higher admiration than it does now accord to you.

Gov. Dix replied as follows:

> MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN: I am very much obliged to you for this cordial and unexpected reception. I say unexpected, for I had no intimation of it until I was leaving Syracuse an hour ago. I am here for the purpose of looking into the condition of the State institution within your corporate limits, and with the intention of doing so quietly and without observation. But in these days of telegraphic communication no one is secure from detection, and at the very moment when he thinks he is safe he may find himself confronted with the ministers of the law, or, as I am now, in the presence of kind friends assembled to make him a tender of their hospitalities. But, fellow-citizens, I beg you to be assured that your welcome is none the less gratifying for being unexpected. My chief object in visiting the western part of the State was to examine the condition of the National Guard. The weather has been very unfavorable for military exercises, and your excellent regiment and the other military corps belonging to the splendid division which I reviewed yesterday, were subjected to as much inconvenience from the elements as if they had been in actual service. The intervals between these inspections I have devoted, in company with the Controller of the State, and if he were not present, I would add our able and indefatigable Controller, in visiting institutions which are receiving pecuniary aid from the State. They consist of asylums for idiots who are infirm of mind from birth, or the insane whose intellects are disordered by the excitement of life acting upon nervous organizations, and the undeserving classes who, by the offenses against the good order of society and the lives and property of their fellow-citizens, have fallen under the condemnation and restraints of the law. There has been much that is painful in these visitations, but it is consoling and gratifying to observe what the State has done for these unfortunate classes. Even our criminals have, as you know, ample provision made for their comfort as well as their wants, and thus punishment is so tempered with mercy that it becomes a mere restraint of freedom. The first suggestion which presents itself on visiting your city is that it was the residence and home of one of the most eminent of American statesmen, whose great services at the most critical period in the life of the nation have become a part of its imperishable history. Judging others by myself, I believe that I may say that we are conscious of an influence which is more easily felt than described, when we are amid the familiar scenes in which those who were above the common level of their age have lived and moved and fought out the battle of life with honor to themselves and their country. But I must not consume your time or my own by pursuing this train of thought. I come here to perform an act of strictly official duty, and now, with your permission, I will take leave of you and enter at once upon its performance.

After the address the Governor, accompanied by his staff and the Reception Committee, left the platform and proceeded to the State Prison across the way, followed by a cheering multitude. The portals were hung with bunting, and the ponderous gate swung back slowly as if reluctant to let the pardoning power within them. The Warden, Major Carpenter, and the other officials met the party and escorted them to the upper rooms of their quarters, where the members of the Warden's family were introduced to the visitors. Lunch followed, and then a long and close inspection of the prison and the inmates, some of whom spoke to the Governor, ever on the same theme—release or commutation. He heard them good naturedly, but held out no hope. The work-shops and hospital were next visited.

The Governor then went to the Insane Asylum. Here he was introduced to Harriet Robinson, known as the "Veiled Murderess" of Troy, who was convicted many years ago of killing her husband. She is a remarkably prepossessing woman, still in the prime of life, and extremely courteous. She welcomed the Governor, and congratulated him on his fair prospects for re-election. Kate Stoddard, of Brooklyn notoriety, next received and shook hands with him. He asked her how she was and how she liked the place. She replied that she was as well as could be expected, but that time hung heavily on her hands. She retains all the sad beauty which wrought her misfortune, but seemed to be as contented as the circumstances would permit. Minnie Davis, of Albany, was another interesting patient spoken to. She was convicted some time ago of a State Prison offense, but developing serious symptoms of insanity, was confined in the asylum, where she now is. After her introduction to Gov. Dix she besought a few minutes' conversation with him, saying: "I am not so ill as I have been, and have aged parents who sadly miss me. If you would permit me to return to them, Sir, to soothe the last days of their lives, I would be happy, and I am sure I should get well. Will you let me, Sir?" She held the Governor's right hand in both of hers and looked beseechingly into his face. She bears an excellent character in the prison, hence His Excellency's reply: "When I go home I will examine your case and see what I can do.." Fervently came from her pale lips the words: "O, thank you, Sir, and may God grant you peace." The party then left the corridor occupied by these unhappy yet peculiarly fascinating women and pretty young girls, whose history, in many instances, is writen in blood-red characters. They rose and courtesied most gracefully to the retiring gentlemen, and quietly resumed the occupation which had engaged their attention prior to our entry. Frank Walworth was likewise called on by Gov. Dix, who was assured that the young man was rapidly recovering his health. Indeed, the prisoner said that physically he was as well as he could desire.

The Governor returned to the waiting-room and looked over the list of prisoners recommended to him for executive clemency. He patiently and carefully listened to the circumstances related as extenuating and commendatory by the officers, and while weighing every word, gave no sign of approval or disapproval. He merely remarked once, where a man's intoxication at the time he committed the crime was quoted as in mitigation of the offense, that drunkenness was only a reason for the man's complete service of the time for which he had been sentenced. The members of the staff left the Governor engaged in this business, and went out to the Seward mansion.

In the evening the distinguished guests of this pleasant city dined at Gen. Knapp's. The reunion was strictly social, as there were at the table only Gov. Dix, Rev. Charles Hawley, Mayor Ross, Gen. Knapp, Hon. W. H. Seward, Jr., Controller Hopkins, Gen. D. P. Wood, Hon. D. M. Osborne, Gen. Morris, Gen. Kilburn Knox, Gen. Stonehouse, Gen. R. H. King, Gen. N. Gano Dunn, Col. De Kay, and Col. H. Hopkins.

After dinner the elegant parlors were filled with the leading people of this vicinity, and while the introductions were going forward the Forty-ninth Regiment's band marched on to the lawn, accompanied by the majority of the townspeople, and serenaded the Governor. He appeared on the veranda, and was hailed with tumultuous cheers. Major John Savery stepped forward and in a neat little speech welcomed his Excellency to Auburn, at the same time apologizing for the bedraggled appearance of the regiment at the review of the previous day. He concluded by assuring the Governor of his adherence to the old flag and the regiment's desire that his Excellency should be re-elected. Gov. Dix replied briefly by thanking the assemblage for its cordial hospitality, and commending the Forty-ninth for its efficiency, as indicated at the review at Syracuse, which had afforded everybody so much gratification. He was quite fatigued by the long tour and its arduous demands upon his energies, and, once more thanking the people and soldiers, asked them to be satisfied with his short reply. The reception lasted until 10:30 P. M., when the staff and others were entertained by Mr. Fearing, at his residence on Genesee street.

Gov. Dix goes to Utica in the morning.

TRADE WITH CANADA.

EXPORTS DURING THE PAST YEAR—A SERIOUS ERROR EXPLAINED.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—In accordance with arrangements made by the Chief of the United States Bureau of Statistics with the Commissioner of Customs of the Dominion of Canada, Dr. Young has just received from Ottawa a detailed statement of the imports from the United States into the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874. The value of the merchandise imported into Ontario amounted to $30,599,074; into Quebec, $12,690,699; total $43,289,773; while the returns made by the United States Bureau of Statistics show the value of the exports to those two provinces in the same period aggregate but $32,565,627—an omission of $10,724,146. This omission arises from the fact that a large part of our exports to those provinces crosses the border at Suspension Bridge, N. Y., St. Albans, and Island Pond, Vt., in cars, and it is impossible to obtain accurate accounts of merchandise so carried, there being no law to detain land vehicles, as there is in the case of vessels, until the manifests of the cargoes in detail are furnished. The addition of the amount of such omission in the exports to Canada increases the favorable balance by that amount. The corrected statement of our foreign trade for the last fiscal year will then be as follows:

TOTAL EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE (ALL SPECIE VALUES.)	
Domestic and foreign	$597,126,235
Total imports	567,406,342
Balance	$29,719,893
Less differences in goods from bond	17,878,225
Balance	$11,841,668
Exports of specie and bullion	$66,630,405
Imports of specie and bullion	28,454,906
Excess of exports of the precious metals	$38,175,499
Excess of exports of merchandise and specie	50,017,167

THE PHELPS CASE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 9.—A jury having been secured in the Phelps forgery case to-day, the court adjourned till Monday afternoon next, when the trial will commence.

THE SOUTH.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

KELLOGG'S SUGGESTIONS TO SUBMIT THE LAST ELECTION RETURNS TO AN ARBITRATION TO BE TAKEN UP BY THE DEMOCRATS—THE ADVISORY BOARD—RESIGNATIONS.

We have received the following dispatch from our special correspondent in New-Orleans:

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 9.—Gov. Kellogg, having in his recent address signified his willingness, before expressed, to abide by a count of the returns of the election of 1872 by a board of arbitration, prominent Democrats propose that the returns now secreted by order of the McEnery Returning Board be brought forward and canvassed anew, with a view to a final settlement of contested election cases. In order to effect this arrangement it will be necessary for both parties, and the several candidates on each ticket to agree to submit to the decision of the arbitrators. The proposition has not yet been formally submitted to Gov. Kellogg, but there is reason to believe that he is so well satisfied of his election by a large majority, that he will agree to it if the arbitration can be fairly conducted, and the Democrats give proper guarantees of sincerity and good faith.

At the meeting of the recently-appointed Advisory Board, last evening, Messrs. S. B. Packard, representing the Republicans, and E. A. Burke the Democrats, resigned their positions as members. Mr. Burke is a candidate for office, and declines to serve on that account. Mr. Packard resigns because he is Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. No appointments to fill the vacancies have yet been made.

WHITE LEAGUE PROSECUTIONS.

NO PROBABILITY OF ANY ACTION BY THE GOVERNMENT—DIFFICULTY OF OBTAINING CONVICTIONS.

We have received the following from our Washington correspondent:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The rumor which has reached New-Orleans that prosecutions of the persons engaged in the late insurrection have been ordered by the Attorney General is probably without foundation, though no direct statement is made by Mr. Williams as to the truth or falsity of the report. Manifestly there are many reasons why he should not speak. The denial of the rumor by him would be received as a disclaimer of the intention of prosecuting the conspirators, and would no doubt be construed as a token of lenient treatment in the future. The offense of Penn and his friends was a crime against the State, and action against them would be taken in the State courts. The proposition has certainly been discussed privately and unofficially, and for the most part the attempt to prosecute has been deemed impracticable and useless. It is known here and in Louisiana that no conviction could be obtained unless juries were packed, and while there are those who would favor the use of even this means to the end, the process is such an odious one that it receives no weighty support. There is too much anxiety on the part of the Government to have a perfectly fair, unfettered, decisive election, for action to be taken or advised which would be even the worst excuse for a departure from the compact that has been made, especially when it is foreseen that legal proceedings in the civil courts must certainly be fruitless.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ON THE SUBJECT.

The following is from the General Press Agent in Washington:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The Attorney General being interrogated concerning the rumors prevalent in New-Orleans, that he had instructed the commencement of legal proceedings against members of the White League throughout Louisiana, said that he did not consider it worth while either to confirm or deny the reports. From this it is inferred there is good foundation for the rumor.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

FREEDOM FROM CRIME—THE UNITED STATES GRAND JURY AT CHARLESTON.

The general press agent at Charleston sends the following:

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 9.—The Grand Jury of the United States District Court was discharged to-day, after disposing of a few unimportant revenue cases, there being no other business for their consideration. Judge Bryan made remarks upon the gratifying absence of criminal proceedings in this State for many months past, and the perfect good order which now prevails. The Grand Jury was organized under the new regulation requiring jurors to be able to read and write, and consisted of white and colored men in about equal proportions.

BAPTIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 9.—The sessions of the Free Baptist General Conference to-day were mainly occupied in routine business and the reception of resolutions for reference. An address was made by Rev. Mr. Moore, of Cincinnati, representative of the General Christian Union Convention, which was responded to cordially by the Moderator of the Convention. The annual meeting of the Educational Society was held in the afternoon and a committee appointed to nominate officers. A resolution was offered that, because of the delay in raising the expected funds, this society so far waive the conditions on which it voted to give its obligations to Bates and Hillsdale Colleges as to pay the interest to these institutions the present year on the amounts voted respectively thereto, commencing on the 1st of July. Pending action the meeting adjourned till to-morrow. This evening the annual meeting of the Home Mission Society was held, and a committee appointed to nominate officers, to report to-morrow. The Corresponding Secretary, Rev. A. H. Chase, of Michigan, presented his report reviewing the work of the year, and addresses were made by Rev. George P. Holt, of Michigan, Rev. A. H. Heath and Rev. W. F. Davis, of Providence.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT DEDICATION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 9.—Arrangements have been effected by the Committee on Transportation with nearly all railroads East, West, North, and South, for reduced rates for persons wishing to attend the Lincoln Monument dedication and reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, which takes place here on Oct. 14 and 15.

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF A PROMINENT BUSINESS FIRM.

The firm of L. Roberts & Co., an old and esteemed house in South street, announce that they are compelled to ask a temporary extension of their maturing obligations. They have been the largest receivers of flour in the United States for many years, and have enjoyed a wide reputation for business integrity and sagacity. The cause of this suspension is said to be real estate investments, rumors of which have unfavorably affected their discount credit. Much sympathy is expressed for the firm, and hopes are entertained of a speedy resumption of business. The assets of the firm, and the individual property of its members, are sufficient to pay their obligations in full and leave a handsome surplus.

THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

THE FIRST REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 9.—The first of the Republican Congressional Conventions in this State was held to-day. It was in the Fourth District, from which Mr. Hooper retires. The contest has been sharp between the friends of Mr. Frost, who is now in the Governor's executive council, and Mr. Hayes, State Senator, a prominent and wealthy citizen, and it was the defeat of Mr. Hayes in some of the caucuses through the Butler influence which caused Mr. Samuel J. Simmons' wrath, and extracted his famous confession and exposure of Butler's tactics. Mr. Hayes retired from the contest this morning immediately on his arrival from a two weeks' absence in Canada, and the Convention nominated Mr. Frost by a large majority—in fact, almost unanimously, Alpheus Hardy receiving three votes and R. H. Dana two. The Convention passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Hooper. The assemblage was very quiet, and without special incident. Next week come the convention in the Seventh District, from which Judge Hoar retires, and which that representative apothecary, Dr. Ayer, is making a desperate attempt to capture, and the Essex District Convention. In the former Mr. Ayer's chances are disappearing, and the contest appears at present to be between Mr. Marshall and Mr. Richardson, brother to Ex-Secretary Richardson. The Ayer party are spending money and using every means to carry the caucuses, but if the Marshall and Richardson men unite on one or the other, Ayer's defeat is supposed to be certain. In Butler's district several caucuses were held to-night, and the majority of the delegates returned are in his favor. He has already secured seventy-three delegates against sixteen anti-Butlerites.

THE DISAFFECTED LABOR REFORMERS' CONVENTION.

BOSTON, Oct. 9.—A disaffected branch of the State Labor Reform Party met in convention to-day. Only sixty-five delegates were present. Resolutions were reported as a platform of principles, calling for impartial legislation for the working man; abrogation of all class legislation; the adoption of stringent measures to prevent the occurrence of another Fall River disaster; provision for the health and safety of operatives, and half-time schooling for factory children. Other resolutions demand for mechanics and laborers a first lien on works they help to construct, and legislative exemption from "trustee process" of at least $50 of the wages of the employe; recommend the establishment of co-operative institutions; favor the reduction of the hours of labor, and demand of the National Government an honest currency. A separate resolution was offered and adopted, giving a new name to the organization under the title of "The People's Reform Party of Massachusetts." The following State ticket was nominated: For Governor, J. W. Andrews, of Danvers; Lieutenant Governor, Caleb Hammond, of New-Bedford; Secretary of State, R. Hinchcliff, of Lawrence; Attorney General, Patrick Guiney; Treasurer, George Clarke; Auditor, Charles J. Goodwin, of Lowell. A State Central Committee of three from each district was appointed. The movement attracts but little attention.

THE GEORGIA ELECTION.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 9.—So far as heard from, only three counties in Georgia—Liberty, Newton, and Glynn—have gone Republican. The indications are that the entire delegation from Georgia, in the next Congress, will be Democratic.

THE CHATTANOOGA CONVENTION.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 9.—Senators Clayton and Dorsey, Judge McClure, and a large number of other leading Republicans of the State, leave here to-morrow to attend the Chattanooga Convention. They will be joined by a delegation from Texas.

CONGRESSIONAL AND OTHER NOMINATIONS.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9.—John Means, Republican, was nominated for Congress at Maysville yesterday, for the Tenth District of Kentucky.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Hon. J. O. Whitehouse, who was renominated for Congress, yesterday, by the Democrats and Liberals, has concluded to accept the nomination.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 9.—At the regular Democratic Congressional Convention for the Twenty-ninth District, held at Corning yesterday, Col. Charles C. B. Walker, of Steuben County, was nominated by acclamation.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 9.—The Democratic Convention to-day nominated Benjamin S. Curran for Assembly, Alexander McDowell for District Attorney, and John H. Smith for Superintendent of the Poor.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—1 A. M.—The North-western depression has moved to Eastern Lake Superior, followed by rising barometer, north-west winds, and clear, cool weather in the North-west and thence to Missouri, and by south-westerly winds, cloudy weather, and rain on the Upper Lakes; south-westerly winds, falling barometer, and warm, cloudy weather prevail on the Lower Lakes; south-westerly winds, falling barometer, warm and partly cloudy weather over the Middle and Eastern States; unchanged pressure and temperature, light variable winds, clear and partly cloudy weather in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, and thence to the Ohio Valley.

The rivers have risen at New-Orleans and Evansville, and fallen at Nashville.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west and upper lakes, and thence to the Lower Missouri and Lower Ohio Valleys, rising barometer, cooler, partly cloudy weather, and fresh north-westerly winds, with occasional rain on the upper lakes.

For the lower lakes, falling barometer, fresh south-west winds, cloudy weather and rain, clearing in the evening.

For the Gulf and South Atlantic States, slight changes of pressure and temperature, north-west to south-west winds, and generally clear weather.

For the Eastern and Middle States falling barometer, south-westerly and southerly winds, warmer and cloudy weather, with rain in the northern and western portions of the latter section.

Cautionary signals continue at Duluth.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	53°	54°	3:30 P. M.	66°	68°
6 A. M.	50°	55°	6 P. M.	61°	65°
9 A. M.	55°	59°	9 P. M.	56°	61°
12 M.	62°	65°	12 P. M.	50°	58°

Average temperature yesterday .... 60⅝°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year .... 56⅝°

MARINE DISASTER.

KINGSTON, Ontario, Oct. 9.—The schooner Centurian, with iron ore, from Kingston, bound for Fair Haven, sprung aleak last night, and sank off False Duck Island, near Bath. The crew had a narrow escape, having been six hours in an open boat during a severe gale.

STEAMER ARRIVAL.

The steam-ship Main, Leist, from Bremen, Sept. 26, via Southampton 29th, with merchandise and passengers to Oelrichs & Co., arrived here last night.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE ERIE REPORT.

STATEMENT OF THE LONDON ACCOUNTANTS—THE ACTUAL AND REPRESENTED PROFITS.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The report made by the London accountants of their investigation into the affairs of the Erie Railway Company, which was read to-day in the Stock Exchange, says that in three years ending September, 1873, the profits of the road were $1,008,775 instead of $5,352,673 as stated in the company's accounts. This amount is subject to a further deduction in respect to the various items charged to capital, or not yet audited. The report shows a loss on the working of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad up to Sept. 30, 1871, and states that $3,240,167 were paid by the Erie Company as dividends in the years 1871, 1872 and 1873. The accountants consider that under the circumstances the dividends on the preferred stock were fairly earned. The report says that but for the deficit of $456,444, shown by the corrected profit and loss account as existing Sept. 30, 1871, $270,000 would have been available, subject to the adjustment of outside matters, for a dividend on the common stock after the payment of four dividends on preferred stock for the two years ending June 30, 1873. The accountants anticipate that the value of the recoveries from Jay Gould will fall very far short of their nominal amount. An abstract of the statement of assets and liabilities of the company up to Sept. 30, 1872, shows the liabilities to be $115,449,211, and the assets $118,265,979. An authoritative examination and determination of many questions of law and facts effecting the nature of multifarious liabilities and assets must be accomplished before a complete elucidation of the present financial position of the company can be arrived at. The accountants express themselves highly satisfied with the facilities afforded them for the prosecution of their investigation in New-York. The report covers the period from Sept. 30, 1871, to March 31, 1874.

There are many important appendices to the report which were not read, and which will not be published until the issue of Capt. Tyler's report, which they will accompany.

ADDITIONAL POINTS FROM THE LONDON MORNING PAPERS.

LONDON, Oct. 10—6 A. M.—The following additional points are obtained from the Erie report as published in full in the morning papers:

The profits of the Company, for the three years ending September, 1873, the report says, are subject to the deduction of the Bischoffsheim disputed claim of four hundred thousand dollars, for aid given in the expulsion of Jay Gould from the administration of the company. The balance-sheet to Sept. 30, 1873, shows a net deficit of $2,331,392.

GERMANY.

THE VON ARNIM ARREST NOT POLITICAL BUT CRIMINAL.

BERLIN, Oct. 9.—The *National Gazette* declares that the Von Arnim arrest is not connected with politics, but is simply a criminal procedure with which neither the Foreign Office nor the Chancellor was concerned. The *Gazette* also says copies are in existence of all the documents that are required.

RELEASE OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF COLOGNE.

BERLIN, Oct. 9.—The Archbishop of Cologne has been released after an imprisonment of six months and nine days. The remainder of the term for which he was sentenced will be treated as canceled.

SPAIN.

FRENCH NEUTRALITY—INCREASED VIGILANCE ON THE FRONTIER.

MADRID, Oct. 9.—The *Iberia* (newspaper) says that the French Government, with the purpose of avoiding political complications, has announced its intention of taking effective measures to prevent the shipment of contraband of war across the Spanish frontier.

IMPORTANT SUCCESS OF THE REPUBLICAN ARMY.

MADRID, Oct. 9.—The Republican army, under Gen. Laserna, has crossed the Ebro and taken Laguardia. This success has made an excellent impression here. Don Carlos, with the bulk of his followers, is at Larioja-di-Navarra.

TROOPS FOR CUBA.

MADRID, Oct. 9.—A thousand marines will embark for Cuba Nov. 19.

THE POSTAL CONGRESS.

THE CONVENTION SIGNED BY ALL BUT FRANCE—BANQUET.

BERNE, Oct. 9.—The Postal Convention was signed to-day by all the delegates to the International Congress, except those from France. This evening a banquet was given to the delegates.

The delegates to the Postal Congress to-day presented a service of silver to their President.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SECOND-CLASS COACHES ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY TO BE DISCONTINUED.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Midland Railway Company has resolved to dispense with second-class passenger coaches on its line. They will be taken off in January next.

The weather throughout England to-day is wet.

A CHURCH IN ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND, BURNED.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The East Parish Church, of Aberdeen, the finest edifice of its kind in the north of Scotland, has been destroyed by fire.

SIX THOUSAND COAL MINERS LOCKED OUT.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The miners of the West Riding, Yorkshire, having refused to consent to a reduction of twenty per cent. in their wages, have been locked out to the number of 6,000.

BRAZIL.

FAVORABLE RECEPTION OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 9.—The loan issued a few days ago by the Brazilian Government is favorably received.

THE ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

THE REVOLUTION INCREASING IN STRENGTH—PAPER CURRENCY.

RIO JANEIRO, Oct. 9.—The revolution in the Argentine Republic increases in importance. An issue of paper money is probable, in case the negotiations for a reconciliation between the Government authorities and the revolutionists fail. Montevideo is filled with refugees from Buenos Ayres.

A general battle between the Government troops and the insurgents is imminent at Buenos Ayres, though the hopes are increasing that a reconciliation will be effected, based on the retirement of Señor Avellaneda from the Presidency.

THE DIRECT CABLE.

THIRTY-FIVE MILES OF THE CABLE TO BE ABANDONED.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—A circular has been sent to the shareholders of the Direct Cable Company, informing them that the management have decided to abandon about thirty miles of the cable, which is now lying on a rocky bottom, and effect a splice at a more suitable point. The circular says that in all about 1,100 miles of cable have been laid, and satisfactory tests are obtained daily by the electricians.

GREECE.

THE UNITED STATES MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON AT THE PIRAEUS.

PIRAEUS, Oct. 9.—The American squadron has arrived in this harbor.

EGYPT.

THE RIVER NILE FALLING.

CAIRO, Oct. 9.—The water in the river Nile is falling, and the danger of a disastrous inundation is over.

THE STAMPED ENVELOPE CONTRACT.

PROBABLE CANCELLATION OF THE PRESENT CONTRACT—POSTMASTER GENERAL JEWELL'S COURSE TOWARD CLAIM AGENTS—HE WILL NOT PERMIT THEM "ROUND THE DEPARTMENT."

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—When Postmaster General Jewell awarded the contract for furnishing stamped envelopes to the Plimpton Company, of Hartford, he was reported to have informed them in the most positive terms that he could show no leniency whatever, and that they must be ready to furnish envelopes promptly at the time fixed or the contract would be annulled. The same difficulty arose during Mr. Creswell's early administration with a firm in this city, to whom the contract was awarded as the lowest bidders. After a good deal of delay and many favors shown by the department, the contract was annulled and given to the next highest bidders. It is now probable that the contract will go back next week to the New-York company that has done the work for a long time, and with perfect satisfaction. The matter of straw bids is attracting more attention than ever before, and it will likely be a subject of investigation by the House this Winter, as the ring of contractors has heretofore proved strong enough to prevent legislation against their schemes, and will defeat it unless the whole truth is made public, as in the Sanborn contracts, through some process too strong to be resisted.

THE RICHMOND CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.

The Conservatives in the Richmond (Va.) Congressional District claim with much confidence the election of Ex-Gov. Walker. It is now settled that he will be the only Democratic candidate. Gov. Wise, who has been put forward as an independent candidate, is not now understood to be a candidate. On the Republican side Rush Burgess and J. Ambler Smith both claim to be the regular candidates. Burgess stands upon the Civil Rights bill platform, and will carry the greatest proportion of the negro vote. Smith is opposed to the Civil Rights bill, and will have the votes of most of the White Republicans, a few negroes, and has assurances of a large number of Conservative votes. Success seems to be evenly balanced between him and Gov. Walker.

BILLIARDS.

MATCH GAME BETWEEN RUDOLPHE AND COOK—THE FORMER THE WINNER.

The match game of billiards for $1,000 a side, 400 points, three-ball caroms, with 2 1-16-inch balls, between A. P. Rudolphe and William Cook, the celebrated English champion, was played last evening, at Irving Hall, in presence of a numerous and interested audience. The table used was of English make, 6 by 12, the private property of Mr. Cook. Maurice Daly was chosen umpire for Rudolphe and Joseph Dion for Cook. Capt. John Reeves acted as referee, and Mr. Stone as marker. The game commenced at 8:30, Rudolphe winning the lead, and selecting the white ball, making one on the first count. Cook followed with one. At the end of the sixth inning the game stood Rudolphe 4, Cook 8. The execution of both players at the outset of the game was characterized by nervousness, which in the case of Cook was not to be wondered at, as he was playing his first public game in presence of an unaccustomed audience. In the eleventh inning Rudolphe made a run of 9, the largest of the game so far, and soon after supplemented it by a handsomely-executed 14, in the course of which he made several excellent massé and draw shots. The game at the end of the sixteenth inning stood Rudolphe 46, Cook 18. From this until the fifty-third inning the game proceeded monotonously, Cook, however, gradually closing up the gap between himself and his antagonist, and playing gamely and steadily in the face of persistent ill-fortune. In his fifty-third inning Cook showed the stuff that was in him and by some of the best play in the game, added to his score, making during the run a number of magnificent position shots that elicited hearty and deserved plaudits from the audience. To their credit be it said, throughout the entire game the spectators manifested the most admirable temper and spirit, exhibiting no bias whatever, but bestowing applause whenever earned with the most complete impartiality. On the 56th inning Rudolphe completed his first 100, Cook being but 9 points behind. From this the game proceeded with pretty equal fortune, the contestants playing to different balls, and being apparently more anxious to leave the balls "safe" than to incur any risks by a too ambitious attempt to score, which in the event of failure would result in leaving the balls in good position for the adversary. Cook in his 74th inning passed Rudolphe, the string at the end of the inning showing Cook 119, Rudolphe 117. Rudolphe, however, soon recovered his lost advantage, and continued to gain steadily on his opponent until, on turning the second hundred, the game stood: Rudolphe, 205; Cook, 178. At this point, it being 11 o'clock, an intermission was taken for fifteen minutes. On resuming the game, Cook went in to bad balls and failed to score. A series of misses followed, the play being exceedingly monotonous until on his 114th inning Rudolphe made a splendid 26, the run being the only one since the commencement of the game in which the delicate "nursing" for which French and American experts are so famous was brought into play. In his 126th inning Rudolphe made another run of 26. Cook followed with a miss. Score 271 to 188, in favor of Rudolphe. Between this and the 133d inning both players made some splendid shots, but the scores were quite small. On the 145th inning, Rudolphe, by a run of 7 passed the third hundred, Cook at this time being 93 behind him. The English champion struggled spiritedly to overcome the desperate odds against him, but his efforts were in vain, as Rudolphe kept in the van, and at 1:05 A. M. ran the game out on the 204th inning, Cook's score being 274. The average was 1 49-51.

THE CHICAGO TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 9.—The Catholic Total Abstinence Union Convention, at its session last evening, there being no morning session, received and considered the reports of various committees and officers. The reports show a gratifying increase in the number of Catholic temperance societies, and of interest in the cause by the clergy. An address to Archbishop Manning, of England, expressive of the gratitude of the temperance Catholics of America for the noble stand he has taken in the cause of temperance, and for the advice, counsel, and cheering words he has conveyed to the members of the Union in this country, was adopted. The report of the Treasurer shows the finances of the Union to be in a satisfactory condition.

THE CHURCH CONVENTION.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THE QUESTION OF DIVIDING CERTAIN DIOCESES CONSIDERED—FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF THE RULES OF ORDER—RECEPTION OF THE BISHOP OF LICHFIELD, THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL, AND OTHERS.

The sessions of the Episcopal General Triennial Convention were resumed yesterday morning. Before the business session was opened the usual religious services took place, Right Rev. William Rollinson Whittingham, Bishop of Maryland, officiating, assisted by Rev. Mr. Stringfellow, of Alabama, Rev. J. Hobart Brown, of Albany, and Rev. Robert W. Trimble, of Arkansas. The prayers were read by Rev. Mr. Stringfellow. Rev. Mr. Brown read the lessons for the day, and the Litany was said by Rev. Mr. Trimble. The body of the church was well filled with the deputies, clerical and lay, and the south gallery with the families and friends of members of the house. The other galleries were crowded by the general public, who remained attentive listeners during the whole day. Soon after the commencement of the business meeting the discussion on rule 17 was resumed, and continued up to the recess, which was taken at 1:30 o'clock. Very strong opposition was evinced to the adoption of the rule in question, and to a much greater extent than was expected. The proposed rule, with the amendments submitted, provided for secret sessions whenever the nomination or the election of a Bishop came before the house. As several Missionary Bishops have to be elected, and as others who have been elected by certain dioceses have to be confirmed, the question of an open or secret session was considered one of great importance. Each side advanced strong arguments in support of their own opinions. Those in favor of closing the doors desired to be free to discuss the character of the candidates for Bishops' orders. There were many things which they would wish to say to the house respecting a man's private character, or in regard to his doctrinal views, which they would hesitate to say in the presence of the general public, and they would, therefore, in the interest of the Church, support the motion for a secret session. Those in favor of an open session responded that they were not afraid to express their opinions before the public, and one gentleman ridiculed the idea of closing the door against the reporters. These gentlemen were, he said, sure to obtain a knowledge of their proceedings, and it would do more harm than good to close the door. The debate had not concluded when the house took a recess.

When the house reassembled at 2 o'clock the President introduced the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, England, the Lord Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan of Canada, the Bishop of Kingston, Jamaica; the Bishop of Quebec; Bishop Tozer, late of Zanzibar, Africa; the Prolocutor of the Synod of Canada, Archdeacon Fuller; Archdeacon Balch, and other clergymen from England. The Lord Bishop of Lichfield presented three addresses from England extending friendly greetings to the Church in America, to which he added a short but effective address. The other Bishops and some of the clergy followed with addresses of a friendly character, all of which will be found in the regular report of the proceedings. The debate on rule 17 was resumed at 3:15 P. M. and was continued vigorously for half an hour, when the question was put and the rule adopted by a vote of 131 to 90, thus closing the doors whenever an election or confirmation of a Bishop comes up for the action of the convention. Below will be found a full report of the proceedings.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

DISCUSSION ON THE PROPOSED DIVISION OF THE DIOCESES OF TEXAS AND NEW-JERSEY—DEBATE ON THE QUESTION OF SITTING WITH CLOSED DOORS.

The business session was called to order at 11:15 o'clock. The calling of the roll and the reading of the minutes of the previous day occupied nearly half an hour, after which the Committee on Elections reported that the certificates of election of lay and clerical delegates had been received from every diocese in communion with the convention—forty-one in number—and that on examination the committee declared that they were entitled to seats as members of the house.

Rev. Dr. Sheldon, of Western New-York, on behalf of the committee appointed to receive the Lord Bishop of Lichfield and other dignitaries of the English and Colonial Church, said that the committee waited upon them, and 2 o'clock that afternoon was appointed for their reception.

THE PROPOSED DIVISION OF THE DIOCESE OF NEW-JERSEY.

The Committee on Admission of New Dioceses, to whom was referred the memorial from the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of New-Jersey, asking the consent of the General Convention to the creation of a new diocese within the limits of the present Diocese of New-Jersey, reported in favor of a new diocese, to be composed of the Counties of Sussex, Warren, Morris, Passaic, Bergen, Hudson, and Essex, together with the township of Summit, in Union County.

Mr. Henry Meigs, of New-Jersey—I move that the report of that committee be adopted as the action of this house. The diocese is too large even for a Bishop in good health, and the present Bishop is so feeble that it is impossible for him to perform all the duties of the office properly. I think, as a delegate from that diocese, and as a member of the Committee on New Dioceses, that the request ought to be granted without hesitation.

Mr. Forsyth, of Troy—I move that the report be placed on the calendar.

Mr. Meigs—I submit that we cannot act under a rule which is part of a form of rules for the government of this body until the whole has undergone consideration, for the rule already passed upon may be altered before the whole is completed.

A delegate from Missouri moved that the further consideration of the report be postponed until 12 o'clock on Saturday.

Mr. Meigs—I hope this motion will not be postponed. I see no difficulty in regard to this grave case. This is an application for a division of a diocese containing 120, or more, parishes, extending over a wide expanse of country, and the necessity for it must be apparent to every clergyman on the floor. Unless some objection can be raised to it, and I have not yet heard a single one mentioned, I hope this motion will prevail.

The question was put to the meeting on the postponing of the motion, and on a vote being taken it was postponed.

On the business connected with petitions and memorials, Rev. Benjamin A. Rogers, of Texas, said: I hold a copy of a record from the Diocese of Texas which is brought here in the shape of a memorial, accompanied by a resolution referring to the proposed constitutional amendments allowing large dioceses to set off a portion to missionary jurisdiction. I do not propose to read the memorial, but simply to state that it advises delegates to vote for the appropriation of a portion of the diocese to missionary jurisdiction. The resolution, however, I will read, and it is as follows:

Resolved, The House of Bishops concurring, that the proposed alteration of article 5 of the Constitution, proposed in the last General Convention, and made to the several diocesan conventions, and [illegible] on page 360 of the Journal of the last General Convention, be ad the same is hereby finally agreed to and ratified, s provided in article 9 of the Constitution.

I move the reference of this memorial and resolution to the Committee on Canons.

Rev. Dr. Mead—There is no doubt that the house will appoint a committee on the constitution, and I advise that it be laid upon the table until that committee is appointed.

Rev. Mr. Rogers expressed himself to abide by the suggestion, and the matter was laid over for the present.

DISCUSSION ON THE RULES GOVERNING THE CONVENTION.

The order of the day, the consideration of the rules governing the convention, was then taken up. At the close of the session of the convention on the previous day the seventeenth rule was under discussion. The rule read as follows:

"Whenever any nomination for a missionary bishopric, sent down from the House of Bishops, shall be under consideration, the house shall sit with closed doors."

To this rule Rev. Dr. Adams offered the following substitute:

"That if any subject whatever comes before this house necessitating the discussion of personal character, this house, may, upon motion, sit with closed doors."

MONTGOMERY BLAIR DON'T WANT CLOSED DOORS.

Mr. Montgomery Blair, who had the floor at the close of the session on Thursday, said: I move that the house refuse to adopt any rule of order which would require any portion of these proceedings to be carried on with closed doors. It seems to me that any such resolution or rule of order would be eminently improper. The purport of the substitute is to exclude the public from all knowledge of our proceedings, but we cannot afford to disregard the public. Another reason is that publicity in our age and country is a great security. We all act with a sense of a higher responsibility when we act in the presence of the public, and public action is in itself a guarantee of our good faith. I object to any rule of order demanding the secrecy of this house, and I also object to it because the public will know, as it knows everything of a like character, what will take place here. It is utterly futile to attempt to conceal from the public anything that is of any importance. Under a constitutional provision, the proceedings of the United States Senate are supposed to be secret, but every man knows that this is perfectly nugatory, and that its secrets so called are constantly developed. All attempts at secrecy result in misrepresentation. We know that this rule of secrecy was introduced for the purpose of having free discussion not to prevent it. It was to encourage a system of free discussion with regard to everybody who should be presented for public trust. Now, I regard every Bishop, or any other person who holds a relation to this assemblage as holding a public trust, and instead of excluding we should invite all men to take an interest in our affairs and uphold our work. Secrecy, therefore, is at an end. Nothing is excluded from the public that the public cares to know about, and, in my opinion, nothing should be excluded. Publicity is the guarantee of responsibility under which everybody who has a public trust should act.

JUDGE OTIS OPPOSES SECRET SESSIONS.

Judge Otis, of Illinois, said: When this rule was first proposed I was inclined to favor it, but on subsequent consideration, I am opposed to it. When the Church organized after the resolution the House of Bishops sat with closed doors, while the proceedings of this body were open, and it has seemed to me that is sufficient to protect the Church in every department where we require any secrecy. There is no reason why we as a representative body should sit in secret session. The public desire to know what we are doing. We invited reporters to make accurate reports of our proceedings, for we want our constituents to know what we are doing. As has been well said by the deputy from Maryland, the public opinion of the Church is the great guide of the Church, and how shall we know that public opinion and how it is formed, except by reading and knowing what we say and do. Now it would be contrary to the whole spirit of our Church were this house to attempt to close its doors. The House of Bishops sits with closed doors, but if we close our doors we exclude a number of guests whom we invited to be present at our proceedings. On the second day of the convention we invited the families of the Bishops and clergy, delegates from England and Canada, the reporters, the officers and students of the General Theological Seminary, and others, and now you wish to close the doors. [Laughter.] You can't turn them out. It would be indecorous to turn out our guests. Why, the only reason for secret session in this country or in England is to remove members for slander or libel, [laughter,] and that is the foundation of the whole thing. Do you wish to screen yourself from responsibility to God, or to the Church, for what we say here? No. I want to be responsible for all I say, and I want everyone else to consider himself under the same responsibility. If you hold secret sessions we will all be misrepresented, and I, for my part, having no fear of anything I say, advocate public sessions of this convention.

A GENTLEMAN WHO TURNED HIS BACK ON THE REPORTERS.

Mr. Whittle, of Georgia, next addressed the convention, but having turned his back to the reporters' table, his address was inaudible. He was understood, however, to say that the mere fact of holding secret sessions implied a slight on their brethren which was unjustifiable, though for a variety of other reasons he was not indisposed to support the proposition itself.

NEW-JERSEY'S OPINION.

Mr. Meiss, New-Jersey—It seems to me that the question of closing our doors can be easily adjusted. There is a way of disposing of such matters which removes the necessity of closed doors, and that is the ballot. I submit that no discussion can affect the ballot; but apart from that I say that every man should manfully assume the consequences of his acts, and have his acts directed to the promotion of the cause of religion.

A GENTLEMAN WHO DON'T LIKE EITHER THE PUBLIC OR REPORTERS.

Mr. Stevens, of Tennessee, said: I think this is the most important rule of order submitted for our adoption. I don't understand from the gentleman from Maryland that this Church owes any allegiance to the outside world. I don't understand that the country has resolved itself into a jury or a political body to watch the conduct of this General Convention. Our rules require that in the selection of a Bishop we should be guided solely by his qualifications and his fitness for the office, and I have yet to inquire whether it is necessary to that end to invite the public and a thousand reporters. We don't invite the world to come to this family council of ours, and such action would be manifestly absurd, as it would be if a man had a marriageable daughter and called a family council to inquire into the merits of her suitor. In order to arrive at the truth, it is not necessary that the remarks of delegates should be printed in the newspapers and telegraphed over the continent, and I say this rule touches us more nearly than any other and we should be more careful of its adoption.

PLAIN ANGLO-SAXON WANTED.

Rev. Dr. Beardsley, of Connecticut, was opposed to the holding of an open session when such matters came forward for discussion. He took by way of illustration the circumstance of the nomination for a Missionary or Diocesan Bishop going before the different standing committees. Did their standing committees, he asked, permit a number of spectators to be present at their deliberations? They did not. Should that larger body, then, do what the standing committees declined to do? He was therefore in favor of the rule of order as amended by the deputy from Kentucky. He did not like the ingenious mosaic style of amendment which the gentleman from Wisconsin had introduced, for if they were to have a rule of order on the subject, he desired that they might have it in plain Saxon language that everybody might understand. He trusted that they were making a rule of order, not for that convention merely, but for future conventions.

A DELEGATE WHO KNOWS SOMETHING ABOUT SOMEBODY.

Mr. Montgomery, of Georgia, said he would advocate some rule that would enable them to consider the qualifications of a candidate for the episcopate in secret session. He would not, he said, willingly rake up the defects of any man, but he would say that he had in his mind one gentleman, and that, if he were nominated to fill the office of Bishop, he could deem it his conscientious duty to lay before the Church what he knew of the past years of his life. In a position of that kind he should desire to communicate what he knew to the convention alone, and not to an indefinite number of outside spectators. He had no doubt that the gentleman referred to, had, by this time, repented of the indiscretions of his early years, but, at the same time, he would deem it his duty to mention to the convention what he knew of his past life as unfitting him for the episcopate. For this reason he desired to vote for some rule of order which would favor a secret session in such cases.

REV. DR. DE KOVEN, OF WISCONSIN, ON THE QUESTION.

Rev. Dr. De Koven, of Wisconsin, drew a distinction between the election and the confirmation of a Bishop. Whenever a person had been elected by a diocese, or his name came from the House of Bishops, the debate as to his qualifications always took place in open session. There was a reason for this. To confirm was one thing, but to elect was another. When they went into the election of a Bishop, there were many things to be considered, which it was desirable should be considered privately. It was, therefore, very proper that when a Bishop was elected, his qualifications should be freely discussed. But when he was already elected by the diocese, and sent up, not for election, but for consecration, the whole range of inquiry was narrowed first to his doctrinal and then to his moral qualifications. When these things come to be discussed, it seemed to him that it ought to be before the whole world, with the sunlight shining full upon it. There were only two bodies that had ever discussed such matters with closed doors, and these were the Star Chamber and the Inquisition. The deputy from Georgia had insinuated that somebody, whom he did not name, had committed a great crime, and that if he was nominated to the episcopate he would deem it his duty to say what he knew concerning him. But he asked if a clergyman were to be put on trial before that convention without anybody to defend him? In such matters he urged that everything might be done in the daylight and above board. But the rule of order provided that in the case of the election of a Missionary Bishop it should be done with closed doors, and this being the House of Bishops' nomination to them, it seemed to him that in this case they might hold to the rule of order. If it should come about that they had to go into questions affecting a man's character, they could sit with closed doors. It was not the business of the house, but a case might arise in which they would have to do it, and for that reason he would oppose both the amendments and would support the rule of order.

ABOUT DR. FRANCIS L. HAWKS.

Rev. Dr. Meade, of Connecticut, said that he had seen the difficulty of discussing these questions before a promiscuous audience, and therefore he was anxious for a rule of order which would permit a discussion of such cases with closed doors. He would ask, if an election by the diocese was conclusive, what had the convention to do with the matter? If the gentleman from Wisconsin would alter one word in his amendment; if he would but change the word "may" into "shall," the rule of order would be such a one as he could support and as would spare him the odium of a motion which was brought forward at a former convention. He wanted to say to his reverend brother from Wisconsin that, so help him God, he would never sign the testimonial of a man for Bishop without being able to say before God that he believed him fit for the office of Bishop. They had in the House of Bishops three cases of persons having been sent up for the office of Bishop who had been rejected by the convention. One of these cases occurred in 1795, and another, of which he might well say *quorum pars fui*, took place in 1844. The course he took on that occasion had brought him much censure, but he should say that his friend, whose nomination to the episcopate he then opposed, had the magnanimity to honor him for the course which he then followed. He loved the man whom he opposed. He was his dearest friend, Dr. Francis L. Hawks. Dr. Hawks made a speech on that occasion, and he so influenced men's minds that it was well no vote followed on it. An adjournment took place, and he (Dr. Meade) went to his house, communed with his God alone, and the result of that communion was his coming to the conclusion that Rev. Dr. Hawks should never be consecrated Bishop of Mississippi. When the convention resumed its session he discharged his duties as Secretary, and then came down from his vantage ground to the middle of the house and opposed Dr. Hawks' consecration. He said that sooner than sign the testimonials of his friend, he would lay his hand on the block to be cut off by the knife of the butcher. Dr. Hawks was his friend, and his heart bled while he had to say these things. On those grounds, he urged, let them have a canon which would be imperative in its nature. When the Senate received a message from the President of the United States the doors were closed, and it was the case with all deliberative bodies. If his opinions were adverse to a candidate for the episcopate, he wanted to express them freely; if they were favorable, he wanted to express them freely also. Therefore, he said that if his brother from Wisconsin would alter the word "may" to "shall," he would vote for his amendment.

Rev. Dr. Adams said he was perfectly willing to adopt the verbal alteration suggested by the venerable deputy from Connecticut.

Rev. Dr. De Koven (Wisconsin) said that when gentlemen of Dr. Meade's experience spoke, it became younger deputies to listen with admiration. Indeed, he had no doubt that since 1844 a marveling Church had been wondering how anybody could have rejected from the episcopate a man who had so large an estate in it as Rev. Dr. Hawks. [Laughter.] There was another point to be borne in mind, and that was that their venerable brother had done all this in open session. If he had a conscience he was not afraid to speak out, and therefore he said, let them speak out if they had a conscience, for they could not but admire the conscience of Dr. Meade, even though they did not agree with his judgment. [Laughter.]

Mr. Walsh, of Philadelphia, thought that in Dr. Adams' amendment the words "on motion" should be omitted. He happened, he said, to have been present at the convention to which the deputy from Connecticut had referred, and the impression then made was that the session should have been held with closed doors.

Mr. Bruem, of Maryland, proposed to say a word or two on the question. It was a matter, he said, for question whether there should be any rule at all upon the subject. They ought not to assume that a diocese would elect any man without going fully into his qualifications, and the question arose as to whether they were not bound to accept such election as substantial, if not conclusive, proof of fitness. The same question arose when a name was sent down from the House of Bishops. But if it was thought desirable to sit with closed doors, the matter might be determined by a vote of two-thirds of the house. He could not say why the reverend presbyter from Connecticut could not do his duty as well with open as with closed doors.

ANOTHER MEMBER WHO WANTED A SECRET SESSION.

Rev. Dr. Fulton, of Alabama, said he did not desire to enter into the action of the House of Bishops, or of the convention in electing a Bishop. Neither did he want to refer to the election of a Bishop of a diocese, or his confirmation by the house. He also passed over the reason why the election of a Bishop should be conducted secretly. It was, however, the habit of the great councils of the Church to hold their sessions secretly. It was the experience of the Church in all centuries, and he need not point to the lessons taught by primitive history. He would merely ask the clergy and laity whether it was worth while to reject that practice? It was the practice of parliamentary bodies that when nominations were made, decency, courtesy, and the proper conduct of debate, required that the discussion should proceed with closed doors. He would, therefore, merely ask whether, when cases of this kind arose, it was more desirable that the discussion should take place before a large body of spectators, or be conducted with the delicacy and tenderness of fathers and brethren. It might be said that there were timid men who would not express their views freely in public. So far as that was concerned, however, he said, God help the timid man who needed the encouragement of secrecy to tell the truth. There were many men whose claim to the office of bishop was that they were of great distinction. There was a class of persons from whom he would defend these. They were a class of men who were liable to talk wildly. He wanted a secret session on this subject, but he wanted also a record of every syllable spoken. He would have the discussions reported stenographically, and he would have these reports accurate *usque ad literam*. By that means he would have an opportunity of protecting the candidate's doctrinal character as a priest and his moral character as a man.

Rev. Dr. Lewis, of Maryland, was of opinion that the venerable Dr. Meade had allowed one point to escape him which it would be well to mention to the convention. It was a fact that when a person was nominated to the episcopate, it was necessary that there should be a secret session, not because what was spoken at it would be injurious to his character, but because it would be injurious to his influence in the position in which he then stood. Such was the case with the gentleman to whom Dr. Meade had referred. So far as his character was concerned, it was unimpeached, and unimpeachable. He was, he said, in favor of the original order as amended by the gentleman from Kentucky, and not in favor of confining it to any special point of character.

NOT SATISFACTORY.

Rev. Mr. Farrington, of New-Jersey, said that he had an experience of a secret session held at Baltimore in 1871, and it was by no means satisfactory to many of the deputies. For his own part he left the convention pained with the character of the discussion.

Dr. Burr, of Ohio, expressed himself strongly in favor of an open session. They might, he said, as well speak out openly at once. If he had occasion to speak as to any man's character, he would much rather that his words should go forth correctly reported by the representatives of the press, than that they should be garbled in the process of transfer from one person to another. It was not possible, he believed, to accomplish the object they had in view by closing their doors. Besides, if they were driven to closing their doors under the open rule, they could do so by a vote of the convention.

A RECESS.

The house now adjourned for a recess of half an hour, the understanding being that Dr. Adams would continue the debate when the discussion was resumed.

Before the members left the church the Secretary announced that Rev. George C. Malvory and Rev. Charles L. Hutchins had been elected Assistant Secretaries.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE BISHOP OF LICHFIELD, THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL, AND THE BISHOP OF QUEBEC INTRODUCED TO THE HOUSE.

At 2 o'clock the Chairman in calling the meeting to order said, he had the exceeding gratification of introducing to them once again the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, whose name was familiar even beyond the bounds of Christendom, and was now especially dear to all American churchmen.

The Lord Bishop in coming forward said that he wished to allow the Provinces of Montreal and Canada to address them first, for the reason that their representatives brought an address from the whole Province of their Church. A feeling, then, of delicacy would have prevented him from taking any part in the proceedings were it not that their President had ruled otherwise, for reasons which no doubt were good in his own mind. He would present to them addresses drawn up in his own diocese of Lichfield. The first was a memorial from the Archdeacon and rural Deans of Stafford. His lordship then read the addresses, which stated that the clergy and laity of the diocese could not allow his lordship to be present at the Convention of the Episcopal Church of the United States without asking him to convey to that Church a brotherly greeting, and to assure them of the desire which the Church of England feel in common with theirs, to promote the glory of God and the good of mankind. They also desired to express the great pleasure it would afford them to offer a loving welcome to the delegates of those churches in their own land. The Bishop next read an address from the Archdeacon and several Deans of Derbyshire, in the Diocese of Lichfield, in which the expression of their heartfelt sympathy and fellowship was conveyed to the convention as brethren of Christ. This address was followed by a long list of signatures. The Bishop then said that the next address he had to present was from the Archdeanery of Shropshire. The address conveyed an affectionate greeting to the Bishops and Pastors of the Church on the other side of the Atlantic by the mouth of their diocesan. The Bishop then said: I have the greatest pleasure in presenting this address to you, the more so as this is the second time I have had an opportunity of placing before you these expressions of brotherly love from the other side of the water. I am convinced of this that throughout the wide-spread limits of our Anglican communion there is the greatest unity existing, and I hope it may please God to extend that feeling more day by day. This is all I have to say, except to remind you of one circumstance—the presentation of the alms basin in 1871. It was my happiness to present that alms basin for the Lord's table in St. Paul's Cathedral on the 4th July of the same year, in consort with the Bishop of Ohio. On that occasion I sent a telegram to Bishop Potter, of New-York, in the following words: "Independence is not disunion." [Applause.] If you should desire to take up the one thought of a practical kind that seems in this address it is my earnest hope that it may tend to bring to a point the question now being mooted in England of the Lambeth Conference, which I believe to be the greatest event since the Protestant Reformation. If you take up that question I am sure it would give great pleasure to our brethren in England to have the Bishops of all the various branches of our Church meet again under the Presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and meet again upon English soil for the benefit of the entire Church. I have nothing more to say but to assure you of our brotherly feeling.

ADDRESS OF THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

The Chairman next introduced the Right Rev. Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan of Canada. The Bishop said:

MY BRETHERN AND MR. PRESIDENT—I beg leave to say that it is to me a matter of very deep interest that I have been permitted to attend a meeting of this great convention. When I first arrived in the City of New-York, on Tuesday evening, I experienced a feeling of loneliness, but that feeling left me as soon as I entered the noble congregation that assembled here on the following morning. I then felt that I was among very dear brethren—brethren of the sister Church and of the same Church as my own. For these two Churches—the Church of England in Canada, and the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States—are in point of fact almost identical. Their symmetry and outward form are nearly the same. We hold the same precious and divine truths, and we worship together in the same form which we both look upon as our mutual inheritance. We of the Church of Canada look with admiration upon your Church, because it is as perfect and symmetrical as could be devised. Its constitution was formed some eighty years ago, and it has served as a model upon which have been since founded the various forms of church organizations in our colonies. We admire your Church for its inward progress and its determination to go forward. We remember that some three-quarters of a century ago there was but one diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this land, and that now that episcopate has been multiplied fifty fold. We earnestly desire to imitate your progress in this respect, and become an advancing Church—an aggressive Church. But we admire even more your uplifting of the Cross of Christ, and it is for this reason that at a late meeting of the convention in Canada a resolution was drawn up to be presented to the convention. I was charged with that address, in common with my friend and brother the Bishop of Quebec, and although I have assigned to him the honor of presenting that address to you, having already presented it myself to the upper house, I still feel that I stand here in somewhat of a public capacity as representing the Church in Canada. And now I desire to thank you for having admitted me to-day into your house, and I desire to pray that it may please God to pour out largely upon you in your deliberations the spirit of wisdom, forbearance, of Christian union, and of Christian holiness. I trust that this meeting of the convention may be a means under God of promoting His glory and of advancing the interests of the Church in this land.

ADDRESS OF THE BISHOP OF KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

The Lord Bishop of Kingston, Jamaica, was then introduced by the Chairman. His Lordship said:

MY FRIENDS: I came among you to-day in a position that scarcely represents any one except myself. I am the Bishop of a small island not more than 140 miles in length, and containing only 500,000 inhabitants, and I have come simply on the invitation of a Bishop of our own Church, with whom I have formed an attachment, and with whom I visited New-York at a time I should wish to do so. I sincerely say I could wish for no better spirit to prevail than that which seems to be here among those I have the pleasure to meet assembled in this convention. In the upper house I have been almost overwhelmed with kindness. Even here I find in the United States that your Church has not attained an absolute perfection of organization, for you are occupied with the question of perfecting your organization. You have been invited to-day to consider whether you cannot do something to put your Church in communion with all the other branches of the same Church in another land. But what is to be the foundation of that common Christianity? I wish I could assure you that I am speaking the opinion of the Bishops of my own diocese. We united in praying the Archbishop of Canterbury to take such steps as would result in another meeting at Lambeth. We do not see how we can be linked on to all the great branches of the Christian Church unless you yourselves join with us; and we earnestly pray that this may be but the inception of a time yet to come when the bishops and the clergy of both countries shall meet together in confidence and exchange brotherly greetings with each other, such as I have the happiness now to reciprocate.

ADDRESS OF THE BISHOP OF QUEBEC.

The Lord Bishop of Quebec was next introduced, and spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND MY VERY DEAR BRETHREN: I should not, after what has been said by our Metropolitan who spoke by right of place for the Canadian Church—I should not have intruded myself upon this convention. Since, however, your courtesy makes it necessary for me to introduce myself with my own voice, I avail myself gladly of the permission to tell you in a few words how much my spirit rejoices to join with you in the union of worship and counsel which belongs to the brotherhood of Christ. Our presence here to-day is intended as a token of respect for the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America. And we—those of us who are members of the Provincial Synod of Canada—are charged further to counsel with you for the furtherance of a still closer union between these two branches of the holy Catholic Church—yours and ours. Although I have willingly undertaken to be one of those named to convey this token of respect, I must confess it seems almost superfluous; for, although there may be certain questions and details which admitted of some further modifications, I am right sure we have freely intermingled at the Lord's table in the closest union. Of the closeness and completeness of this organic unity I am, in my own person, a living witness, and we are here as witnesses of the unity which does exist. We are here to consult, if needs be, for drawing still closer the bonds of that unity. [Applause.]

ADDRESS OF THE BISHOP OF ZANZIBAR.

The Chairman then said he had great pleasure in introducing the Lord Bishop of Zanzibar. Bishop Tozer, in coming forward, said: I am very glad to say that I have a point of departure to make from our worthy President, never having been a Lord Bishop, and I am very glad that I am not. I am so much of a Republican that I prefer the plain title of Bishop. In the presence of such an assembly, it would be less than human to say that one was exceedingly interested in the proceedings of this convention. I have nothing more to say than I thank you all extremely for the kind way in which you have allowed me to appear at this meeting.

ADDRESS OF THE PROLOCUTOR OF THE SYNOD OF CANADA.

The Prolocutor of the Synod of Canada, on being introduced, said: I am here in an official capacity. The Most Reverend the Metropolitan has already informed you that we are come as the bearers of affection and love to the Protestant Episcopal Convention of the United States as represented in your venerable body. I am the bearer of an address from the Synod of Canada, which I shall read to you: "The Provincial Synod of Canada desires to send its hearty greeting to the Right Reverends the Bishops and lay deputies of the Protestant Episcopal Convention of the United States, and earnestly pray that the General Convention may be so blessed by Almighty God that by their means His Kingdom may be established through the length and breadth of the United States." I need scarcely say that the address you have just heard expresses very inadequately the warm, earnest, and hearty interest felt by the Church of Canada in the prosperity of the Church in the United States. We view with feelings of admiration and gratitude the mighty growth of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this great and growing country. We recall the struggles she had to make when holding to the vital principle of the primitive Church while she was yet deprived of the Episcopacy. But now what do we behold? A Church with nearly three-score Bishops and her noble body of devoted laymen, her tens and hundreds of thousands of communicants, a mighty host bound to carry everywhere the standard of the Cross. We look at the records of her history, and see the catalogue of her distinguished preachers and divines, men who by their learning would adorn the Episcopal bench of any church in Christendom. When we survey these things, we feel proud of our achievments as a Church; we feel proud of our relationship to you—the two sisters of the beloved and venerated mother, the Church of England. [Applause.] Engaged in the same work as yourselves, having the same hopes and fears, we come here to ask your co-operation and prayers, and we come to offer you in return our poor prayers and heartfelt sympathy in the name of the whole Church in Canada. The Metropolitan will authorize me to say so. We bid you Godspeed in your great and holy work. We wish you good luck in the name of the Lord.

ADDRESS OF ARCHDEACON FULLER.

Archdeacon Fuller was next introduced, and in coming forward said that he did not expect to have the honor to be presented to that body. He desired, in behalf not only of the Church in Canada, but in all the colonies of Great Britain, to thank the members of the Episcopal Church in the United States for the privileges they enjoyed of having synods in every part of of the British Empire. In 1853 they had the first synod in the diocese of Toronto, and now they had synods established in all the British colonies, and they owed it all to them. He, therefore, expressed to them in behalf of the Church of Canada, their deep obligation.

REMARKS OF ARCHDEACON BALCH.

The President next introduced Archdeacon Balch to the congregation.

The Archdeacon said: It would not be good, it is not meet, to occupy many moments of your time reverend and dear brethren, but I feel constrained as a sense of duty to say one word. I am persuaded that there is not one in this large congregation, and this vast representative assembly gathered together from every part of the wide domain of the great republic, whose heart has not felt quickened in its impulses, its sympathising, and enlarging influences by the proceedings which have taken place here to-day. A spirit of charity, unity, filial love, and sympathy pervaded the whole proceedings. It was my privilege and honor to introduce into the Provincial Synod the resolution which has resulted in the presence of the assemblage here to-day of this large delegation. But I am not entitled to the credit of inaugurating and bringing to a certain degree of success the great work of making these two sisters as one. That belongs to the wise and the great Bishop Fulford, the first Metropolitan dignitary of Canada. Several years ago he moved her Majesty's Secretary for the Colonies, the late Duke of Newcastle, to introduce and have passed through the Imperial Parliament an ennobling act whereby the Parliament of Canada should remove the legal disabilities to the residence of American clergymen within the bounds of the Church in British North America. And he saw that good would be consummated, and he himself gave expression to the delight he derived from it at the convention of 1865, when he addressed this body. In the Providence of God it happened that I was the first American clergyman called under that new state of things to hold an official position in Canada, and I am only in an humble degree endeavoring to carry out that work which he in his goodness, charity, and beneficence so wisely and so successfully inaugurated. And believe, brethren—and I wish you would bear this carefully in mind—that if any man on this earth could ever have been gifted with the spirit of prophecy, and lift his eyes to the time when Asia and Europe, crossing this continent, must fasten their eyes upon the free thought, free speech, free press, and unfettered Church of this continent, is it not within the bounds of more than probability that the free institutions and the church regulations in this country are ultimately to be the means under God of fostering, extending, and increasing the knowledge of Christ? When we reflect that from Maine to Florida, that venerable and noble society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts have shown their sense of the stewardship of this Continent, and when we reflect that the gift of an English Queen has enabled a noble corporation to dispense on a grand scale the charities of the Church in this diocese, and surely, when a delegation again from a large portion of another English Queen's dominions are present to give assurance of sympathy and regard, I am not surprised at the earnest welcome, the hearty, cordial greetings, with which they have been received. And, on behalf of my reverend brethren of this delegation, I shall close these few remarks by saying that our gratification and happiness on this occasion can only be excelled when, in the providence of God, we can welcome a similar delegation on the floor of the Provincial Synod.

ADDRESS OF DEAN EDWARDS.

Dean Edwards was the next speaker introduced by the President. He said: Mr. President, friends of the clergy and laity in this synod assembled, I trust I shall not be considered to be indulging my own personal feelings too far if I say that I have never reverted in conversation or thought to any day so bright and so eventful, in a life so uneventful as that of a country clergyman, as that day when I was permitted by the kindness of the Bishop of Lichfield and through your commission to address a few words in Emanuel's Church, Baltimore. Little did I dream that that great privilege would be accorded to me a second time. I am conscious that such a bright, sunny day is sufficient to cast a gleam of joy and light across the most gloomy path. It is a glorious consideration, dear brethren of the Christian church, to enjoy a day blessed like unto the one I have described. It was a sensation such as I had never dreamed of, which I had never felt before, which I feel still, and which I trust I shall feel to my last hour. [Applause.] No one can have the pleasure of traveling the Western States and breathing the quickening air of a distant diocese like Nebraska, without feeling his frame invigorated by breathing the air across those wide plains. In the like manner in matters appertaining to religion and Christian a man may also seek and procure the comfort and consolation of religion in these out-of-the-way places. Whether it be in the humblest hut or cabin by the road side where the mind may become confined and induced thereby to commune with itself, or whether it be in the unassuming dwelling of a country parish minister, the mind, initiated in the ways of religion, assumes a wholesome enlargement. How doubly enlarged, elevated, and exalted, therefore, does it become when one, situated as I am at the present hour, finds himself in the presence of so many with whom he is permitted in some sense to labor in the same cause, just as he may be permitted to do on the other side of the Atlantic. In the condition of events at the present hour what one feels more and more is the necessity for increased pastoral intercourse. Letters are very well, addresses are also very well, but we are in the flesh and we need to see each other face to face if we are to believe in one another, and to acquire that confidence in one another which is only, I think, to be had through getting acquainted with our fellow-men and learning their difficulties and imparting our own to them. We want something of that spirit which animates comrades of a regiment who have toiled together in a long campaign, and who know that they can trust to the intrepidity, energy, self-reliant honesty and patriotism when the day of a conflict arrives. [Applause.] I earnestly hope that we may take advantage more and more of these facilities for personal intercourse, which surely belong to the Church of Christ as well as to the purposes of trade and other legitimate undertakings, and that we may be brought together more and more than hitherto on your side and our own; that we may understand what metal we are made of on either side of the waves. And, should this expected Lambeth Conference draw any of those whom I see before me to our shores, I trust that my cup will be filled to the brim in the satisfaction of seeing, not only in England, but in my own diocese, and, possibly, under the roof of a country clergyman. [Great applause.] I hope to see many whom I address at the conference in question, and I hope and trust that the reception accorded to them will be as hearty and full of genuine good-nature, welcome as that which I have to-day received. May I say, on behalf of my brethren of the clergy who accompanied the Bishop of Lichfield in 1871, that greatly would they have enjoyed a repetition of their visit, as I myself certainly would have done. [Applause.] But the duties of a parish, or the changes of a home through difficulties at any one time or in any other way, may prevent their being present. In conclusion, the reverend gentleman made allusion to one of his colleagues whose father, he said, was the owner of Norfolk Island, who was the worthy son of a good parent, and who was now "devoting the first and best energies of his life to his Lord, and following in the footsteps of his great father." The last sentence was not caught, the voice being inaudible at the reporter's seat.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS.

The following communication received from the House of Bishops was adopted and ordered to be placed on the minutes:

Whereas, A joint committee was appointed by the late Provincial Synod of the Dominion of Canada, held at Montreal, consisting of the Most Reverend, the Metropolitan, and the Lord Bishop of Quebec, together with the Prolocutor, Rev. C. Geddes, Rev. H. Roe, Quebec; C. J. Brydges, Esq., Montreal; Archdeacon Fuller, Toronto; Chancellor Henderson, Ontario; Archdeacon Balch, Huron; Canon Ketchum, New-Brunswick; Hon. J. Hill, Nova Scotia, to confer with some similar committee of the Church in the United States on the best measures to promote intercourse and fellowship between the sister churches; therefore,

Resolved—The House of Clerical and Lay Deputies concurring—that a Joint Committee, consisting of three Bishops, three laymen, and three presbyters, be appointed to confer with this Joint Committee of the Provincial Synod, and, if practicable, to report to this convention, and that it has appointed as the Joint Committee, on the part of this house, the Bishops of Long Island, Ohio, and Western New-York.

H. C. POTTER, Secretary House of Bishops.

THE QUESTION OF CLOSED DOORS AGAIN.

At this stage of the afternoon convention the question as to whether the house should sit with closed doors during the nomination for a Missionary Bishop, came up for re-argument and discussion.

Rev. Dr. Adams, of Wisconsin—I do not intend to make any speech in reference to the subject otherwise than I have spoken before. In this matter we have within us the fullest and most complete power to enter into an examination as to the qualifications of candidates for the office of Bishop. We have power to enter into the most complete and full discussion as to their personal qualifications, to see whether they are or are not fit for the Episcopate.

REPORT FROM THE TRUSTEES AND TREASURER.

The President here asked Dr. Adams to cease speaking for a short time, as the Secretary had informed him that a report was about being submitted. Dr. Adams assented.

A report was then read from the Trustees and Treasurer, showing the Treasury to be in a low condition, and stating that the parishes were the proper fields wherein to replenish their exhausted finances. The report showed that some of the parishes did not seem to take any interest in the work of evangelizing, and urged upon the convention to take some action with a view to the improving the financial condition of the Alliance.

DISCUSSION ON THE QUESTION BEFORE THE HOUSE RESUMED.

Dr. Adams thereupon resumed, and said: The gentleman from Georgia has spoken of a divine who, a long time ago, had committed an aggravated crime. Probably he had since repented of it. And yet if that gentleman were a candidate for a high office, his crime (according to the allegation of the delegate from Georgia) would be paraded bareheaded before the convention—before this vast multitude of people. I don't consider that right. It is not justice to the individual; it is not justice to the large number of delegates here present. That is a big matter. Again, Mr. President, there are small matters, which small matters are implied in the words "petty stealings, dishonesty," &c. I knew, for example, a man of distinguished life, of great talent and distinguished eloquence, and yet that man had so much of jest and cheek about him as to disqualify him, in my estimation, for the position of a minister. We are all liable to be reported in the press—every word we say here is liable to be recorded, and if we were to consider the nomination for a Missionary Bishopric, we could not give full expression to our views without having them reported fully. I believe in secret session in a matter of such momentous import. We can there have an opportunity of speaking out our mind, without reserve—without being in dread of the so-styled ubiquitous reporter. Some one has said you can hide your acts from the omnipresent eye of the press. Some may think, and continue to think so, but I, for my part, though there may be some truth in it, do not altogether believe it. I think a remedy could be adopted whereby, in secret session, they could be excluded. I believe, I repeat, in a secret session of the delegates during the existence of so important an election. In the event of there being a session of this kind with unclosed doors, the defects which would disqualify canonically a man for the Episcopate, would not be brought up. Why not, I ask? I will tell you. Simply because they are in dread, if not terrified at the appearance of reporters. It is a noted fact that during the last twenty years there has taken place in the ordinary newspaper press of the United States an extraordinary change. It has grossly deteriorated, and has now assumed such a form that it is capable of existing through the means of vile and perfidious sensationalism. The sensational daily press is not competent to discuss the qualifications of an aspirant to a high office in the Episcopate. I say this because it is a matter in which I have had considerable experience, and I believe also that every other man has had an equal experience. In the daily sensational journals the church never receives anything but a mockery and a sneer, and the opportunity of so doing should not be afforded them by considering in open session so important a matter as that which had taken them the greater portion of the day to discuss. I am for one altogether against holding an open session. I think the question should be considered in private. I take leave to withdraw my amendment in favor of Gov. Stevens.

The President here suggested the propriety of postponing the further consideration of the seventeenth rule until to-day. [Cries of "Question."]

The President—There are a number of committees to be appointed, and the hour for adjournment, I fear, will arrive before we can do that and some other necessary business. [Louder cries of "Question!"]

Mr. Adams, of Wisconsin—Can we not pass the amendment of Dr. Williams?

A deputy from Albany claimed the right to be heard.

The President—The gentleman from Albany claims the floor.

A Delegate—I move that the gentleman be allowed to speak, and that, at the end of his address, the question be taken.

AN ARGUMENT FOR OPEN SESSIONS.

Mr. Beers, of Albany—Mr. President, I think the speeches that have been made here have carried away the house from the true issue. There are two sides to this question, and there is a great deal to be said truthfully on both sides. There are great difficulties attending the discussion of the character and general merits of such gentlemen as may have their names sent before this body for confirmation as Bishops of the Episcopal Church; but there are vastly graver difficulties to be encountered when this convention gets through. We cannot go back to the condition of things that would not answer seventy years ago. Then, too, the Church does not consist of those who are gathered within these walls; it is agreed all over this land and everywhere, and we here are but its representatives. If we really could succeed in establishing the rule of absolute secrecy, the case would be different; but every man in this building knows it is absolutely impossible to stop the leaks of such a place as this, and it would be a great deal better that the matter should go out to the public exactly as it occurs than that it should be whispered and hinted in a way that would alter the whole case and embarrass this Church in the confirmation of the nominees. The truth is, Mr. President, the closest scrutiny is had in the Diocesan Convention. It ought to be secret there if anywhere; but there everything is open, as it ought to be here. It has been said that it is important for the protection of the nominees that we hold our discussion on their merits with closed doors. This, I hold, Sir, is not the case; for any gentleman who wants to be a nominee accepts all the conditions of scrutiny that attend the passage of his case through the convention. It would attach a deeper stigma to the name of a nominee if he were rejected where the session was secret, and where the grounds of his rejection were concealed. We might decide in our consciences before God on other grounds than a fault with his moral character. After the convention has had an open scrutiny, the nominee has been approved, and a day has been appointed for his consecration, and at the supreme moment the consecrating Bishop challenges any one there—"Say whether there is anything known in relation to this person—any reason why he should not be clothed with this sublime function?" Is not that an open scrutiny? It must be brought out there, or the consciences of those who know that objection must be so defiled that repentance and tears would not wash it out. The circumstance of this age should counsel us that it is impossible if we would, and undesirable if we could, to gather around us a veil of darkness and secrecy. There may be great evils, I grant you, connected with the present method; but they are far more easily borne than the other evils which we would rush into by the course now proposed.

THE HOUSE IMPATIENT FOR THE QUESTION.

Dr. Meade rose to speak, but the cry of "Question" again arose, and culminated in something bordering on confusion.

Dr. Meade—There is nothing in the consecration service——

A Deputy—I call the gentleman to order.

Dr. Meade—I want a question of privilege and I am knocked down for it.

Loud cries of "Order, order."

Dr. Meade—The question the gentleman raised is founded on a fabrication.

The President—I cannot consider that a question of privilege. The question (knocking violently with the gavel) is now on the amendment to the seventeenth rule. All in favor of that amendment will say "Aye."

A loud shout of "Aye."

The President—All opposed, "No."

A shout of "Noes."

The President—I think the "Ayes" seem to have it.

Several Deputies—I ask a division.

The count resulted in 131 ayes, to 90 noes.

The question was then put on the 17th rule, as amended, and carried.

Mr. Whittle, of Georgia—I now move that we continue the session until all the rules are got through with.

THE REMAINING RULES ADOPTED.

A Deputy—I move we adopt the remaining rules without reading.

The question was put and the following rules were unanimously adopted:

18. All questions of order shall be decided by the Chair, without debate; but any member may appeal from such decision; and on such appeal, no member shall speak more than once, without express leave of the house.

19. The names of the movers of resolutions shall appear upon the minutes of this house.

20. Every member who shall be in the house when any question is put, shall, on a division, be counted, unless he be personally interested in the discussion.

21. While the President is putting any question, the members shall continue in their seats, and shall not hold any private discourse.

22. When any member is about to speak, or deliver any matter to the house, he shall, with due respect, address himself to the President, confining himself strictly to the point in debate.

23. No member shall speak more than twice in the same debate, without leave of the House.

24. All committees shall be appointed by the President, unless otherwise ordered.

25. When the house is about to rise, every member shall keep his seat until the President leaves his chair, and before the President leaves the chair he may make any communication to the house or cause any notice to be read by the Secretary.

26. No member shall absent himself from the service of the house unless he have leave or be unable to attend.

Mr. Hamilton Fish, of New-York, and Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, took the floor together. The Chair recognized Mr. Fish, who yielded to Gov. Stevenson.

Gov. Stevenson—I have now, Mr. President, an additional rule to offer. It is as follows: "When memorials or petitions are presented, their contents shall be concisely stated by the deputy presenting them, when they shall be referred or laid on the table, unless by a majority vote, the memorials or petitions shall be read."

Carried.

Mr. Hamilton Fish, of New-York—I offer the following as an additional rule: "No amendment to these rules shall be made unless one day's notice shall have been given of the motion to amend, and no rule shall be suspended unless by unanimous consent of the members present."

Several deputies began to object together, and then Mr. Fish said: On reconsideration I would rather say "two-thirds" than "unanimously."

Several Members—I withdraw my objection.

Mr. Fish's motion was then put and carried.

Mr. Rice, of Louisiana—I move that on all questions not embraced in those rules of order, *Cushing's Manual* shall be an authority.

Motion not seconded.

AN ADDITIONAL RULE PROPOSED.

Dr. Porter, of Alabama—I move this additional rule: That the Secretary shall cause stenographic reports to be taken of all discussions held while the house is in secret session.

The Secretary moved to lay that on the table.

Dr. Porter—I do not desire any discussion, but I do say that no man should speak here without a record being kept of what he says. I press my motion.

Dr. Dalzee, of Louisiana—I second that motion, for the purpose of having the house vote it down.

The motion was put, and answered by a few weak "Ayes" and a tremendous "No."

Dr. Porter—I call for a division. I would not have voted for the amendment to the seventeenth rule, and several other deputies would not have voted for it, if they had thought there was no record to be kept—

Dr. Dalzee—I call the gentleman to order.

Dr. Porter—I call for a division, Sir.

The Chair put the question without reading the resolution.

Dr. Porter—Will the Chair please state what the resolution is?

The President—You have not sent the resolution, I believe, to the Chair. [Laughter.]

Dr. Porter sent a written copy of the resolution up to the desk, and it was read by the Secretary. The Chair called upon those in the affirmative to stand up. Twenty-two deputies arose.

The President—Does the gentleman still insist on a count?

Dr. Porter would not insist, and the resolution was declared lost.

A Deputy—I move that the name of the "Committee on Amendments to the Constitution" be changed to the "Committee on Constitution." As we have a Committee on Canons let us have a Committee on Constitution.

The President—I think that motion is out of order. I will now appoint the following committees:

ON AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Rev. Charles H. Hall, D. D., Long Island.
Rev. Thomas Dudley, D. D., Maryland.
Benjamin A. Rogers, Texas.
Morrison R. Waite, LL. D., Ohio.
R. C. L. Moncure, Virginia.
James Woodworth, LL. D., Omaha.
George M. Comstock, LL. D., Central New-York.
Eli T. Wilder, Minnesota.
John W. Stevenson, Kentucky.
Edward McCrady, South Carolina.
Samuel B. Ruggles, LL. D., New-York.
Cortlandt Parker, LL. D., New-Jersey.
George W. Ri[illegible], Louisiana.

ON CHRISTIAN EDUCATION.

Rev. Henry A. Coit, D. D., New-Haven.
Rev. Charles Minnegerode, D. D., Virginia.
Rev. Daniel R. Goodwin, D. D., Pennsylvania.
Rev. A. Smedes, D. D., North Carolina.
Rev. George Beckett, Tennessee.
Rev. Edwin A. Johnson, Connecticut.
Rev. Giles A. Easton, California.
Mr. N. R. H. Dawson, Alabama.
Mr. Henry Coppee, LL. D., Pennsylvania.
Mr. John B. Howe, Indiana.
Mr. Charles L. Jenkins, Georgia.
Mr. George C. Shattuck, Massachusetts.
Mr. Isaac Atwater, Minnesota.

The Secretary—The following reports from the Committee on Canons have been received:

REPORT NO. 1.

The Committee on Canons respectfully report that, on the morning of the third day of the session, they met for organization, Rev. William Cooper Mead, D. D., being Chairman, and appointed Rev. Francis Harison to be their Secretary. By order of the committee,

WILLIAM COOPER MEAD, Chairman.

OCT. 9, 1874.

REPORT NO. 2.

The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred a proposed addition to the standing order of the house, respectfully report that they have considered the same and recommend the adoption of the following:

SECTION 3. The Secretary of the House of Deputies and the Treasurer of the convention, although not returned as Deputies to the convention, shall be entitled to seats upon the floor of the House, and, with the approval of the President, to speak on the subjects of their respective offices.

SECTION 4. This order shall always be printed at the close of the Digest, as well as prefixed to the journal, with the date of its adoption.

By order of the committee,

WILLIAM COOPER MEAD, Chairman.

OCT. 9, 1874.

A Deputy—Do I understand that the report gives the Secretary and Treasurer the right to vote?

The President—The report denies them the liberty to vote.

A Deputy—I move the passage of a resolution adopting the report.

The Secretary—It must go on the calendar for to-morrow.

The President—If you want to dispose of this matter now you can do so.

A Deputy—Then I move the adoption of the report.

The motion was put and carried; and the hour of 4 o'clock having been announced, the house adjourned.

MEMORIAL OF THE DIOCESE OF TEXAS.

The following is the memorial of the Diocese of Texas, to which brief allusion was made in THE TIMES of yesterday:

To the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America:

The undersigned, the Bishop of the Diocese of Texas and the Council of said Diocese, by its duly authorized representatives in the premises, as appears by a certified copy of the proceedings of the last annual council, hereunto attached, respectfully represent and give this convention to be informed "that the territory of said Diocese of Texas is too large for due Episcopal supervision by the Bishop of said Diocese, and do pray the General Convention to set off from said Diocese all that portion of its present territory lying westerly and southerly of the counties of Matagorda, Wharton, Colorado, Fayette, Bastrop, Travis, Burnet, and Lampasas, and northerly and westerly of the counties of Lampasas, Coryell, McLennan, Limestone, Freestone, Anderson, Smith, Gregg, and Marion; and that the said territory so cut off may thereafterward constitute such missionary jurisdiction as the House of Bishops may determine.

And for further information relative thereto, the Bishop and Council of said Diocese do give the General Convention further to be informed, that the said Diocese is now found to contain about 270,000 square miles of territory, of which about 200,000 are embraced in 167 organized counties, and the balance in territory not yet organized, but rapidly filling up with inhabitants and soon to be largely organized into thriving counties, towns and cities; that the number of inhabitants of this diocese is now about 1,200,000, exclusive of Indians, of which, should this petition be granted, and the territory so set off be constituted into two missionary jurisdictions, according to the further prayer of your petitioners to the House of Bishops, over 500,000 would be residents of said Diocese as then limited; over 400,000 would be residents of the Northern, and over 200,000 of the Western Missionary Jurisdictions.

Of the 167 counties, 57 would be within the then diocese, 55 within the Northern, and 55 within the Western Missionary jurisdictions—the tract of unorganized territory being divided between said missionary jurisdictions.

There are now within the Diocese 39 parishes, 34 missions, and 32 presbyters and deacons. Of these, 25 parishes, 15 missions, and 20 presbyters and deacons would be left within the diocese, 4 parishes, 9 missions, and 5 presbyters and deacons would be within the Northern, and 9 parishes, 9 missions, and 7 presbyters and deacons within the Western Missionary jurisdictions.

The railroads are few and far apart, accommodating but widely-scattered threads of country. The means of locomotion of the greater portion of the country are still the stage-coach, the private carriage, and the saddle.

There are great tracts of inhabited country waiting for the blessings of the Church, where its services were never heard and the foot of its Bishop has never gone, simply because, being human, he is confined to the limits of human possibility.

Six years ago, by the unanimous voice of its Bishop, Clergy, and Laity, the Diocese of Texas asked of the General Convention such legislation as should give relief from these overwhelming burdens. The General Convention then responded by a radical change of the organic law of the Church, but from this change the Diocese found itself utterly unable to derive any benefit. Still it could not bring itself within its terms.

Three years ago, by the unanimous voice of Bishop, Clergy, and Laity, it again petitioned the General Convention for relief, and at that time indicated substantially the same method as now herein prayed for.

Again the General Convention responded by initiating the proposed amendment to the constitution now pending before this convention, (allowing portions of a diocese too large for the due supervision of its Bishop to be set off into missionary jurisdiction.)

One year ago, at the annual session of the Council of the Diocese, when this proposition for the amendment of the constitution came before it, the diocese not only gave its consent, but again, by unanimous voice, passed a resolution relating thereto, in words following, viz.:

Resolved, That the deputies from this diocese to the next General Convention are instructed to urge the passage of the said constitutional amendment by that body, and that certified copies of this resolution be furnished by the Secretary to each of said deputies before the session of said General Convention.

And now again, after six years of consideration, and for the same reasons as heretofore, though growing constantly more and more important, the said diocese again lays its condition before General Convention, and prays for relief; and not that it may be allowed to abandon its legitimate responsibility or shirk its work, but because here are broad and fertile fields abundantly ready for the seed or ripe for the harvest of the Church, which it can neither plant, garner, nor abandon.

ALEXANDER GREGG, Bishop of Texas.
BENJAMIN A. ROGERS,
W. R. RICHARDSON,
S. D. DAVENPORT,
S. M. BIRD, Clerical Deputies.
GEORGE W. JACKSON, Lay Deputy.

DIOCESE OF TEXAS.

The following report, with accompanying resolutions, was adopted at the twenty-fifth annual Council of the Diocese of Texas, held in Jefferson, May 28, A. D. 1874, to wit:

[COPY OF RECORD.]

Report of the Special Committee on the Reduction of the Diocese and Increased Episcopal Supervision:

The committee to whom was referred so much of the Bishop's address as relates to increased Episcopal supervision for, and a reduction of the territory of, the Diocese of Texas, report that, after a careful examination thereof, they fully coincide with his opinion therein expressed. We believe that the interests of the Church do imperatively demand such legislation as shall give to the Church far more episcopal supervision than it is possible for any one Bishop to render. Our territory is about 250,000 square miles, with 135 counties. Our railroads accommodate but mere far-scattered threads of country. Our population is some eleven or twelve hundred thousand souls, and to us it is clear that our obligations as a Church are utterly beyond our ability as a diocese. The services of our Church should be carried to hundreds, perhaps thousands, of villages, hamlets, and neighborhoods within our borders where now they are never heard.

Our records show that to divide our diocese into two or more is canonically impossible. To avail ourselves of the services of an Assistant Bishop, and support him, is equally impossible, and, if that could be done, is not desirable.

To meet these urgent wants, our Bishop recommends that the next General Convention be petitioned by this diocese to set off all that portion of this diocesan territory that lies westerly and northerly of the following-described lines, metes, and bounds, to wit.: Beginning on Matagorda Bay, at the south-westerly corner of Matagorda County, thence north-westerly, on the westerly lines of the counties of Matagorda, Wharton, Colorado, Fayette, Bastrop, and Travis, and Burnet to its point of contact with the Colorado River; thence up the middle of said river to the north-westerly corner of Lampasas County, and thence north-easterly along the northerly lines of Lampasas, Coryell, McLennan, Limestone, Freestone, Anderson, Smith, Rusk, Gregg, Harrison, and Marion Counties to the easterly boundary line of the State; and thence following said easterly boundary line of the State of Texas southerly to the Gulf of Mexico, and thence following the southerly boundary line of said State, along said gulf, westerly to the place of beginning on the south-westerly corner of Matagorda County; and that the territory lying outside the aforesaid line be taken under the care of the General Church; and that the House of Bishops be further petitioned to erect the same into missionary jurisdictions and to elect Missionary Bishops therefor.

Your committee therefore recommend the passage of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Bishop of the diocese be requested, and our deputation to the next general convention be instructed to petition that body in the premises, setting forth that the territory of the diocese is too large for the one episcopal supervision of the Bishop of this diocese, and praying that said convention will set off all that portion of the territory of this diocese, outside the line above described, the metes and bounds as above set out.

Resolved, That the Bishop and said deputation are hereby empowered, in behalf and in the name of this diocese, to do any and every thing necessary to carry out the foregoing purposes.

A true copy from the minutes of the council.

[Attest.] W. R. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS.

The House of Bishops hold their meetings in the school-room attached to St. John's Chapel, but their proceedings are not made public except whenever they send a report or message to the lower house. Yesterday they sent a resolution to the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, requesting that a committee of three Bishops, three laymen, and three presbyters be appointed to confer with the joint committee of the Provincial Synod of Canada for the purpose of promoting intercourse and fellowship between the sister churches. The full text of the message will be found in the report of the proceedings of the lower house.

THE BISHOPRIC OF ILLINOIS—OPPOSITION TO THE CONFIRMATION OF DR. SEYMOUR.

The Chicago *Tribune* states that a movement is on foot to prevent, if possible, the confirmation by the Episcopal Convention of the recent election of Dr. George F. Seymour as Bishop of Illinois; and that it has assumed such a shape that a petition is in circulation and being rapidly signed against such confirmation. The reason given by those engaged in the movement is that since the election of Dr. Seymour it has been ascertained beyond question that the charge made against him in the Diocesan Convention of being an extreme high churchman has some foundation, and that if the facts now known had been understood by the convention at the time he could not have been elected.

THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CONFERENCE.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEES ON EDUCATION AND SUNDAY-SCHOOLS—APPEARANCE OF A "STATEMENT" BY REV. T. T. KENDRICK.

The Methodist Protestant Conference met in Dr. Hanks' Church, Tarrytown, yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, the President in the chair. Rev. J. C. Berrian conducted the religious service. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous session, which were adopted. The credentials of delegates who had arrived during the night, were next read and their names placed on the roll. On investigation into the characters of A. B. Purdy, J. Thompson, and A. H. Spear, all three were passed as satisfactory. Mr. A. H. Bassett, of the Ohio Conference, was introduced and given an honorary seat. As a number of committees wanted time to prepare their reports, a motion was made to adjourn until 2 o'clock, which was carried. As the session was adjourning, a few copies of a Brooklyn evening paper were brought into the room by several of the delegates, who had no sooner entered than the fact became known that Rev. T. T. Kendrick had "made a statement." Much excitement prevailed, and for a time the journal in question was in great demand. The most interested, J. H. Painter, said that the statement that he had received any money from any one was false. He was not acquainted with Harris. President J. J. Smith, whose name was severely handled by Mr. Kendrick, stated that he did not think there was any such person alive as Horace Morrison Harris. It was a singular fact that Kendrick had not received the papers which Harris says he had. The statement caused great indignation, especially the portions charging certain ministers with having received sums of money to secure the evidence against Kendrick.

In the afternoon session, after prayer by J. H. Painter, the credentials of delegates were received; all were approved. The Committee on Collections made a report that the collections for educational, general mission, conference, publishing minutes, superannuated preachers, and Home Mission interests be taken up in the months of December, March, June, September, and October. Mr. Robinson was appointed a committee of one to appoint secretaries for the above collections. The Sunday-school Committee presented a report to the effect that the preachers and parents make united efforts in behalf of the youth of the Church, and closed with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we commend the use of the uniform lessons as now in use by other churches; that we urge the necessity of special study on the part of teachers; that the conversion of souls be sought and expected as the result of such teaching and faithful prayer.

Resolved, That we indorse our *Morning Guide*, our semi-monthly paper, as eminently adapted to our own Sunday-schools, and we hereby promise as a conference to make a special effort to put the paper into the hands of all the children.

These resolutions were adopted.

On motion, the publishing interests were referred to the Committee on Education. A motion was carried that a committee of one be appointed to visit each Sunday-school in his district.

Rev. W. Johnson arose and said: Mr. President: I hold in my hand a paper which arrived here this morning, which is published in the City of Brooklyn, in which appears a statement made by T. T. Kendrick, which places some of the ministers present in our conference in a serious position. I will, if you permit me, read a part of the document.

Several voices—"No," "No," "Let us have it all."

Mr. Johnson—It will take from now till morning to read it. A motion was then made to have the Secretary read it, which was carried. The Secretary was one hour and a half reading the statement. An excited discussion followed, in the midst of which the convention adjourned.

A CLERGYMAN IN COURT.

Rev. Duke Ormsby, a Methodist clergyman at present without a pastoral charge, was yesterday summoned to appear at the Yorkville Police Court to answer a complaint of assault and battery. The complainant, Kate O'Connell, a domestic, charged the reverend gentleman with seizing her by the throat, striking her in the face, thereby blackening her left eye, and cutting her about the body in various parts. Mr. Ormsby's explanation of the alleged assault is as follows: He resides with his wife and mother-in-law at No. 125 West Forty-second street. Having more room than they wanted, Mr. Ormsby sub-let a part of the house to a Mrs. Toy, in whose service the complainant is employed. The two families did not live in concord, and Mr. Ormsby asked the Toys to remove. This they refused to do. One day last week Mr. Ormsby heard the girl Kate, who was in the kitchen, together with Mrs. Ormsby and her mother, calling the two latter all manner of vile names and threatening to scald them. He ran to their assistance, and as gently as possible ejected Kate from the apartment. Notwithstanding this evidence, the complainant stoutly maintained the truth of her allegations, and brought witnesses with her. The examination was set down for the 19th inst., and the defendant gave bail to answer. When Mrs. Toy, with her servant, returned home from court, they found that Mr. Ormsby had locked up her apartments and refused to permit her to enter, alleging that she was in arrears for rent. She then returned to the court and asked Justice Murray for a search-warrant to enable her to regain possession of her personal property. This the Magistrate declined to do, and told her that her remedy lay in a civil action.

A TURKISH TRAGEDY.

A terrible tragedy, which, however, might have been worse, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, occurred the other day at Constantinople. A young man belonging to a good family in France had, it seems, fallen a victim to the attractions of a café chantant singer at Marseilles, who led him into heavy expenses, and brought him into trouble with his family. The chanteuse lately obtained an engagement to perform in one of the principal cafés chantants in Pera, and was accompanied to Constantinople by her admirer. Dissipation and gambling, however, soon exhausted his resources, and, strange to say, while losing his money he somehow also lost the affection of the chanteuse. This last misfortune so affected the poor young man that a few days ago he proceeded to the lodgings of the lady in the Rue de Pologne, and, after upbraiding her with her conduct, discharged one barrel of a loaded revolver at her and another at himself. The chanteuse, who is fond of animals, was, fortunately for herself, engaged during her lover's recriminations in combing a favorite spaniel, and the bullet intended for her lodged in the dog's spine and put an end to the ill-fated creature's career. As regards the other shot, the young man was rather more successful, for he managed to wound himself, though not seriously. The scene when the police arrived was most distressing. The chanteuse was in a fainting fit on the sofa, the dog dead by her side, and the young man lay in a swoon on the floor. He was conveyed at once to the police office at Galata-Serai, whence he was afterward transferred to the French Consular Prison to await further proceedings.

A SCENE ON SHIPBOARD.

The London *Echo* of Sept. 25 has the following: A large American vessel, the Samuel S. Hersey, commanded by a Captain of the same name, left Penarth Dock, Cardiff, for Montevideo, on Wednesday, in the tow of a powerful steam-tug, the Lord Derby. Shortly after clearing the Point, a terrible disturbance seems to have broken out on board the vessel: the whole crew appeared to be fighting, and two of the men, in order to escape fatal violence, leaped overboard and attempted to swim to the shore. They were observed, and picked up, greatly exhausted, by a boat sent to their assistance. One of them, named John Johnson, exhibited a cut over the mouth, the result, as he alleged, of a violent blow by the Captain. He further deposed at the Police station that most of the crew were the worse for liquor, and on getting out of port they commenced quarreling. The captain gave orders that were not attended to, and he struck several of the crew. One of them, a Dane, resented this violence, whereupon the captain seized an iron bar and struck the sailor a blow, from which he died instantly. Johnson declares that he saw the man, and that he never moved afterward. The captain still had the iron bar in his hand, and it was the fear that he might be struck as the Danish sailor had been, which induced him to jump overboard, and attempt to swim on shore, in company with a German named Abrot, the other fugitive, who corroborated Johnson's statement. We learn, however, by telegraph from Cardiff, that the story of these two men is doubted at that town. Last night the pilot who towed the American vessel down the channel returned to port, and, while confirming the deposition that a melee took place on board the Hersey immediately after putting out to sea, he declares there is no foundation for the report that a murder was committed.

LOUISIANA.

THE COMING ELECTION AND THE LAWS UNDER WHICH IT WILL BE HELD.

CONFLICTING STATEMENTS REGARDING THE VOTE OF THE STATE—THE ELECTION AND REGISTRATION LAWS EXPLAINED—CAN FRAUD AND VIOLENCE BE PREVENTED.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 5, 1874.

The homely adage "figures cannot lie," when backed by a long column of numerals, might years ago have been used as a very formidable argument with which to silence an opponent given to ornate speech-making. This, however, was before the intricate Schleswig *frage* had vexed the brains of half the statesmen of Europe, or the equally tangled Louisiana question had puzzled American politicians. In this State at the present time the leaders of the two political parties have made it possible with exactly the same figures to tell entirely different legends and arrive at conclusions which are diametrically opposed. Figures regarding the exact number of legal voters in the State are being manipulated with extraordinary dexterity, and just now a controversy is going on in relation to them which no election can settle, and no census return satisfactorily decide; for, no matter whether the showing be in favor of the Republicans or Democrats, the defeated party will certainly exclaim, on the one side, "The result was obtained by violence and intimidation," or, on the other, "You could never have been successful were it not for corruption and fraud." Republicans of intelligence and honesty, when questioned in relation to the matter, are ever ready with the assurance that if the White Leaguers do not prevent the negroes from voting, their ticket will be elected by a majority of at least twenty thousand. On the other hand, a Democratic leader of undoubted experience in State politics assured your correspondent this morning that if a fair election could be had, the Democratic nominees would be elected by a very respectable majority. To prove this he went on to state that the census of 1870 was taken under the auspices of the Republican Party, and at a time when many white people were traveling in the North. Notwithstanding this, however, he states very correctly that the census referred to shows a total colored population of 364,210, and a total white population of 362,065, the excess of colored population being 2,145. The number of white males was 183,031, and of white females 179,034, the excess of white males being 3,997. On the other hand, the number of colored females was 185,426, and of colored males 178,764, the excess of colored females being 6,642. When it is remembered that between one and two thousand colored men are known to have voted the Democratic ticket in former elections, and that there are not more than 5,000 white Republicans in Louisiana, it will be seen that according to the above showing the Democrats would have every assurance of success in the approaching contest.

As already stated, however, the Republicans have another way of presenting these same census returns, and, according to their showing, the Democrats are hopelessly in the minority. They commence by admitting every assertion made by their opponents, but in continuation say very truly that the Democrats have omitted to mention the fact that of the white males over twenty-one years of age upward of 15,000 are aliens, who have never been naturalized, and who therefore are not entitled to vote. Referring to the census returns of 1870, they show that the number of white males twenty-one years old and upward was 87,066. The number of colored males of the same age was 86,913, making a total of 173,979. The census shows further, however, that the total number of male *citizens* was 159,001, and it is not denied that the difference of nearly 15,000 is to be deducted from the voting strength of the whites, as since the war all colored males above the age of twenty-one are counted as citizens. After doing this, it will be found that the aggregate of the white voting population amounts to 72,088, while the aggregate colored voting population may be placed at 86,913, which gives the colored voters a clear majority of 14,825. To this majority, which is believed always to have voted the Republican ticket, must be added 5,000 white Republicans, making a total majority for the party named of some 20,000 votes.

THE REGISTRATION ACT.

Most of the alien or non-voting population of Louisiana resides in this City. This is proved by the fact that, of the 22,426 foreign-born males over twenty-one years of age having homes in New-Orleans, the largest number ever registered was 13,586. This was in 1868, when the Democrats had control of the election machinery. It has since been claimed by the Republicans that many aliens who have never naturalized register, and vote the Democratic ticket at each election. Heretofore they have been unable to guard against this. Under the new act, however, the registration of those who are not citizens will be next to impossible. The Republicans claim that it is for this reason that the law is so objectionable to their rivals; and, without entering at this time into the merits of the case, it may be stated that the clause in the act which relates to naturalized citizens is the one which is most denounced by the Democrats. It provides that

"Every person of foreign birth claiming a right to be registered shall, in addition to the proof of residence, prove that he has been naturalized, conformably to the laws of the United States, and as evidence thereof he shall produce a certificate of naturalization under the seal of the court in which naturalization took place, duly attested by the clerk of said court, in his own proper handwriting, and shall prove by the oath of two qualified electors of the election precinct that he is the person named in the said certificate, and the person to whom it was issued, and shall further answer upon oath to the satisfaction of the Supervisor or Assistant Supervisor of Registration before whom the said certificate may be produced, when and where he was born, and when and where he obtained the certificate, and from whom, and the said certificate shall not be evidence that the person presenting it is a naturalized citizen unless his answers be consistent with the facts certified, and the proof of his identity be satisfactory to the Supervisor or Assistant Supervisor of Registration, and upon such proof being made to the satisfaction of the Supervisor or Assistant Supervisor of Registration, but not otherwise, he shall register the name of the claimant on the registration book, and shall stamp or write on the said certificate of naturalization the word 'registered,' with the number and precinct of the ward or parish and the date of registry, and add thereto his official signature."

The next section is also objected to on the ground that in it too much power is conferred upon the Supervisor of Registration. It provides that:

"The Supervisor of Registration for each parish shall carefully examine the registration books, and if, upon due inquiry and investigation, he shall find the name or names of any person or persons therein not entitled to vote in his parish at the next election, he shall strike the name of every such person therefrom by drawing a line in red ink through the same; that the name of no person shall be stricken from the registration books in his absence, except upon the testimony of at least two respectable citizens, qualified electors of the parish, whose names appear upon the said registration books, to be given under oath or affirmation, that such person is not a resident of the precinct or parish, or is otherwise disqualified by law from voting at said election; and the said Supervisor of Registration shall also examine and revise the books of registration of his parish or ward of the City of New-Orleans, and shall strike therefrom the names of all persons who are not residing in the parish or precinct on the day before the election; and the names remaining on said books of registration, as corrected by the Supervisor of Registration and Assistant Supervisor of Registration, as aforesaid, shall constitute the registry of citizens qualified to vote in the said parish or ward at the next election."

The thirty-first section of the act is most bitterly and justly complained of. The reason for this will be better understood when it is explained that the Supervisors and Assistant Supervisors of Registration are appointed by the Governor, and that in many instances Mr. Kellogg has selected ignorant negroes and corrupt pot-house politicians to fill the most important places. The section mentioned reads as follows:

"The decision of any Supervisor or Assistant Supervisor of Registration on all questions of erasure from or addition to the registry, and on all questions relative to the registry of voters, shall be final. No parish or district Judge shall interfere by writ of injunction or mandamus, or other order of court, to compel any Supervisor or Assistant Supervisor of Registration to register or prohibit him from registering any person. Any Judge so interfering shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to a fine of not less than $500, and imprisonment for not less than six months, and shall be liable to impeachment and removal from office; provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to deprive any person of any right of action he may lawfully have against any Supervisor or Assistant Supervisor of Registration, for any illegal or wrongful refusal to register such person; and provided further, that should the State Register of Voters or any Supervisor or Assistant Supervisor of Registration, willfully and maliciously, with intent to deprive any citizen of his right of suffrage, he being entitled thereto, refuse to grant him registry and certificate thereof, after he shall have complied with the requirements of this act, or if said State Register of Voters, Supervisor or Assistant Supervisor of Registration shall maliciously erase the name of any registered voter who is really entitled to vote from the list or records of registered voters with like intent, he shall, if convicted, be deemed guilty of felony, and be liable to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for a term not exceeding five years, or to a fine not exceeding $5,000, or to both, and be likewise liable to private action at law by the person injured for exemplary damages."

There are many other features of the act which are denounced by members of the White League. The sections quoted, however, are the only ones complained of by the moderate Democratic leaders.

THE ELECTION LAWS.

The history of the law under which the coming election is to be held is not without interest. The old law, which gave every opportunity for fraud and corruption, was passed under Gov. Warmoth. Toward the close of his administration the present act was passed by both Houses of the Legislature, but desiring to conduct the fusion campaign under the old statute, which gave him much greater power than the new one, the Governor held the law until after the election, and then signed it, for the purpose, as is alleged, of taking from his successor the power which he had held under the old law. As in the case of the Registration act, the Election law is objected to by the Democrats as giving too much power and discretion to Supervisors of Registration and Commissioners of Election. The section most complained of provides in substance that

"Whenever, from any poll or voting place, there shall be received the statement of any Supervisor of Registration or Commissioner of Election, on affidavit of three or more citizens, of any riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbance, bribery or corrupt influences, which prevented, or tended to prevent, a fair, free, and peaceable vote of all qualified electors entitled to vote at such poll or voting-place, such returning officers shall not canvass, count, or compile the statement of votes from such poll or voting-place until the statements from all other polls or voting-places shall have been canvassed and compiled. The returning officers shall then proceed to investigate the statements of riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbance, bribery, or corrupt influences at any such poll or voting-place; and if from the evidence of such statement they shall be convinced that such riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbance, bribery, or corrupt influences did not materially interfere with the purity and freedom of the election at such poll or voting-place, or did not prevent a sufficient number of qualified voters thereat from registering or voting to materially change the result of the election, then, and not otherwise, said returning officers shall canvass and compile the vote of such poll or voting-place with those previously canvassed and compiled; but if said returning officers shall not be fully satisfied thereof, it shall be their duty to examine further testimony in regard thereto, and to this end they shall have power to send for persons and papers. If, after such examination, the said returning officer shall be convinced that said riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbance, bribery or corrupt influences did materially interfere with the purity and freedom of the election at such poll or voting-place, or did prevent a sufficient number of the qualified electors thereat from registering and voting to materially change the result of the election, then the said returning officers shall not canvass or compile the statement of the votes of such poll or voting-place, but shall exclude it from their returns; provided, that any person interested in said election by reason of being a candidate for office shall be allowed a hearing before said returning officers upon making application within the time allowed for the forwarding of the returns of said election."

The second section of the law provides for the election by the Senate of five persons, who shall constitute the returning or canvassing board of the State. Of the five persons so elected a majority constitutes a quorum, and has power to make the returns of all elections. This most important body consists at present of five Republicans, but by the terms of the compromise recently entered into two of them will be requested to resign, and two Democrats appointed to fill the vacancies. It was further provided by the same agreement that an advisory committee, to consist of two Democrats, two Republicans, and one non-partisan, be appointed to supervise and carry on the registration throughout the State. These were the concessions made by those in power; the White League party on their side pledging themselves to suppress and prevent all acts of violence and intimidation. In a conversation had on the subject with Gov. Kellogg to-day he asserted positively and with much warmth that he would do all in his power to carry out his part of the agreement. The people place very little reliance upon this assurance, however. Gov. Kellogg is so controlled by certain Federal office-holders here, and has so often been induced by them to break faith with both Democrats and Republicans, that but slight importance is attached to his promises. On the other hand, it is by no means certain that the leaders of the White League will be able to carry out the pledges they have made for their party. It may be possible to restrain the intelligent and educated young gentlemen who are their supporters in this city, but it is not believed that they can control the lawless spirits of those in the Red River and other county districts. Taking these facts into consideration, the best informed politicians of both parties join in the opinion that the coming election will be as unsatisfactory as were any of its predecessors. H. C.

WHEAT IN MICHIGAN.

The Detroit *Tribune* of Saturday says: "Within the past two weeks the movement in wheat in this State has been very large and active. The receipts and shipments at this point within this time are without precedent for amount in the history of the grain trade in this city. This shows that farmers are generally selling, and that money is consequently coming into the State in large quantities. The fact cannot fail to exert a stimulating and beneficial influence upon all branches of business."

THE FRENCH ARMY.

ITS STATUS AND ORGANIZATION.

FRESH DETAILS—IMPRESSIONS OF MACMAHON'S TOUR—TRAITS OF THE EXECUTIVE.

From a Special Correspondent.

ST. QUENTIN, Saturday, Sept. 19, 1874.

Marshal MacMahon's journey in the north of France possesses, no doubt, some political significance. But the object of the tour has not, in my opinion, been to receive long addresses and to deliver short speeches in reply. The Marshal has wished to see the army, and now that he has witnessed the manœuvres of two of the new army corps he can form some opinion as to what the sixteen or eighteen others of precisely the same pattern are worth. I say "sixteen or eighteen" because, although the law only authorizes the formation of eighteen, twenty seem somehow to have come into existence, of which ten are out this Autumn for manœuvres. I will not trouble you with statistics further than to say that the French Army is very much over officered just now, while its effective in fighting men is exceedingly weak, and that with a frame-work of officers sufficient for an army of 600,000, it has scarcely 200,000 men permanently in the ranks. The Government has a right to the services in the active army (not to mention reserves) of every man from the age of twenty to that of twenty-five, and, had it but the means, might at once put on foot a force of upward of 700,000. But no budget could meet such an expenditure as that would involve; and, instead of calling out for long service some half a million of men, who, under present circumstances, could be neither armed nor paid, it contents itself with taking about 50,000 men annually for a term of five years, and as many more as it may think fit, out of an annual contingent of 150,000, for only six months. The French are with great good sense carrying out their new military arrangements quietly, and, as far as possible, secretly. But the Germans, we may be sure, know what they are about as well as, or better than, the French themselves, and there can be no harm in mentioning that the French are now taking every year for solid military instruction 50,000 men, for superficial military instruction, 100,000. The former enter for a maximum of five years, the latter for a minimum of six months; and one object of the manœuvres now going on is to test the quality of the soldiers who have only been six months in the army—the "men of the second portion of the contingent," as they are called. The six months men are formed into battalions which are manœuvred side by side with battalions composed of long-service men; and MacMahon, who has seen the experienced and the inexperienced bodies of soldiers working together both in Clinchant's Corps No. 1 and in Montaudon's Corps No. 2, has come away convinced that a Frenchman can be turned into an infantry soldier in six months. The short-service men, or "men of the second portion," are not sent into the cavalry or artillery at all, long training being looked upon as indispensable for both those arms. But it is an important thing to have ascertained the fact that, besides keeping up a nucleus of highly-trained troops, the French, under this new system, will be able to pass every year through their army two sets of young men, each numbering 50,000, who will be taught to march, to move in masses, or, better still, in skirmishing order, to throw up intrenchments, and to use the rifle. Indeed, French infantry are taught nothing else. Marching and skirmishing are, according to the French officers of the present day, the two things necessary for salvation. English officers say that, although marching and skirmishing may be all that will be required of the soldier on the field of battle, his discipline will be better, his movements steadier, if, by way of preparatory exercise, he has been subjected to a long and strict course of drill. I fancy, however, that the French soldier has never in his best days been drilled like the English, German, and Russian soldier. Probably his temperament would not stand it. In any case, the problem just now is to raise the French Army, as rapidly as may be consistent with tolerable efficiency, to something like an equality with the armies of neighboring States; and the three soldiers now at the head of the French Government—Marshal MacMahon as President of the Republic, Gen. Cissey as Minister of War, and Gen. Chabaud La Tour as Minister of the Interior—are of opinion that the problem has been solved. Marshal MacMahon hears it said everywhere, and says everywhere himself, that his mission is, with the aid of moderate men of all parties, to keep order in France for seven years. But it is equally his mission, with the aid of his two Minister Generals, to create for France the best and largest possible army; and though but little is said on this point in the newspapers, I am convinced that Marshal MacMahon is supported by a great many men who, on purely political questions, would be opposed to him, from a feeling that the most important thing of all for France is to regain her military position in Europe. MacMahon and the Generals at the head of his two chief ministerial departments will not willingly sacrifice the army to any other interest, and I believe the poor Minister of Finance has already immense trouble in prevailing upon the military trio to keep down the war expenditure to its present point, which, though high from a financial point of view, is low when the military necessities of the country are considered.

Infantry officers say that the new rifle (on the Gras system) ought to have been supplied to the army long ago, whereas it was only formally adopted a week or two ago. Artillery officers ask why their batteries are not all furnished with the new Reffye gun, known also as the "canon irrégulier," which is being turned out as fast as the pecuniary embarrassment of the Government will allow. Cavalry officers declare their regiments to be so weak in horses that five nominal squadrons have, for decency's sake, to be presented at the manœuvres as three. "Economy," they say, is at the bottom of it all; but for "economy" "poverty" may be read. The ten or twelve extra millions of pounds sterling which the army would like to see spent annually on itself, and which, so expended, the country would not think misapplied, are not forthcoming because at least that amount has to be paid away every year in the form of interest on the loans contracted during, or immediately after, the war.

Perhaps, after the first great outlay rendered necessary by the adoption of a new method of organization, concurrently with a new system of arming both the infantry and artillery of the entire army—then, perhaps, it may be found possible to keep up a really large permanent force. For the present, however, the French Army is in a transition state; and however apt the six months' men may show themselves at learning to march and skirmish, it is not of such men that the French would like their army to be composed if it were suddenly called upon to meet the Prussians. At the manœuvres of Clinchant's corps, the infantry consisted of nine battalions of six months men, and nine battalions of men who had served from one to five years.

Marshal MacMahon, personally, is much liked by every one who approaches him. His policy is not altogether agreeable either to Royalists, Imperialists, or Republicans, but in all these parties he finds a certain number of friends. His sincerity has no doubt misled those who imagined, on the one hand, that he was working only for the Legitimists; on the other, that he was preparing the way for the return of the Empire. That he meant to keep his word and exercise the power confided to him without favoring one party at the expense of another is an idea which does not seem to have occurred to any one—not even to the Republicans, who, seeing that he did not lean too much either to the Royalists or to the Imperialists, concluded hastily that he must have some inclination for them. MacMahon has all the simplicity so often regarded as the special attribute of Republicans, but which in fact belongs to all well-bred men, and almost in proportion to the excellence of their breeding. With the members of his staff he is friendly even to intimacy, and not merely kind but almost affectionate. At manœuvres he is perfectly quiet; and though he rides quickly himself in passing from position to position and point to point, he sets his face against those rapid feats of horsemanship in which the so-called "gallopers" delight at Aldershot and the Curragh. Indeed, the general tone of the officers of the French Army, just now, is remarkably quiet and subdued. Far from bragging, they seem to go to the other extreme, and are quite ready to undervalue the quality of their own troops. They work hard, attend sedulously to the wants of their men, and are certainly doing their best to raise the character of the French Army, which, taken as it stands, by its present composition if not by its numbers, is already quite up to the old standard.

But I was speaking of the simplicity of MacMahon, in proof of which I may mention that when the first day's manœuvres had just come to an end, happening to feel hungry, he rode straight to the nearest inn, and, inviting his staff and a few visitors who had been allowed to follow the manœuvres, to breakfast, sat down to a modest and frugal meal, consisting of cold veal, salad, cheese, and pears, the whole washed down with a few bottles of ordinary Bordeaux. Among the guests was an English officer, Major Knollys, of the Ninety-third Highlanders, or "Higlanders," to adopt the pronunciation favored by the officers of the French Army. Major Knollys wears the Crimean and Indian medals, and the former could not fail to attract the Marshal's attention and to call from him some sympathetic remarks in reference to the Anglo-French alliance of twenty years since.

The Major's "bonnet"—to pass to another subject—was the object of general admiration, and even wonder. It was useless to tell the French sight-seers that the uniform he wore was that of a Scotch regiment. MacMahon, they said, was not of Scotch but of Irish origin, and Major Knollys was an Irish officer, sent over from "the land of MacMahon's ancestors," to do honor to its illustrious grandchild.

Afterward, in a little out-of-the-way village, where the President of the Republic had never been seen, Major Knollys was looked upon as MacMahon himself, and vociferously cheered; so that, on the whole, the uniform of the Ninety-third Highlanders may be said to have met with considerable success. S. E.

THE ELECTION.

FORM AND NUMBER OF BALLOTS TO BE USED.

At the general election to be held on the third day of November next, says the Albany *Argus*, each voter in the several counties of the State (except New-York City and County, where a special election law applies,) will be authorized to cast five ballots, indorsed respectively "State," "Congress," "Assembly," "Judiciary," and "Constitutional Amendments," and inspectors of election will provide five ballot boxes to receive the ballots thus indorsed. The ballots thus cast will be canvassed in the order above indicated.

The ballot indorsed "State" will contain the names of nominees.

For Governor,
For Lieutenant-Governor,
For Canal Commissioner,
For Inspector of State Prisons,

together with the names of local nominees, "For District Attorney," "For County Clerk," "For Sheriff," "For County Treasurer," "For Coroner," "For Superintendent of the Poor," and "For Justice of the Sessions," or any of those officers to be chosen this year.

The ballot indorsed "Congress" will be in the form following:

Congress.
For Representative in Congress.

The ballot indorsed "Assembly" will be in the form following:

Assembly.
For Member of Assembly.

The ballot indorsed "Judiciary" will be in the form following:

Judiciary.
For Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals.

And in addition, in the Fifth and Sixth Judicial Districts, will contain the name of the nominee "for Justice of the Supreme Court."

In the several counties nominees "for County Judge," "for Surrogate," (in counties where the same is a separate office,) and in certain counties nominees "for Special County Judge," and "for Special Surrogate," will also be voted for on the ballot indorsed "Judiciary."

The ballot indorsed "Constitutional Amendments" will cover eleven distinct propositions for amendment to the Constitution of this State. It will be seen that the propositions are all in the affirmative, and that, in order to vote against any or all of the proposed amendments, the voter must strike out or cancel such of the propositions as he wishes to vote against.

The ballot will be in the following form:

Constitutional Amendments.

"For all propositions on this ballot which are not canceled with ink or pencil, and against all which are so canceled."

For the proposed amendments to article 2 "relative to suffrage and bribery."

For the proposed amendment to article 3, part first, "Legislature and its organization," sections 1 to 8, inclusive.

For the proposed amendment to article 3, part two, "powers and forms of Legislature," being sections 17 to 25, inclusive.

For the proposed amendments to article 4, "the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, their powers and duties."

For the proposek amendments to article 7, "Finance and Canals."

For the proposed amendments to article 8, part one, being sections 4 and 11, "relating to corporations, local liabilities and appropriations."

For the proposed amendments to article 8, part 2, section 10, "State appropriations."

For the proposed amendment to section 9 of article 10, being section "relative to compensation of certain officers."

For the proposed amendment to article 12, "oath of office."

For the proposed amendment to add a new article to be known as article 15, "relating to official corruption."

For the proposed amendment to add a new article to be known as article 16, "time for amendment to take effect."

In the County of Erie, there will be an additional ballot for Senator—indorsed "Senate,"—rendered necessary by the death of Senator Ganson; and in commissioner districts in the Counties of Broome, Saratoga, and Tompkins, where school commissioners are to be chosen, there will be an additional ballot for school commissioner indorsed "School Commissioner."

SOCIAL OSTRACISM AT THE SOUTH.

Quoting a statement that many Ex-Confederates are seeking their fortunes successfully in this City and elsewhere in the North, the Indianapolis *Journal* says: "The reception and treatment of such men in New-York and in other Northern cities furnishes a striking contrast to the treatment of Northerners who have been rash enough to seek their fortunes in the South. In a Northern city nobody thinks of inquiring where a man came from or as to his political antecedents. If he has capital, brains, or enterprise he receives a warm welcome from business men, and if he has moral worth, culture, and intelligence he soon finds his way into the best social circles. Thus, there is no part of the North where any man cannot settle with the perfect assurance of receiving a business and social recognition in exact accordance with his ability and merits. Nothing of this is true in the South. A Northern man with Northern principles cannot settle in any town or city of the South without being subjected to a system of business persecution and social ostracism such as no spirited man can submit to. Everybody knows that after the close of the war there was a strong disposition on the part of many enterprising men from the North to move to the South. If those who went had been kindly welcomed and decently treated, and if judicious means had been used to encourage others to follow, who can undertake to say how different the condition of the South might have been to-day? Instead of that, however, a system of inhospitality, excommunication, and ostracism was adopted, perfectly intolerable to self-respecting persons. As a consequence, the better class of Northern emigrants were soon driven out, and none remained but such as were willing to adopt Southern views, conceal their sentiments, or submit to the ostracism for the sake of getting office. Another consequence was that the negroes and the so-called 'carpet-baggers' were absolutely forced into an alliance, offensive and defensive. Thus, from whatever standpoint the matter is viewed, we are forced always to the same conclusion, that the slow progress of reconstruction in the South, and the present prostration of the Southern States, are owing mainly to the folly, the malignity, and the bad faith of the Southern people."

COAL MINING.

THE KOHINOOR COLLIERY AT SHENANDOAH CITY.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIELD AND SHAFTS—METHOD OF TAKING OUT ANTHRACITE—CONGLOMERATE BREAKS—MINE VENTILATION—ASSORTING AND CLEANING—EXHAUST FANS—A HOUSE SWALLOWED UP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1874.

In a late letter I described the boldest and most expensive step that American enteprise has yet taken in the development of deep-lying coal-beds. Permit me now to give your readers a sketch of a first-class colliery of the present day, that they may see what an immense outlay of money and what complicated machinery it takes to pile their Winter hearths with glowing anthracite. The colliery I have selected is the "Kohinoor" colliery of Richard Heckscher & Co., at Shenandoah City, in the heart of the Mahanoy coal-field—one of the earliest known and latest developed, as well as one of the richest subdivisions of the anthracite region. I select this colliery because it is one of the most perfect in the region, combining more improved methods of mining and preparing coal than any other with which I am acquainted.

The Mahanoy, or more properly speaking, Middle Coal-field, is one of those systems so aptly described by Macfarlane as "a mountain valley filled with hills." It lies high above all its neighboring avenues to tide-water and the markets of the world, and is shut in on every side by mountain walls, which constitute a barrier impenetrable to all but the very best appliances of modern science; and, for this reason, its immensely rich deposits of fuel lay untouched until years after all the other regions had been well developed. True, Stephen Girard, always half a century ahead of his times, came into this wild country very early in the history of coal mining, drove a tunnel to reach the Mammoth vein, and built an elaborate system of tramways and inclined planes to carry his coal over the Broad Mountain, to reach the Schuylkill and a market. But this was one of Stephen Girard's few unfortunate speculations; for, just as his well-planned and well-built road was about completed, the times took a stride ahead of him, and George Stephenson's new locomotive engine literally and metaphorically ran his horse cars off the track, while, as if to add insult to injury, long years after the enterprising Frenchman was laid in his grave, the mining engineers found the vein he sought in his tunnel coming to the surface just in front of the entrance, its outcrop thinly covered by a layer of earth. If he had prototyped Mark Twain and run his tunnel the other way, he would have struck the vein the first week.

This was the first and last attempt to mine coal in this portion of the anthracite field for forty years or more, and this did not pay. Some coal was found and a few tons sent to market, but it "cost more than it came to," and the work was soon stopped. The tunnel fell in, the road was abandoned to the storms and the County Supervisors, and the Mahanoy region was practically closed, until the late war created a demand for coal so keen and so profitable that these rich deposits could be neglected no longer. Then modern science found a way for the locomotive over a route almost identical with that of Girard's tramway, and up a grade which, with the exception of that of Mount Washington, is the steepest continuous locomotive road in America. Another road pierced boldly through a long half mile of mountain, one or two climbed over the rocky rim at different points, and, presto! the lonely valley was alive with workers, and echoing from end to end with the rattle of trains and the shriek of the steam-engine. It was then found that the coal of this section was in quality and quantity fitted to make good the wildest stories ever told of the Lehigh. Hard, glittering masses of the purest carbon were stored up in almost unprecedented abundance—and right here, in the best of this region of plenty, stands the colliery we are coming to.

The Kohinoor Colliery is situated on an estate embracing 3,400 feet one way by 1,600 the other, not quite 125 acres, all of which is underlaid with coal; at least 60 feet of which is in two great veins or seams. It is reached by a shaft 420 feet in depth, which was begun in September, 1868, and finished two years later, "winning" the Primrose vein, 10 feet thick, and the Mammoth vein, 49 feet thick where the shaft cut it, and, between them, a less desirable find—a solid stratum of tough, flinty, conglomerate rock, 120 feet thick. The Primrose vein was 100 feet from the surface, the Mammoth 250 feet below the Primrose. The shaft, which is 10 by 20 feet inside the timbering, is in five compartments, two for raising coal, two for hoisting water and men, and one for air-pipes. At the foot of the shaft "gangways" or main passages run, right and left, into the coal, and as the vein pitches but 12° to 15°, much of the working is done by means of "slants," or open cuts in the body of the vein, up which the cars are drawn by mules on a temporary track; and when the grade becomes too steep for this, runs of sheet-iron are laid, down which the loosened coal is shot to the cars. But a still more profound depth lies below, and a slope or inclined way is now being dug to reach the "basin," where the vein turns to rise again toward the surface. It is estimated that this slope will be about 1,000 feet below the foot of the shaft, measuring along the vein.

The method of taking out the coal of this mine is an improvement on the old system of mining. That system took out all the available coal as the work progressed, by which means there was an ever increasing distance to haul it, and it was necessary to leave a very large proportion in the ground in the shape of pillars to support the roof, and the amount thus left in a vein fifty feet thick would be something enormous. After the mine is exhausted it is impossible to remove these pillars, so there they stay forever, a clear loss to the owner, and, indirectly, to the country. In this colliery only about twelve feet of coal is taken out from the bottom of the vein, the rest remaining in a solid mass, propped up by pillars in the usual way; but when the boundaries of the tract are reached the miners will turn, and, as they come forward, will take out everything, pillars and all, leaving the now useless top to fall behind them as soon as it pleases. And here the 120 feet of conglomerate mentioned above stands the inhabitants of Shenandoah in good stead. Much of that enterprising town is situated directly over these workings, and though the falling in of an ordinary mine at such a depth as this would be quite unnoticeable at the surface, I fear the filling up of a fifty-foot cavity, even at this depth, would be likely to cause extensive fluctuations in Shenandoah real estate were it not for this invaluable underpinning. When conglomerate breaks, which is not often at the best, it breaks in enormous masses, and these, falling in all manner of angles, would pile up a new roof long before they brought down the surface soil. Indeed, this possibility that the falling in of this vein may disturb the workings of the Primrose overhead, does not enter for a moment into the Company's calculations.

The coal, being mined, is hauled in cars on an underground railroad to the foot of the shaft. In some collieries a diminutive locomotive made for the purpose is employed for this work, but in this mine the distances to be hauled are too short to make this advisable, and the old-fashioned, long-eared propeller is found to answer every purpose. Two 100-horse power engines, connected with five-foot pinion wheels which gear into two twenty foot iron drums, raise the coal to the surface in about thirty seconds, and deliver it on the ground floor of the breaker, the apparatus being so arranged that the cars discharge their contents and return to the mine without leaving the cage on which they were hoisted. This plan of delivering the coal on the surface instead of from fifty to a hundred feet above it is a novel but good one. The larger sizes, which do not require screening, are separated here, and are not passed over the breaker at all, thus saving much wasteful handling. After these are removed the smaller coal and refuse are hoisted by another engine to the top of the breaker, to be cleaned and assorted in the usual way.

A second pair of engines, of fifty-horse power each, raise the water and the miners. No pumps are used, but iron cylinders holding 1,000 gallons each are lowed into the "sump," fill themselves by means of a valve, and are raised again to the surface, where, by a simple arrangement, the valves are opened, the water escapes, and the tanks descend again. The whole system works automatically, which is a distinguishing feature of this colliery: the cages which hoist the coal are self-acting also, and the whole machinery is so well arranged that but two engineers and one fireman are required to run the motive power, though it consists of twelve large engines fed by eleven boilers.

The mining laws forbid the raising of men and coal from the shaft on the same cages at the same time; so at this colliery the men ride on the water tanks, an iron "house," holding five men, being placed on each for their accommodation. An iron hood protects them from injury, should anything fall down the shaft, and also defends them from dripping water; while a strong cable of steel wire raises the enormous weight with perfect safety.

I have said that the larger sizes of coal are picked out on the ground floor and kept there. These are the "lump and "broken" sizes. The remainder of the coal, after being raised to the top of the breaker, goes through rollers, which break up the larger masses, and then passes into long, cylindrical screens, which separate first the "egg," then the "large stove," and afterward the "small stove," "chestnut," "pea," and finally the dirt—a reversal of the usual order. From the screens the coal passes slowly over wide platforms, where it undergoes inspection by a small army of boys, who detect bits of slate, fragments of rock, and other foreign substances with wonderful accuracy, and take out everything that has no business there, leaving the coal clean and free to run over the "telegraphs" into the bins below, where it awaits shipment to market. Preparations are being make to introduce Plum's patent "jiggers" for separating the slate and doing away with the breaker-boys aforesaid; but this is a very new invention, and, in the opinion of many good judges, a very poor one. Its governing principle is the difference in the specific gravities of slate and coal. The contents of the breaker are run into a large tank filled with water, which is violently agitated by the "jigger;" the coal sinks to the bottom, whence it is removed by machinery, and the slate, being lighter, is carried away by the rush of water. The machine is in use at several of the Lehigh Company's mines, and is said to do its work well; but it keeps the breaker timbers constantly wet, causes them to rot, and fills all the streams into which it discharges with coal dirt, besides making the coal wet and unpleasant to handle.

The ventilation of this mine is effected by means of a revolving fan, sixteen feet in diameter, which is situated on the side of the mountain, 1,300 feet from the shaft. Steam from the breaker boilers is carried all this distance and drives two 30-horse power engines, whose sole duty it is to propel the fan. Communication is had with the mine through an air-course which follows the vein to its outcrop on the mountain, and through this the fan, revolving at a high rate of speed, sucks out the foul air and poisonous gases from the deep workings. Nature abhors a vacuum, and as fast as the foul air is withdrawn pure air rushes down the shaft to supply its place. This fan is fast coming into universal use as a means of ventilation. It is safe, does not set things on fire like the furnaces used at Avondale, and is very effective. I have seen exhaust-fans create a current of air strong enough to blow out a miner's light in a gallery a mile away from the engine. In the present instance, however, it is found that 1,300 feet is entirely too far to carry the steam, and it is the company's intention to move the engines up to the boilers, and carry the power, instead, by means of an endless wire rope. Additional ventilation is provided by two large Burleigh air-compressors, which drive an engine of 150-horse power, situated inside the mine, for the purpose of working the slope above mentioned. These compressors force 32,000 feet of air per hour into the mine, and drive what is said to be the largest and most powerful hoisting machinery driven by compressed air that has yet been built. When released from the engine, this forms an important and excellent means of aiding the ventilation.

The present capacity of this colliery is from 750 to 800 tons of prepared coal per day; but the breaker is capable of preparing 1,000 tons a day, and it is expected that in a year or two, when the improvements now under way are completed, the production will be double the present rate.

Word comes, as I close this letter, of an accident yesterday at Gilberton, a town about three miles from Shenandoah, by which a house was swallowed up in an abandoned working. The house stood over the outcrop of a vein, and when the coal was taken away there was nothing left for its support but a few feet of earth. A heavy rain loosened the earth, and yesterday the inmates of the house happened to notice their little garden patch sinking into the depths below. They had just time to snatch the nearest movables and run for their lives, before the house began to rock, then fell over and disappeared, roof foremost, in the abyss, followed by an avalanche of rock and earth which quickly buried it. Had the accident happened at night some, if not all, of the family must certainly have perished. The strangest part of the story is that they were well informed of the position of their house, knew that it was liable to sink at any moment, and yet continued to live in it with an utter disregard for consequences.

IMPERIALISTS IN CORSICA.

The only topic which excites any interest—and that only of a languid kind—is, writes the Paris correspondent of the London *Standard*, the wrangle going on just now in Corsica between the partisans of the Prince Imperial and those of Prince Napoleon. Most political parties in France are very great at counting their chickens before they are hatched, but seldom has this propensity been indulged in to such an extent. Prince Napoleon being unpopular, the friends of the Prince Imperial have decided that he should be deprived of his claims as "heir presumptive," and a member of the Canino branch of the family should be installed in that dignified position. There is a post of Councillor General vacant in Corsica just now, and Prince Napoleon has become a candidate for it. He is opposed by his cousin of Canino, and—here it is that the thing becomes funny—the ex-Imperial family now staying at Arenenberg consider Corsica so entirely a possession of their own that M. Pietri, the Empress' Secretary, has been sent down there to bring the influence of her Majesty to bear against Jerome, and in favor of Prince Charles. M. Pietri arrived at Ajaccio last Thursday, and was received by a large crowd at the landing place, and was escorted to his hotel by the mob, shouting "Vive l'Imperatrice!" "Vive le Prince Imperial!" M. Pietri felt it necessary to thank the crowd, and made a speech, which is published in the *Pays*. He said:

MEN OF AJACCIO: I thank you for your cordial and sympathetic welcome. I do not consider it as a compliment to myself personally; but as a proof of your feelings of affection and loyalty toward those whom I left at Arenenberg. I shall take care to let them know. I think it necessary to tell you publicly the object of my journey. I have come to Ajaccio to put an end to the doubts which disturb the minds of this faithful population. I have come here to support the candidature of Prince Napoleon Charles Bonaparte, which has received the sanction of the head of the family, the Prince Imperial.

I confess that this free and easy declaration of M. Pietri is calculated to disturb the existing impression that Corsica is a French department, administered by a French Prefect, and ruled by French gendarmes. If the French Government has not *changé tout cela*, I think that the Legitimists have some reason to complain of being unfairly treated. It remains to be explained how an envoy from the Prince Imperial can interfere personally in an election when the same privilege is denied to the Comte de Chambord. To suppress a newspaper because it advocates the cause of "Le Roy" and allow the late Emperor's old secretary to go down and tell the Corsicans whom they are to vote for, just as in the old times of M. de Persigny, looks very like having two weights and measures.

A PERSIAN-FRENCH INCIDENT.

The *Figaro* relates the following anecdote in reference to M. Elie De Beaumont, just deceased: Last year the Shah of Persia paid a visit to the Ecole Des Mines. M. Daubrée, the director of the establishment, showed him the superb galleries, and then, at the request of his Majesty, conducted him to a room on the ground floor, where a fine old man, decorated with the broad ribbon of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, was waiting. This was M. Elie De Beaumont. The illustrious savant was much complimented by the Asiatic monarch. "If I had a man like you in Persia," said the Shah to him, "I should be the richest sovereign in the world!" Nasser-ed-Din did not exaggerate. France is, or will be, the most wealthy nation in the world, because she has had Dufrénoy and Elie De Beaumont, and because the work undertaken by those two great men will be continued. Suddenly the savant made a sign. An immense rouleau suspended from the ceiling turned round on itself, and disclosed a gigantic sheet, on which was represented his imperishable work, the marvelous map which indicates, with a rare precision, all the geological riches of the French soil. The Persian ruler examined it with attention. "Here," said Elie De Beaumont, "we have the fine freestone for constructing palaces; there, the potter's earth of which bricks or statues are made. Here we have coal, there iron." * * * "And gold," cried eagerly Nasser-ed-Din. "We do not find any," replied the other, with a smile, "but we gain it."

THE DRAMA ABROAD.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

Miss Lydia Thompson and her troupe have commenced a series of performances at the Charing Cross Theatre in London....Miss Ada Cavendish is on a provincial tour, during which "The New Magdalen" is to be the *pièce de résistance*....Miss Kate Stanley is traveling through England and appearing, with a full company, in "Cattarina," an opera comique, written expressly for her....The Globe Theatre in London reopened on the 26th ult., under the direction of Mr. Francis Fairlie. The inaugural programme comprised "East Lynne," with Miss Ada Ward as *Lady Carlyle* and *Mme. Vine*, and the attractive opera bouffe, "Vert-Vert."....Mr. H. L. Bateman commenced his fourth season at the Lyceum Theatre on the 28th ult., with a revival of "The Bells," preparatory to the production of "Hamlet."....The Canterbury Music Hall in London is to be immediately pulled down, and rebuilt in a style of great magnificence....Miss Rose Hersée is recovering from her recent illness, but her engagement to appear at the Covent Garden Promenade Concerts has been postponed until November....M. Lecocq's opera-bouffe "Giroflé-Girofla" will be brought out at the Philharmonic Theatre at the end of the present month....A telegram to the Manchester *Examiner*, dated Sept. 21, says: "At the Cambridge Theatre, Saturday night, the performances terminated with the tragedy of 'Maria Martin; or, The Murder at the Red Barn.' The curtain fell after the murderer had been brought to the scaffold, and, with the rope dangling above him, had 'improved the occasion,' the orchestra began to play the National Anthem, which was, however, received with hisses and clamor. Mr. Hughes, the manager, apologized on the ground that he was unable to gratify his patrons by hanging the actor who represented the murderer; but the gods shouted furiously, and expressed a desire to see the murderer actually hanged in their presence. At length the audience slowly, and with manifest reluctance, left the theatre."....M. Halanzier, director of the French Opera, has left Paris for Milan. The object of his journey is said to be to engage Mmes. Stolz and Waldmann, who were heard in Paris this Summer at the Opera Comique in Verdi's "Requiem....The benefit of Mlle. Déjazet, at Paris, was to take place in the Ventadour Theatre, the use of which was offered by M. Halanzier. The date fixed was Sunday, Sept. 27. The price of an orchestra stall was fixed at 60 francs....Mme. Pauline Viardot, the singer, who for the last two years has spent the Summer at Bougival, has just purchased at that place the pretty property of Dr. Ségalas for 180,000 francs....The critic of *Galignani's Messenger* writes of matters at the Paris Grand Opera-house: Donizetti's "Favorite" has been given here for the début of M. Manoury in the part of *Alphonse*. The new singer was two years ago a simple journeyman dyer at Puteaux. M. Pfeiffer, the pianist, discovered him there, and being struck by the beauty of his voice, had not much difficulty in persuading him to enter the Conservatoire of Paris. At the end of two years his education was terminated, and he shared with M. Vergnet the first prizes for both grand singing and for comic opera. His voice, which is a high baritone of the kind which Verdi's music requires, is pure and of excellent quality and he uses it with considerable skill. He sang the romance of the third act extremely well, and he may be regarded as a decided acquisition for the French opera. Something is certainly wanting in distinction of person, and at present he could scarcely come forward as the representative of a romantic or heroic part, but time may work wonders......The Paris Renaissance has opened at last with "La Famille Trouillat." There were, at last accounts, twenty-two theatres open in Paris—the Opéra, Français, Opéra Comique, Odéon, Châtelet, Gaîté, Porte St. Martin, Gymnase, Palais Royal, Bouffes, Vaudeville, Variétiés, Ambigu, Folies Dramatiques, Beaumarchais, Renaissance, Theatre Scribe, Déjazet, Belleville, Cluny, Château d'Eau, and the Folies d'Athénée, besides the Cirque and several cafés and other concerts....M. Offenbach is busily engaged in mounting for the Gaté Sardou's "Don Quichotte," which met with but little success when it was produced at the Gymnase some time back. M. Sardou has completely remodelled the piece, and has added several scenes so as to allow a considerable development of the mise en scène. It will be produced early next February....The Paris Ambigu has been reopened. *Galignani's Messenger* speaks thus of the theatre and the new play: This theatre, which has been beautifully ornamented and done up, opened this week with the "Officer De Fortune," a drama in five acts and ten tableaux, by MM. Adenis and Rostaing. This soldier of fortune is the celebrated *Baron Frédéric De Trenck*, whose romantic exploits struck so deeply our youthful imaginations. Born at Kœnigsberg, and arriving at the Court of Frederic II., he served at first in the Prussian army. Witty, brave, tall, and endowed with brilliant external advantages, he inspired in the Princess Amélie, sister of the King, a passion which he himself sincerely shared. Their intimacy having been discovered, the King caused him to be confined in a fortress, under the pretext that he was in correspondence with his cousin, Francis De Trenck, chief of a corps of Pandours in the Austrian service. After eleven months of captivity he contrived to escape, and took refuge in Russia, where he also had some gallant adventures at the court of Elizabeth. He then went to Vienna, where he inherited the property of his relative; but a few years after, having returned without distrust to Dantzic to obtain the succession of his mother, he was seized by some Prussian hussars and carried off, by order of the King, to the Fortress of Magdeburg, where he was detained for ten years with a barbarous excess of rigorous precaution. At last, owing to the diplomatic intervention of Maria Theresa and the never failing devotedness of the Princess Amélie, his imprisonment was commuted to banishment. He then went to establish himself at Aix-la-Chapelle, where he married the daughter of the Burgomaster, and afterward coming to Paris, he was arrested by the blood-thirsty republicans as a spy, and guillotined on the 24th February, 1794. This strangely diversified career has not been as frequently seized on by dramatists as might have been expected. Still on May 25, 1828, Scribe, in conjunction with Germain Delavigne, one of his ordinary fellow-laborers, gave to the Gymnase a vaudeville in two acts entitled "Le Baron De Trenck", the run of which was not of long duration. In the new version, now produced, although the historical names are preserved, the locality has been changed to Bavaria in order not to give offense to Prussia. The two *Trencks*, who are made by the playwrights of precisely the same height and feature, are personated by Deshayes with great effect, while the amiable Princess, who constantly "leant to the soft side of the heart," is charmingly represented by Mlle. Vannoy. But one of the principal attractions of the play is the introduction of an entirely new scenic effect. One man is pursuing another, the latter descends from a window on the first story; the other upon reaching the same aperture perceives the object of his chase already at the bottom of the wall and takes the same road. The fugitive is about to go round the house, in order to find an issue, but in doing so he would be soon hidden from the spectators. The means of enabling the audience to see all that passes is simple—the house itself turns slowly round and soon presents its other face. In that gyratory movement it brings before us a garden wall, which the fugitive climbs at first from the back; we see his head, which emerges above the coping, he descends inside, and is off again. Hardly has he touched the ground when the other head shows itself in its turn above the same wall; it is the pursuer, who, clinging to the asperities of the brick-work, draws a pistol from his pocket and fires at the enemy. The proceeding is somewhat similar to the one adopted by the machinist in "Jean La Poste," the French adaptation of "Arrah na Pogue;" a prisoner has to climb a tower thirty yards high; but as he would soon be concealed from sight, the whole structure itself descends, producing the illusion that it is the man who is going up. But certainly the new scenic contrivance of a house turning so as to present successively its four sides to the spectator, proved an immense success, and the public were so delighted with it that they recalled Paulin Menier, who escapes from the building while it is making its rotary movement. All Paris will go to see this novelty, which, however, is quite common among the Japanese. The whole performance is hurried on with unusual power and success, and this house may now hope, under the new management, for a recurrence of those palmy days when it stood so foremost among the theatres on the Boulevart du Crime....At the Renaissance, says *Galignani*, the first performance has taken place here of the "Famille Trouillat," operetta in three acts, words by MM. Hector Crémieux and Ernest Blum, and music by M. Vasseur. The plot is a confused one, turning on the adventures in Paris of a family from Normandy, who have come to discover a man who had deceived their daughter and to force him to marry her. In the end, after an infinity of improbable scenes, it turns out that the young woman was never led astray at all, and that she invented the story in order to be brought to the capital. Although the whole plot is improbable, and the music not very striking, the success of the work was insured by the circumstance that the famous Theresa fills one of the parts and sings several songs with such wonderful effect as to be each night encored in each. As to the music, it is far inferior to the charming airs of the "Timbale d'Argent," by the same composer....The roof of the Patuelli Theatre at Ravenna, Italy, fell in a few nights back, and the entire building is now in ruins....At Bologna the authorities, on the demand of Verdi, have interdicted the performance of his "Requiem" with an accompaniment of four pianos only, as proposed by the impresario, Lambertini....It is impossible to say where "*Madame Angot*" may not turn up. That famous comic opera has now reached Spain, and has been performed during the last month at Barcelona with the greatest possible success. The piquancy of the dialogue and the political allusions gained additional force from the present state of Spanish affairs. So keenly were some of these taken up by the audience that it is said the performance of the opera will be prohibited. The Spanish representative of *Ange Pitou* was Señor Hidalgo. Señora Franco, Señoras Barsa and Solgas, Señor Crespo, and Señor Inglesias were the remaining principals.

FRANCE.

THE RULE OF THE SEPTENNATE.

THE CASE OF THE "UNIVERS"—AN ARBITRARY RULE—THE ELECTION SYSTEM—THE CHOICE OF DEPUTIES—SPANISH AFFAIRS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Sept. 25, 1874.

The reappearance of the *Univers* has again drawn attention to the singular situation of the Paris press at this moment. So far as it is concerned, the regular course of justice is pretty nearly suspended. The absolute and arbitrary action of the Administration, exercised through the military authorities, has superseded all application of the courts of law and all the natural claims of justice to sit in judgment upon press offenses and misdemeanors. Yet the Government has a great variety of legislation to choose from, for in France a law in force under one régime is very seldom repealed under another, but is merely suspended during the action of a law more recent. Thus we have the press laws of the first Republic and first Empire, the Restoration, the Constitutional Monarchy, the second Republic, and the second Empire to select from when fixing a present status for the press. It is a singular fact that the more recent law does not annul the more remote, and each Government can go back as far as it pleases in making an application, or even take parts of laws from different régimes. In other laws it is the same, and we frequently find a decree in electoral matters based on a certain section of the law of 1852, a section of the laws of Louis XVIII., or even of the Consulate. The Emperor was very fond of using the laws of 1848 in decrees likely to rouse the Opposition to attacks. But notwithstanding the large variety of press laws now on hand, the Septennate feels bound to continue the laws of the state of siege, and to subject the press to military control. This makes the Government directly responsible for its censorship, and more than one case has occurred where the Ministers found themselves greatly embarrassed by complaints from the representatives of foreign powers. If Prince Bismarck or Marshal Serrano complains of attacks in the French journals, the Government cannot disengage its own responsibility, for the very fact of its maintaining the state of siege almost solely for the control of the press, makes it responsible for its censorship. The *Union* was suppressed for publishing the manifesto of the Comte De Chambord, and the *Univers* for attacking Marshal Serrano, and in neither case could the Government send these journals before the regular tribunals in order to have the charges against them decided upon their merits according to the prescriptions of the law. So many difficulties have recently been raised on account of this false position, that some way out of the trouble is eagerly sought for. There appears to be but one, and that is the raising of the state of siege. It is rumored that MacMahon is about to do this act of tardy justice, not because it would be justice, but because it leaves his Government at the mercy of the press. True, he has the power to punish an offending journal, but he has already punished rather more than one-half the journals now published in France, and to continue in that line looks more dangerous than trying to govern without the state of siege. A few days ago the *Moniteur* exclaimed: "And who could ever have dreamed that the day would come when we should look back with regret upon the comparatively liberal press laws of the Empire!" It is such sharp pricks as this which have pushed MacMahon on to promise the raising of the state of siege, so, that the press can be once more put under the reign of the common law. He can then make use of eight or ten different press laws, voted under half as many different régimes.

THE SYSTEM OF ELECTIONS.

It was recently reported that the Government had resolved upon ordering all the elections now to be held on the same day, instead of bringing them on *en échelon* according to the system of the late M. Beulé. There are nine vacancies in the Assembly to be filled, and the more sensible plan would be to convoke the electors upon the same day and get the excitement of an electoral campaign quickly over. The law allows the Government six months after the death or resignation of a Deputy, but the vacancy must be filled at the expiration of this period. It might happen, therefore, that there would be one vacancy a week created throughout the year, thus keeping the country in a state of perpetual voting. There are now two vacancies in Seine-et-Oise. One must be filled on the 18th October, the other by the 15th November. Yet the first election has been ordered, and another is to be ordered in less than a month. Can any one imagine a reason for such an absurd proceeding? I fancy not; yet it is very simple. The general elections would look too much like a *plébiscite*, says M. Chabaud La Tour. That is to say, when we come to analyze the meaning of this phrase, the peasants are hard-working, industrious people, and do not like to leave their fields for the purpose of voting. As most of them have a long distance to go, it requires the loss of an entire day. They would not, therefore, quit their crops more than once or twice a year, and, being strongly Bonapartist, the rural vote can be very nearly crushed by stringing the elections out as much as possible. This is one of the reasons for so many Republican victories; for the towns are Republican, and the artisans can run out and vote without loss of time. It was in this way that the *malin* Thiers obtained so many Republican victories, and no doubt he would have obtained the majority he required if he had been permitted to remain in power for another year. There is a special reason for not filling at once the two vacancies in Seine-et-Oise, for the Bonapartist candidate is the popular Duke of Padua, and if the Prince of Wagram were to run with him both would probably be elected. In the Alpes-Maritimes there was only a short interval between the resignation of M. Piccon and the suicide of M. Bergondi, and hence the two vacancies have to be filled on the same day. The other election which has been deferred to the extreme limit of the law, and which will be held Oct. 18, is in the Pas de Calais.

THE CHOICE OF DEPUTIES.

Speaking of the election in the Alpes-Maritimes (Nice) of MM. Piccon and Bergondi, reminds me of M. Lenard, the opponent of the Duc De Padoue in Seine-et-Oise. M. Piccon was forced to resign his seat because he made an after-dinner speech, advocating the retrocession of Savoy and Nice to Italy. M. Bergondi was said to have had strong separatist tendencies, and blew his brains out when he saw the disgrace of his colleague holding similar opinions. M. Lenard was Minister to Italy under the Government of the 4th of September, and wrote to an Italian statesman that one of his dearest wishes was to see Savoy, of which Italy had been robbed by Napoleon III., returned to the mother country. But he begged that no steps might be taken until France was out of her present difficulties. It was natural that the separatist ideas of M. Lenard should be brought out on him the moment he presented himself as a candidate against the Duc De Padoue, and, as he denies the charge, the above letter was published, with the reply of the King. Victor Emmanuel stated that Italy had not been robbed of her two provinces, which had been ceded to France by a free vote of the people, in return for the aid Napoleon III. had rendered in obtaining Italian unity. But even if this were not the case, he should never consent to increase the present difficulties of France. A Pennsylvania politician once said that among the other calumnies during his political campaign he was accused of stealing a pig, and, what was worse, his electors proved it on him, and went over to his victorious adversary. After being defeated, however, he was able to prove that the pig had not been stolen at all. Probably M. Lenard can get rid of some of the obloquy now thrown upon him as soon as the election is over, but for the moment he is attacked bitterly enough to make him think of following M. Bergondi's example. There is a very strong separatist tendency in Savoy, and I feel tolerably well convinced that candidates will be openly brought forward upon the separatist ticket before the end of the Septennate.

THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

With all the solemnity which its importance demands, I now approach a piece of news to which I desire to call particular attention. It embraces in a few lines more curious points than I could describe in a dozen columns. The French Academy renewed its bureau or administration yesterday, and M. Emile Ollivier was elected Director by six votes, against two and one blank out of the nine votes cast. Satisfied that this vote would be the subject of many curious comments, the immortals decided that it should not be communicated to the press; but so good a piece of news could not be long concealed. M. Guizot is scarcely in his grave ere we find his party scattered and unable to resist the onslaught of its rival, the party of the living Thiers. *Le roi est mort; vive le roi!* is the rule in everything. For many years M. Guizot was the despot of the Academy, and Thiers the leader of the opposition; but the despot is dead, and his former courtiers acclaim his rival with *vivas*. Thiers is now master of the Academy, and will probably continue so to his death, for among the men of to-day we can see none at all comparable to these intellectual giants. If M. Guizot had not been lead away by his animosity to oppose the reception of M. Ollivier, the world would never have heard of the family scandal which poisoned the last days of his existence. I hear that M. William Guizot has already taken steps for withdrawing the 70,000 francs placed by his father in the dépôt of consignation for the Empress and Prince Imperial, and the suits in the law courts to compel its acceptance will be disposed of at once and forever.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

It is curious to reflect upon what little things sometimes disturb the peace of nations. In my youth I remember reading that the Thirty Year War in Germany was brought on because a certain Elector was given a stool, when he wanted an arm-chair like the other Sovereigns. He went to war to make himself a King, in order to be entitled to this coveted right. I have heard, too, that our St. Juan quarrel with England was precipitated by an unreflecting pig, who would insist upon rooting on the wrong side of the line. A fight between two farmers ensued, and this brought up the question of jurisdiction, with all its difficulties and consequences. A simple turn of a polite compliment is now promising to cause more disturbance in Spain than even the insurrection, the *coup d'état*, or the Carlist war. It seems that the German and Austrian ambassadors addressed Serrano, when presenting their credentials, as "Monseigneur le Duc." This, say the journals of the people, is a purely personal title, and one which should not be known in official intercourse. The recognition was of the man simply, and not of the Government now obeyed by the people, and it was equal to saying that the people belonged to M. Serrano, who had made Spain into the "Duchy de la Torre." This comes from the same papers that have recently taken delight in calling France the "Duchy of Magenta." The question is just now a burning one at Madrid. The French Government has seen the advantage to be drawn from this, and has instructed the Comte De Chandordy to begin, "M. le President de la République," or "M. le Chef du Pouvoir Executif." This, it is thought, will greatly please the people, and aid in counteracting the influence Germany has gained, for M. Serrano will be forced to show some reason for receiving personally the compliments which belonged by right to the President of the Spanish Republic. This looks like a tempest in a teapot, but there is a great deal in it all the same.

AN AMERICAN IN TROUBLE.

Before leaving Spain I must mention what seems to me a very hard case, but I know so little about the affair that I am unable to pronounce an opinion. Consul General Torbert has just handed me the following letter:

CARCEL NACIONAL,
SANTANDER, SPAIN, Sept. 19, 1874.

MY DEAR SIR: Please communicate with the representative of THE NEW-YORK TIMES in Paris, and inform him of my arrival here from Havana by the Spanish mail steamer Antonio Lopez, on the 17th inst., and that I am at present confined in the carcel of Santander. I was sent off so abruptly from Cuba that I am here without means, without clothing, and almost in a suffering condition. I have written to Mr. Cushing, at Madrid, but as yet have heard nothing. The Lord only knows what will be my situation or fate in the face of the present impotency of our Government in its dealings with Spain. Hoping for the best, I am, &c.,

FREDERIC ALFRED DOCKRAY.

I do not know this gentleman at all, but I cannot help sympathising most heartily with his misfortunes. If this is another case like that of Mr. Peake, I should like to do something for him, although I got no thanks for the former case. Mr. Dockray gives me no references, and furnishes no evidence that he is an American citizen; but some of my readers must know something about him. I take this means of bringing his case before the public, and of calling the attention of the Government to it, in case anything can be done at this time. Meanwhile I can assure Mr. Dockray's friends that I have communicated with the Legation at Madrid, and a gentleman passing by Santander will call on him to-day, if allowed to enter the prison. All will be done for him that can be done on this side, and without Government help, while awaiting some further information respecting him and his case.

A SAD CASE.

An hour ago I saw a most touching appeal for help from the Princess De Bourbon, Mme. Perkins, (whose husband is now in prison,) who is utterly destitute, with three children, begging for work, and asking the loan of the small sum of $20. Her aunt, the Ex-Queen, lives but a few doors away, but will not help her, and none of her royal relatives will give her a sou. She is now depending upon the charity of Americans.

PROCURING FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATION PAPERS.

James Leavy, of No. 13 Centre street, a Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds, was arrested yesterday by United States Deputy Marshal Crowley, charged with obtaining naturalization papers by fraud. It appears that on Wednesday last Charles Danert and George Zuckemantel applied to him to have their first naturalization papers taken out. He told them that by paying him a fee of $3 each, he could procure for them their full papers at once. They accordingly went to his office, and he accompanied them to the Superior Court, where they were sworn, and by his direction answered all the questions put them affirmatively. He also swore that they were minors when they came to this country, and that they had lived in this State over a year; and upon these representations full naturalization papers were issued. The whole party were arrested by the Marshal in a lager-beer saloon, to which the newly-made citizens had adjourned, to pay Leavy his fees. They were taken before United States Commissioner Osborn, who held Leavy in default of $5,000 bail. The others were released, as it was evident that, owing to their limited knowledge of the English language, they had been deceived by Leavy, and did not know that they were doing wrong.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

The Faculty of Lafayette College, Easton, Penn., now consists of twenty-seven Professors and tutors.

The trustees of the Olivet College, Michigan, have by special effort raised the $120,000 needed to endow it.

The gentlemen who do the photographing for Harvard College are rapidly acquiring fortunes. Their last order was for 15,000 photographs of the Class of '74.

The New-York Board of Education asks an appropriation for the coming year of $3,683,000. An item of $50,000 is required for the nautical school proposed to be established.

The income of the Woolsey fund (Yale) is now available for the first time this year. It is used for the employment of additional instructors and for general expenses. The fund now amounts to $125,000.

On the 30th ult. the corner-stone of a new and handsome building was laid by the Women's Medical College of Philadelphia, an institution which has outgrown its old limits and is now in a highly flourishing condition.

The *Alta California* expresses alarm in regard to the safety of the pupils of the San Francisco public schools in case of fire. These buildings, it appears, are nearly all of wood, from three to four stories in height, and are each attended by 800 or 900 children.

Alluding to the educational troubles in New-Haven, the New-London *Telegram* says: "Of course Dr. Bacon has a finger in the pie. He is the great investigation demander of the century. He is in the pie business, way up to his elbows."

Of the State Deaf and Dumb School at Council Bluffs, Iowa, the *Nonpareil* says: "There are at present sixty girls and but fifty-nine boys at the Deaf and Dumb Institute. The establishment is prepared to receive 140 subjects to-day."

At Harvard the successful applicants at the "preliminary examination for women" were Miss Helen Jackson Cabot, Boston; Miss Eugenie Homer, Roxbury; Miss Susan Mitchell Monroe, Cambridge; Miss Harriet Josephine Williams, Boston.

An important change has recently taken place in the plan of instruction in the freshman class at Yale, by which the four divisions are reduced to three, and more teachers employed, so that each student receives more personal attention from the instructor than formerly.

The students of the Michigan University will, it is said, be required to sign the following pledge: "I hereby promise that during the period of my connection with the University I will abstain from hazing, and from any attempt to interfere with the government of the university."

The Onondaga County Teachers' Institute for the year 1874 will be held at Beard Hall, in Fayetteville, commencing Oct. 12, and will continue for two weeks. The exercises will be conducted by Prof. F. A. Allen, of Mansfield, Penn., assisted by Prof. E. P. Lantry, of Manlius, N. Y.

Members of Bowdoin College are required to choose between drill and the gymnasium at the beginning of the College year. There appears to be considerable objection to the drill, only three students having chosen it, and two of these, it is said, were influenced by parental authority.

Mr. Joshua Benson, who died at Boston Highlands last week, by his will makes a bequest to Bates College, Maine, the value of which is estimated at about $40,000. Commencing a year hence, the college will, it is thought, receive an annual income from the property of $3,000.

Roanoke College, Salem, Va., requires $25,000, with which to erect an additional building for the accommodation of the large and increasing library, and the mineral cabinet, which now numbers over 11,000 specimens, and also an astronomical observatory. Roanoke College is under the auspices of the Lutheran Church, but is not sectarian in its teachings.

The attendance at the Kansas University has been equal to that of last year, while a much greater per cent. of new students have entered the collegiate department. The students already enrolled represent twenty counties of the State. On account of the low rates of rent this season, many students find it profitable to hire small houses and "keep house."

The new Freshman Class at Harvard ('78) numbers at present 158 members. Of these, fifty-five were admitted without conditions; some forty were rejected in all; two obtained admission to the Sophomore Class, (J. McCleave and L. H. Smith;) some fifty or more presented themselves for admission at the October examination. All the college rooms are taken for the first time in many years. Four of the rooms in the new hospital are to be reserved for students.

The University of California began its sixth year of instruction 24th ult. Ninety-six candidates for admission have been under examination. The Freshman class will probably number about sixty, and the whole number of students will probably exceed considerably the number of last year. The College of Mining now begins under the direction and guidance of Prof. William Ashburner. The College of Agriculture opens with a special course of lectures from Prof. Hilgard, who is to be followed by other instructors.

Memorial Hall, Harvard, was thrown open to the students for the first time on the commencement of college this week, and the great hall receives its 800 or more guests three times daily. The hall is hung with paintings in profusion, lighted at night by huge chandeliers pendant from the lofty ceiling, and has been elegantly fitted up during the vacation with tables and all the apparatus of a first-class dining-hall. The crockery is all new and ornamented with the college seal in magenta, and the silver bears the stamp of "Harvard College" in bold text.

From the report recently made to the Atlanta (Ga.) Board of Education by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, it appears that the population of Atlanta is estimated at 33,000, and that the number of children of age to attend school is 10,362, of whom 7,238 are white and 3,124 colored. The number of pupils enrolled is 3,623; the average number attending school is 2,271. The number of teachers employed is 57; average number of pupils to each teacher, 44. The total cost of the schools for the year ending Aug. 31, was $53,862 15; the total cost of each scholar per annum was $20. The number of colored pupils enrolled during the year in the colored schools was 1,168, and there would, says the report, have been 350 more, at least, had there been room for them.

The following appointments have been made by the Board of Overseers of Harvard College: Richard A. Dana 3d, A. B., Herbert Lee Harding, A. B., and John Sidney Patten, A. B., as Proctors; William Gardner Hall, A. B., as tutor in Latin for three years from Sept. 1, 1874; Ira Allen Salmon, D. D. S., as lecturer on operative dentistry for the ensuing academic year; Edward Augustus Bogue, M. D., as lecturer on dental pathology and therapeutics for the ensuing academic year; Charles Albert Brackett, D. M. D., as instructor in dental therapeutics; William Herbert Rollins, D. M., as instructor of dental pathology; Isaac Bowen Banker as tutor of German for three years from Sept. 1, 1874: John Williams White, as tutor in Greek for three years from Sept. 1, 1874; James Greenleaf Croswell, A. B., as tutor in Latin and Greek for three years from Sept. 1, 1874.

From the fifth annual report of the Board of Managers of the Teachers' Life Insurance Association of this City it appears that for the year the deaths were twenty-one. Nine deceased members received each $600; nine deceased members received each $500; one deceased member received $575; one deceased member received $550; one deceased member received $525. Fourteen assessments of fifty cents each have been made, which have yielded, with fees, $14,421 32; the payments have been, with expenses, $11,773 64; leaving a balance of $2,657 68. The number of members is 1,682. The officers for 1874–5 are: Henry C. Martin, President; Frances A. Pond, Vice President; J. T. Boyle, Financial Secretary; Francis J. Haggerty, Recording Secretary; Josiah H. Zabriskie, Treasurer.

The members of the Cincinnati Board of Education cannot, it appears, conduct their proceedings without partaking of refreshments *ad interim*. At a late meeting an unsuccessful attempt was made to elect a member of the Board of Managers of the Public Library, when "Mr. Strunk moved rule 27 be enforced, which forbids any member leaving the room during the session of the board without permission of the President. He had been informed that a keg of beer was outside the door, and had probably been placed there in the interest of some of the candidates. Mr. Morgan 'feelingly' replied that the 'beer was paid for. He (Morgan) did not pay for it, but he had taken a drink, and would take another if invited out.' This effort was followed by numerous facetious allusions to the beer, and a desire on the part of some of the members to ascertain the exact locality of the beverage."

In an article on "College Literary Culture," the Hartford *Courant* says: "Taking the graduating essay to be the final product of the student's literary career, the cause of its failure must be sought in his college training, and just here, at Yale, it seems to be apparent. From the beginning of the work of composition to the final announcement to the seniors of Townsend composition subjects, the students are forced to deal, with few exceptions, with a class of topics that are too great for them. Not often is one devoid of interest, but still less frequently is there one that can be fully understood or fairly mastered. Pushing investigation upon any subject, the student finds it open up before him this way and that, in so many directions, that before long he is lost. Or, stopping in time, he brings out from his search the common truths that are only fresh to him because he finds them, as they have been again and again before found. Systematic concentration of thought is missed; instead of following an especial line, the mind is called off in various directions, and the result fails to be anything new, valuable, or interesting. Generalities are plenty, but there are no generalizations, no discoveries of hidden truths that brought out have a lasting value, or that teach and encourage in the acquisition. Of course, in great subjects there is a greater opportunity for truly valuable research, but they are only for the best trained scholars—not for those whose work is mostly for training. Take, as illustrations of the bewildering process, some of the subjects recently given out for the Yale Senior Class. Among them are: "The Origin and Value of the English Constitution," "The Origin of Organized Society," "The Scotch and Irish Compared," "The Influence of the New-England Township System," "Institutional Government," "The Use of the Drama," "The System of Spinoza," "England under Charles II. and Rome under Augustus Compared *Morally*," and "The Author of the *Iliad*." With the limited time allowed for study by reason of the other college work and needed exercise, and with the limitations of space prescribed, how much of value is the average student going to make out of any of these topics? * * * It is the influence of work of this sort that many late graduates, and unquestionably the vast majority of graduates of any college, have to shake off when they leave those institutions and come to measure their efforts by the tests of persons outside. The dreary platitudes of "college style" are acknowledged features of literary bungling and are a direct hindrance instead of aid to success, although the natural product of the methods of turning there. Nor will it be otherwise until instructors reverse their methods and, instead of turning the mind loose to ramble about a vast area, give their efforts to educating it, keeping it in the narrow path of direct thought and close application, and fitting it progressively instead of leaving it to fit or unfit itself.

TILDEN AND TAMMANY.

From the Albany Morning Express.

The Democratic papers, and especially the Rochester *Union*, are endeavoring to show what a remarkably pure and upright man Mr. Tilden is; what a good Governor he would make, and how much credit he is entitled to for the part he played in the campaign which overthrew Tweed and the rest of the Tammany Ring thieves. Let us see about this: The campaign against Tweed and his associates was commenced by THE NEW-YORK TIMES in the Summer of 1871, and for some weeks was fought by that paper, aided only by its Republican contemporaries. The *World*, which seems now to be Tilden's chief organ, at first ridiculed the exposures made by THE TIMES; the *Argus*, of this city, discredited the published statements, and the Rochester *Union* did not lend a helping hand in the matter of fixing responsibility upon Mr. Tweed. Neither did Mr. Tilden until it became apparent that the public believed the charges made by THE TIMES to be true, and further association with Tweed would result in permanent political disaster. Then, and not till then, did he raise his voice and use his influence against Tweed.

Let us go back a little further. Mr. Tilden has been Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee for a great many years, in fact ever since the death of Dean Richmond. As Chairman of that organization he thoroughly understood the machinery that was being used by his political associates and friends, and must have been cognizant of if not an actual party to the frauds which were perpetrated upon the ballot-box in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, at the instigation of the Tammany leaders. Mr. Tilden was Chairman of the Democratic State Committee in 1868, when, by the practice of the most unblushing frauds, the City of New-York was made to return a majority of 60,000 votes for Seymour for President, and 70,000 for Hoffman for Governor. He has been Chairman of that organization during all the years in which the returns from New-York City have, under instructions, been held back until the rural districts could be heard from, and it could be ascertained precisely how large a majority the Metropolis must be made to give in order to insure a Democratic victory.

Does any one imagine that a shrewd lawyer and an astute politician like Mr. Tilden, holding the position which he did as Chairman of the State Central Committee, did not know the political games that were being played by his associates in the City of New-York? The supposition is too unreasonable to be entertained. And yet who ever heard of Mr. Tilden raising his voice to protest against the frauds which were being perpetrated upon the ballot-box? If he was blind to the facts in the case he was willfully blind. He could talk by the hour against "centralization," and show the danger of permitting the Federal authorities to encroach upon the rights of States, but he had no word of rebuke for the shameless practices of the Tammany Ring, with which he was at that time intimately connected, and which were steadily and surely sapping the very foundations of the Government.

Mr. Tilden was kept in position on the State Committee for year after year through the influence of the Tammany organization, and that, too, at the time when the organization was the most corrupt. He was associated with Tweed and the rest of the gang which controlled Tammany, and had either to concur in their plans or else get out of the way for some person who would. He appears to have chosen the former course. Never, in the days when Tammany was powerful, did he dare to lift up his voice in opposition to the policy, no matter how bad or dishonest, agreed upon by those who controlled the association.

To us it seems that the less the friends of Mr. Tilden stir up his very late fight against Tweed and old Tammany the better it will be for him. The record is one which will not bear close inspection. The man who kicks the carcass of a dead lion is not entitled to as much credit as he who sent the bullet into the animal's brain.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE ASH-BARRELS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The well-intended effort of the Street-cleaning Department to sweep the streets and remove the ashes and garbage during the night, seems to have aroused the criticism of several of your subscribers, and what appears to me a little more serious is that such ill-considered objections should have induced you to ask for a suspension of the work.

I will not attempt to answer the hypothetical objections of your correspondents. There is no doubt whatever that people who live in cities must submit to some inconveniences. Streets must be swept. Ashes must be conveyed away in carts. These ashes must be emptied from one open vessel into another open vessel or cart. Garbage must be removed by the same process. The street-sweepings must be lifted from the street and placed in the cart. So much is conceded. The only open questions for consideration are, How shall this be done with the least inconvenience to the citizens, and in the most economical manner for the City? Shall it be done by contract, or by a commission as at present? Shall it be done in the day time or at night? How shall these accumulations be utilized so as to make them most remunerating?

The only question of all these which I propose now to consider is the time and the method that should be employed in the collection of the garbage and ashes, including, of course, street sweeping.

For many years past the Street-cleaning Department has been urged by sanitarians to do its work at night. The reasons for this recommendation are as follows:

1. Fewer carts, trucks, and carriages obstruct the workmen at night. Below Fourteenth street these obstructions during business hours render it difficult to do the work at all, and certainly add greatly to its expense. At night, when the streets are free from these obstructions, machines can be used to much better advantage, and it is well understood that such machines are hereafter to be used more than ever before.

2. The obstructions to the sidewalks in exposing the receptacles for ashes will be far less noticeable for the period of two hours than for all day, as at present, and the same is true of the garbage cans. These receptacles must be put out as late in the afternoon as possible, but not so late as to prevent their being taken in before the servants retire. These considerations have, no doubt, influenced the Department in designating the hours between 6 and 8 P. M.

The practical question now is whether this well-considered and desirable reform is to be defeated by those of our citizens who are supposed, at these hours, to be on their way to the theatres and the opera. You seem to think that this class should have great consideration, for you cry Halt! even before the experiment has commenced.

My suggestion is to allow the experiment to go on and have a fair trial, and if the department shall find amendments to the rules necessary, to make them, and if, finally, the whole system should be defective, then to go back to day work.

There are many other besides the considerations presented for night rather than day work on our streets, but I state these as, in my opinion, conclusive as justifying a trial.

My very deep interest in the sanitary condition of this City, I hope, will be a sufficient excuse for this remonstrance. J. S. SCHULTZ.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When any new order is promulgated, it is well that all parties interested should have a hearing. In this morning's TIMES a few voices have been raised in complaint against the new method of emptying the ash-barrels. I am a party who is deeply interested and whose voice should be heard, and as it is my business to put out the barrel I protest against the hours. In the evening I have on a clean dress and cannot put out the barrel, and I declare that between 6 and 8 in the morning are the best hours. MARY.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 9, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We can hardly expect any improvement upon old customs, however objectionable, but that somebody will cry out. Consequently your paper this morning has several communications in opposition to the new law in reference to the ash-carts.

Now, gentlemen, in most of the principal streets in the upper part of the City, we are subject to a good deal of expense in having the ashes removed, because it is not a pleasant sight which meets our eye every morning when we go out; a parcel of dirty barrels, filled with offensive stuff, in almost every street. And I was rejoiced to see that we were imitating Boston and other large cities in having this work done at night, as it should be. I have been exceedingly annoyed, in passing through our business streets in the middle of the day, such as William and Broad streets, by the clouds of dust created by these nuisances, and have seen gentlemen dodge into a hall or vestibule to avoid being covered with it, and exclaim, "What an abominable nuisance." As to the time, between 6 P. M. to 7 A. M., now, it seems to me, very few would be incommoded by it. If the ashes are to be removed at all, that is the time.

As to theatre-goers, my opinion is if it would have the effect of keeping our ladies at home, there would be a smaller number of bankruptcies among our merchants, and be a blessing in disguise.

Respectfully yours,
A CONSTANT READER.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 9, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Feeling very much annoyed at the new regulations in regard to the emptying of ash-boxes, and having noticed some very good objections published in THE TIMES of Oct. 9, I should like to mention one, that to my mind is exceedingly disagreeable. At the very time when a servant is most needed to wait upon table and, having finished all rough work, is dressed for the evening, she must either stop to carry out out an ash-box, or by placing it out earlier in the day have the walk disfigured in a way that is disgusting at all times, but in the evening is unbearable. A YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 9, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There are clearly two sides to the "Ashes and Garbage" question, and I venture to add to the number of your correspondents on the subject.

It is gratifying to find the Police authorities taking steps toward a reform in the disposition of these troublesome accumulations, and it is anything but encouraging to find citizens at the outset, and before a fair trial has been given, entering protests against the change. Who has not been disgusted at the sight of a barrel of filth before nearly every door when passing through the streets of the City in the morning, to say nothing of the sad state of one's clothing after having the ashes blown all over him during the emptying of said barrels.

I can see no great objection to placing the barrels out between 6 and 8 P. M., especially as they are emptied (as in the street where I live) about midnight. The Police Commissioners may easily order them emptied after 1 o'clock A. M., and thus do away with the objection of some of your correspondents. Having once taken the matter in hand, and with a little more experience, they will no doubt see to it, that the operation is conducted with as little discomfort to the citizens as possible.

In one of the letters which you print this morning, complaint is made that the barrels are stolen by boys to provide fuel for bonfires on election night. In reference to this, would it not be well for the Police authorities to announce that every individual found making or present at such bonfires, will be arrested and subject to penalties for such violation of a corporation ordinance? It is a practice not only unjustifiable and a great nuisance, but a positive danger, and its prevention would be another reform, which, if carried out, will be joyfully received by all good citizens, laying them under new obligations to the Commissioners. This measure will doubtless go a good way toward preventing the theft of barrels and boxes during the night. C. B.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 9, 1874.

FIFTH AVENUE STAGES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

What are things coming to in New-York. I'd like to know?

On Wednesday night I got into stage No. 53 of the Fifth Avenue Line, and the driver, instead of going clear to Forty-seventh street, wheeled smack around at the lower corner of Forty-sixth street.

I told him if he didn't drive to Forty-seventh street I'd go back to the stable and report him. After telling me "You go to ——," he complied with my request.

On Thursday night I got into stage No. 59, same line, whose driver stopped this time halfway between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets. I slammed the door for him to go on, and after shouting to me, "Where the —— do you want to drive to?" he also finally complied.

I maintain that such imposition and outrage would not be attempted, because it would not be tolerated, even on our frontier border or among the Modoc Indians.

But we suffer it here in Fifth avenue, and endure exhibitions of the same spirit everywhere else daily in New-York, and without daring to raise as much as a protesting voice. J. H. B.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 9, 1874.

THE AUSTRIAN POLAR EXPEDITION.

A Hamburg letter, dated Sept. 23, and addressed to the London *Times*, runs as follows: "A very numerously-attended meeting of the Geographical Society was held here this morning, at which the Burgomaster, Dr. Kirchenpauer, presided. In his opening speech the Chairman regretted the absence of several celebrated travelers, such as Dr. Petermanns, Admirals Wüllerstorf and Bastian, &c., and welcomed the returned Arctic explorers in highly eulogistic terms. Dr. Kirchenpauer also referred to the voyage of the Challenger.

Capt. Weyprecht, who was received with a perfect storm of cheers, then addressed the meeting. He said: 'Much is told of the fatigues undergone by sailors, but they are generally forgotten when once they arrive on shore. How much more is this the case when they receive such a welcome as the one prepared for us. All dangers are easy to overcome when such a recognition of them is recorded. In the name of all those who have taken part in the expedition I thank you. As is already known, the year 1872, so far as regards the condition of the ice, was most unfavorable. Regions where nothing but open water was formerly found were then full of ice. Even 100 miles to the west of the Admiralty Islands, in places in previous years perfectly ice-free, we came upon a thin but firm ledge of ice; so that it was only with great difficulty we forced our way as far as Nova Zembla. After we had lain there some days in the ice we came through with a north wind. On the 12th of August, 1872, we had the joy of greeting Wilczek and Sterneck on the yacht Tabjörren. Until the following day we sailed on through well-packed ice. The next morning the ship was fast fixed in the ice under the lee of a small cape near Bear Island. Here we lay for eight days; a fresh breeze so drove the ice about that at one time we were embedded in ice and at another time the ship was in open water. On the 21st the wind shifted, and we said good-by to the Tabjörren and continued our course on in an easterly direction. In the afternoon we came to a clear tract of water, but at midnight, an east wind having sprung up, the ice closed. The wind fell, and again the ship was hemmed in. Intentionally we remained in the ice, since under the unfavorable conditions we were loth to lose the twenty miles we had gained, and we hoped that an easterly wind would again open the ice. Added to which we did not want to winter at so cold a part as Cape Nassau. Instead, however, of an easterly wind, a calm, with a heavy snow fall, set in; the temperature fell, and the loose ice became a compact mass, in which we lay for three weeks.' The speaker then went on to say that it was only on the 9th of September that the ice broke up, a strong north wind parted the ice into immense masses, and in the midst of one of these the Tegethoff, firmly frozen up, drifted now to the east, and then to the west. Again the temperature fell and the pressure of the pack ice began to be felt. On the 13th of October the ice floes began to get smaller, and the ship was in danger of being crushed, at one time being raised up and at another time sinking down. For five months the explorers lived in continual excitement and danger, and this constant state of peril by day and night was the hardest part to bear of the whole voyage. The boats, with provisions in them, were kept always ready on deck, so that the Tegethoff might be abandoned at a moment's notice. In January, 1873, they reached 73° north latitude. For five months during the Summer of that year they worked at the extrication of the ship, but in vain. Everything was tried, but there was no getting back. By the end of August there were thirty feet of ice under the vessel, so in September the work of extrication was relinquished. It was at the end of August that the new land was first sighted, and this greatly rejoiced the explorers, as it was felt to be the first positive result of the expedition. By the middle of October they were in 80° north latitude. The ice-floe in which the vessel was embedded diminished in size, and at last reached the main land, where it fixed on to firm ice, and there the ship lay immovable. At this point it was that the explorers were especially struck with the extraordinary splendor of the Northern Lights, and here it was that Lieut. Payer made his sleigh journey. In the Spring the explorers resolved to abandon their vessel. The boats were placed on rollers and provisioned, and at 8 P. M. of the 20th of May they pushed off from the Tegethoff. The commencement of the journey was fearful. Between huge ice-blocks, deep snow, and pools of water the boats proceeded, every instant death threatening the explorers. In a fortnight they had only succeeded in making seven nautical miles. On the 17th of June they came from the land ice into the sea, and what with the ice and the water their labors were tremendous. After two months they again sighted the ship. Then came stronger winds and larger tracts of water, so that they were able to get over greater distances with the boats. It was not, however, until the 15th of August that they came to perfectly open sea, and here it was decided that the crews should all row in turns, which was accordingly done, and progress made at the rate of forty miles a day. The expedition steered towards Nova Zembla in the hope of finding there some Norwegian vessels. But none were to be found. The condition of the explorers was comfortless in the extreme. The sea ran high, the temperature was low; often wet through, they were unable to cook anything. No Norwegian vessel being found they determined to see if they could find a Russian salmon fishing craft in any of the bays. On the 24th of August they discovered a schooner, by the crew of which they were taken on board and treated most kindly. They shared with the explorers all they had, and on the 3d of September landed them in Norway.

Lieut. Payer, who followed Capt. Weyprecht, then rose and gave a most interesting description of the newly-discovered Franz Joseph land. He said it was doubtful whether the new land was an island or a continent. At first they only saw a high white wall. Between the 9th of March and the 4th of May the explorers made three journeys to the country on sleighs. The sleighs carried sixteen hundred weight, and were dragged by himself, five of the crew, and three dogs. The explorers found a long sound, over 100 miles in breadth, which divided the country into two parts. In this sound there were many islands. The surface of the country is chiefly monolethic. The general character of the land differs widely from other Arctic regions, and possesses none of the Alpine formations met with in East Greenland and Spitzbergen. The land is full of plateaux, amphitheatrical formations, and blunt cones, and it is possible that the country also possesses volcanoes. It varies in altitude. The hills are from 2,000 feet to 5,000 feet in height. An immense glacier, fifteen German miles in length, is found in the great sound. All the sounds are full of colossal icebergs, which possibly find their way through some Asiatic sea passage. After journeying for twelve days the explorers arrived in latitude 81° 35″, and at that point the barometer rose to 10°; black clouds appeared upon the horizon, the ice became brittle, the birds flew northward, and everything betokened that they were in the vicinity of an open sea. They saw many foxes and countless birds covered the rocks along the coast. They concluded their journey in a northerly direction on the 12th of April, when they had reached latitude 82° 5″. Lieut. Payer does not believe that this country is accessible to ships, for if they came from the north how could they return? In the south and in the sound of Franz Joseph's Land there is no anchorage, and even if a ship should succeed in reaching the north of the land, the return would be too dangerous.

Both the speeches of Capt. Weyprecht and Lieut. Payer were most enthusiastically received."

MAINE'S VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN.

The official returns in the office of the Secretary of State of Maine show the following to have been the vote of that State for Members of Congress at the September election, which we have compared with the vote cast for the same office two years ago:

1874.		1872.	
FIRST DISTRICT.			
J. H. Burleigh, Rep.	12,136	John H. Burleigh	15,485
Bion Bradbury, Dem.	10,635	William H. Clifford	13,216
Scattering	11		
SECOND DISTRICT.			
Wm. P. Frye, Rep.	9,025	William P. Frye	13,550
Philo Clarke, Dem.	6,546	Alonzo Garcelon	9,455
Scattering	159		
THIRD DISTRICT.			
James G. Blaine, Rep.	11,451	James G. Blaine	15,084
Ed. K. O'Brion, Dem.	8,679	Thomas S. Lang	11,516
Scattering	45		
FOURTH DISTRICT.			
Sam'l F. Hersey, Rep.	9,587	Samuel F. Hersey	13,814
G. L. Boynton, Dem.	6,592	Marcellus Emery	8,706
Scattering	31		
FIFTH DISTRICT.			
Eugene Hale, Rep.	10,712	Eugene Hale	14,181
C. A. Spofford, Dem.	8,427	Frederick A. Pike	10,918
Scattering	4		

STRUGGLE WITH A DIVISION STREET INDIAN.

John Kelner, of No. 50 William street, was passing through Division street on Wednesday night in a condition which rendered his vision decidedly hazy. In front of Hyman Jandren's cigar store, No. 45, stood the figure of a full-sized Cherokee Indian arrayed in war costume. Kelner stood meditatively before the Indian for a moment, and then with a loud war-whoop rushed on the savage. In a few seconds the Indian and Kelner burst through the window of the store, much to the astonishment of the proprietor, who was quietly smoking behind the counter. The quarrelsome German was secured after considerable trouble, and it was discovered that the Indian had lost an arm and the greater portion of his nose in the fray. Kelner was arrested by Officer Butterby, and arraigned before Justice Wandell, at the Essex Market Police Court. He was fined $10 for being drunk, and was ordered to pay Mr. Jandron $15 for the damage inflicted on the savage.

FOREIGN NOTES.

It is stated that the last photograph of the Princess of Wales is so great a favorite that 300,000 copies of it have been sold.

The ravages of the phylloxera in France are said to reduce the profits which the French people derive from the bee and the silk-worm, from 500,000,000 francs to 200,000,000 francs.

It is stated, on the authority of the *Church Times*, that the Marquis of Ripon was first attracted to the doctrines of the Roman Church while he was staying at Washington.

Mr. Bradlaugh (writes a correspondent of the Birmingham *Gazette*) has just threatened the London *Sun* with libel. They said he had been calling himself a Christian, and he has repelled the charge.

A Berlin correspondent says that the Prussian Admiralty has lately purchased of an English inventor the secret of the so-called "fish torpedoes," by which a ship can be attacked under the water. It was not elsewhere known to be a secret.

A trial has been made at Breslau, before the National Science Congress, of Dr. Reclam's new cremation apparatus. In half an hour the soft parts of the body were thoroughly consumed, and within an hour the bones were reduced to white ashes.

Three young English ladies, unaccompanied by any gentleman, recently accomplished the ascent of Mont Blanc. This being the first occurrence of the kind, the inhabitants of Chamounix presented the adventurous trio with an address and bouquets of flowers.

The Cologne *Gazette* learns from Paris that in clerical circles there a Bourbon insurrection is expected in Sicily. The journey of the brother of the Ex-King of Naples and nephew of the Comte De Chambord to Don Carlos is reported to be connected with the rising.

A Dublin paper says that steps have already been taken toward the early publication, on behalf of the Roman Catholic body, of an authoritative argument in refutation of the doctrines put forward in the address delivered by Profs. Tyndall and Huxley at Belfast.

A cat show has just been held at the Crystal Palace. There were 287 entries, the total number of cats being 350. They are described as exceedingly beautiful, and the show of kittens as "simply splendid." The heaviest cat exhibited weighed fifteen and three-fourth pounds.

The leading English brewers are complaining of the use of sulphur in the drying of hops. The object appears to be to give the hops a more attractive color, but the sulphur injures the beer, and is said to produce prejudicial effects upon the health of those who drink it.

The average number of gallons of water supplied to London daily during last month from the Thames was 72,432,233, and from other sources 55,217,543, making a total average daily supply of 127,649,776. The whole of this goes through a thorough process of filtration before being distributed to the mains.

Mr. Darwin is spoken of as a probable candidate for the rectorial chair of St. Andrew's University, which will be vacated by Lord Neaves. At the last election a large section of the students supported the election of a scientific man in the person of Prof. Huxley, and, as he only lost his election by three votes, the Darwinians are encouraged to prosecute the candidature of their nominee.

A French veterinary surgeon has computed that there are 16,149,800 horses in Europe. Of this number he reckons that France has 3,663,600; Austria, 3,100,000; England, 2,666,200; Germany, 2,500,000; Prussia, 1,800,000; Turkey, 1,100,000, and the rest are divided among Spain, Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland. No account is given of the other European nations.

A correspondent of the London *Standard*, writing from the Gold Coast, says that Capt. Lees has returned from Coomassie, followed by a train of Ashantee traders. His mission has been a success. The secession of Juabin is accomplished. This may be compared to the secession of Scotland from England, and the Ashantee Empire may, therefore, be considered at an end.

The Abbé Gross, of Mulhausen, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment for exciting religious animosities. He gave religious instruction, in a convent school, to girls ten or twelve years of age, and represented Luther and Calvin as monsters who came to a terrible end. All the witnesses against him were Roman Catholics.

A London paper comments on the increase of suicide in France. In 1826, when official returns on this subject were first prepared, they numbered 1,739; in 1831 they were 2,084; in 1836, 2,340; in 1839, 2,747; in 1841, 2,814; in 1845, 3,085; in 1847, 3,647; in 1852, 3,674; in 1860, 3,920; in 1869, 5,114; and in 1872, 5,275. It is feared that this year they will reach 7,000.

The *North British Mail* states that the other day the steam yacht Columbia, with the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise on board, commenced a search with grappling irons for the ship Florida, of the Spanish Armada, which was wrecked in Tobermory Harbor in 1588. After a close search, something heavy was hooked, and a diver proceeded to see whether the veritable hulk had been discovered, but in consequence of an accident, the search had to be postponed.

The Royal Engineers have received instructions from the English War Office to immediately commence experiments with a view to blowing up Daunt's Rock, situated at the mouth of Cork Harbor. It is expected that an officer will be sent over specially from England to superintend the operations, which will be carried out by means of gun-cotton. Daunt's Rock has always been a most dangerous obstacle to the transatlantic traffic, and many vessels have been lost upon it.

Sadun Kahn, one of the leaders of the attack on the Residency at Indore, during the Indian mutiny, which resulted in the death of thirty-nine Europeans, including women and children, has, according to a telegram to the *Times*, been condemned, and will shortly be hanged. His active participation in the murder was clearly proved. This is about the sixth leading mutineer who has been captured during Lord Northbrook's administration. Two of them committed suicide.

In Oxfordshire recently a certain churchwarden received a circular, sent by direction of the Bishop throughout the diocese, putting questions as to the moral and social state of his parish. Among these was the following: "Have you reason to think that there is much immorality in your parish?" Farmer Hodge pondered on this for some time. The reputation of his parish, he felt at last, was bound to be maintained; so the answer, with others, went back to the diocesan—"Pretty fairish."

A work on China, published at St. Petersburg by Col. Wenjeckow, and based on the most recent Russian official researches, arrives at the following conclusions as regards trade between Russia and China: "Russia cannot expect to compete with other European countries in the Chinese market by sending goods overland. The Russian overland traffic can only find a market in Mongolia, Sangaria, and part of Manchooria. A direct trade between Russia and China proper is only practicable by means of the Suez Canal."

The Prince of Wales seems to be more than ever a favorite subject for the scandal mongers. The London newspaper correspondent who invented the story about his debts has been rivalled by another in Paris, where one morning the papers were filled with sensational accounts of the arrival of the Prince, accompanied by a suite of twenty-five persons. The dress of his Royal Highness, and his state of health, together with what he intended to do at night, were all minutely detailed. The Prince was in Germany at the time.

An exhibition of ancient and modern weapons has been opened at Birmingham. They date from the fourteenth century. Among them is a breech-loading air-gun, made by Nock, an Englishman, somewhere about 1760, which has seven barrels, all of which explode with one blow of the hammer. There is also a beautiful breech-loader, bearing the name of Aquafresca Borgia, 1694. There are many exquisite breech-loading pistols of ancient dates, with ingenious mechanisms, and the first attempt at the revolving principle, in the shape of a double-barreled gun, the barrels turning on a pivot. Many of the guns have reservoirs in the stock for ammunition. One curiosity is a single-barreled gun to hold two charges. One charge was rammed home and several wads inserted, after which the second charge was placed in the barrel. The top charge was exploded by a hammer about a third of the way up the barrel, and a hammer at the breech then discharged the second.

THE TURF.

JEROME PARK.

PROGRAMME FOR THE THIRD DAY OF THE FALL MEETING—FIVE CONTESTS—THE POOLS.

This is the third day of the meeting of the American Jockey Club, and, like the two preceding days, the sport cannot fail to be first class. The programme furnishes a list of five races of a very attractive character. The inaugural race is a purse of $500, the winner to be sold at auction, with the usual allowances. The distance of the race is one mile and a half, and the entries are Dr McDaniel's ch. c. Galway, 4 years, 101 pounds; M. H. Sanford's b. g. Kadi, 5 years, 99 pounds; F. Morris' b. c. by Leamington, out of Rebecca, 4 years, 96 pounds; Lawrence & G. Lorillard's ch. c. Resolute, 4 years, 96 pounds; D. McDaniel's b. f. Red Bud, 4 years, 93 pounds, and Joseph Donahue's b. c. Scratch, 3 years. The second race is the Grand National Handicap Sweepstakes of $100 each, half forfeit, and $20 for declaration; two miles and a quarter. There were originally eighteen nominations, and eight of them will start, viz.: M. H. Sanford's br. h. Mate, 3 years, 114 pounds; M. A. Littell's ch. c. Fellowcraft, 4 years, by imp. Australian, out of Aerolite, by Lexington, 108 pounds; Lawrence & G. Lorillard's b. h. Shylock, 5 years, by Lexington, out of Edith, by imp. Sovereign, 105 pounds; D. McDaniel's ch. h. Ab-del-Koree, 6 years, by imp. Australian, out of Rescue, by Bethune, 105 pounds; A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. m. Bessie Lee, 5 years, by Hunter's Lexington, dam by Chorister, 105 pounds; A. M. Burton's ch. h. Jack Frost, 4 years, by Jack Malone, out of Kitty Puryear, 104 pounds; Joseph Donahue's gr. f. Lizzie Lucas, 4 years, by imp. Australian, out of Eagless, by imp. Glencoe, 102 pounds, and T. G. Moore's gr. h. London, 5 years, by Lightning, out of Zingara, by Star Davis, 100 pounds. A finer bred and faster field of horses than the above list furnishes never measured strides for this important race, and the struggle between Mate, Fellowcraft, and Lizzie Lucas cannot fail to awaken intense interest. Mate and Fellowcraft will meet on even terms, both carrying their proper weight for age, while Lizzie Lucas has but three pounds off. Jack Frost, with four pounds off, will be a very dangerous horse if he reaches the post in good form. The third race of the day will be the annual sweepstakes for three-year olds; $250 subscription, $100 forfeit, and $1,000 added. The winner of any three year old stake of the value of $2,000 to carry five pounds penalty. The distance is two miles and an eighth, and seven were entered for the stake. Five of these will probably start, including A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. f. Vandalite, by Vandal, out of Vesperlight, by Childe Harold; Thomas Puryear & Co.'s ch. c. Rutherford, by imp. Australian, out of Aerolite, by Lexington; M. A. Littell's br. c. Reform, by imp. Leamington out of imp. Stolen Kisses, by Knight of Kars, and William Cottrill's b. f. Bannerette, by Lexington out of Banner by imp. Albion; also, ch. c. Planter, by Planet out of Lark by Lexington. The fourth race is the Champagne Stakes for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, $100 each, half forfeit, and $300 added, the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes. There are twenty-two nominations, and the following nine youngsters are the declared starters, viz.: Wood Stringfield's b. c. Ravenna, by Rivoli, out of Survivor's dam by Lexington; Pierre Lorillard's b. c. James A, by imp. Leamington, out of Maiden, by Lexington; Lawrence G. Lorillard's b. c. Hyder Ali, by imp. Leamington out of Lady Duke, by Lexington; D. D. Withers' imp. b. f., by Gladiateur, out of Battaglia, by Rataplan; F. Morris' b. c. Bayminster, by imp. Warminster, out of imp. Stolen Kisses, Reform's dam; D. J. Bannatyne's b. c. Elmwood, by Baywood, out of Lark, by Lexington; J. W. Hunt Reynolds' ch. f. Anietta, by imp. Australian, out of La Grande Duchesse, by Lexington; M. H. Sanford's br. f. Finework, by Lexington, out of imp. Filigree, by Stockwell, and John Hunter's b. f. Australind, by imp. Australian, out of Dolly Carter, by imp. Glencoe, being a full sister to Joe Daniels. This is as fine a lot of youngsters as Mr. Conner ever dropped the flag for, and the betting shows that the race is considered very uncertain. The concluding event will be the mile heats, always popular with the masses. There are six starters: A. H. Stone's b. h. Col. Nelligan; M. H. Sanford's b. h. Preakness; H. P. McGrath's b. m. Jury; J. H. Harbeck's gr. g. Frank; John F. Chamberlin's b. c. Survivor, and John McCormack's ch. b. Spindrift. The betting on the above events was as animated as usual and the subscription room of the Jockey Club was crowded with speculators. The following are the quotations:

MILE AND A HALF.

Kadi	$50	$160
Galway	30	100
Resolute	25	85
Leamington colt	20	70
Red Bud	10	20
Scratch	10	20
	$145	$455

GRAND NATIONAL HANDICAP.

Mate	$140	$60
Fellowcraft	105	50
Abdel Koree	45	20
Jack Frost	40	20
Lizzie Lucas	40	20
Shylock	40	15
Bessie Lee	30	10
	$440	$195

ANNUAL SWEEPSTAKES.

Bannerette, Planter,	$150	$160	$160
Vandalite	105	110	105
Rutherford	30	30	35
Total	$285	$300	$300

CHAMPAGNE STAKES.

Fine Work	$155	$160	$160
James A.	85	100	95
Bayminster	65	75	80
Australind	65	85	85
Hyder Ali	40	60	55
Betty Ward colt	30	40	40
Gladiateur filly	30	35	40
Anrella	20	30	35
Elmwood	15	20	20
Ravenna	15	20	15
Total	$520	$625	$625

MILE HEATS.

Preakness	$200	$150
Survivor	55	45
Jury	20	55
Spindrift	25	80
Col. Nelligan	10	10
Frank	5	10
Total	$315	$300

The first race will be called at 2 o'clock instead of 1 o'clock as heretofore.

RUNNING IN THE WEST.

NASHVILLE RACES—ASTEROID, ARIZONA, AND ELKHORN THE WINNERS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 9.—The attendance on this the fifth day of the Fall meeting of the Nashville Blood Horse Association was the largest of the week, the ladies' stand being crowded. The running in the first race was the finest ever witnessed on this course, the second race especially being very exciting.

FIRST RACE.—Young America Stakes No. 2, for two-year-old colts and fillies; mile dash; $25 entrance fee, the association to add $220; $50 to second horse. There were thirty entries, and the following started:

McGibbon's ch. c. by Asteroid	0	1
Harding's ch. c. Ventilator	0	2
McIntyre & Swiney's b. f. Katie Pearce	3	
Bob Woolley Dougla's' b. f. Vandal Weatherby Voltigeur Newbury Millennial	0	

Time—1:46¾ and 1:49¾.

According to the rules of the association the first heat had to be run over. Pools on this race previous to the start sold as follows: Katie Pearce, $75; Harding's entries, $25; Megibben's entries, $10; the field, $8; Bob Woolley, $6. After the dead heat Asteroid sold at $220, and Ventilator, $134.

SECOND RACE.—Best three in five, for the Association Purse of $400.

Franklin's b. m. Arizona	1	0	1	1
Crawford's br. h. Granger	3	3	2	2
Swigert's ch. c. Egypt	2	0	3	dr.

Time—1:47¾, 1:46¾, 1:49, 1:51¼.

The pools sold on this race before the first heat averaged: Egypt, $220; Arizona, $190; Granger, $16. After the first heat Arizona sold for $200, against $48 for the field. After the second heat—Arizona, $160; Granger, $50, and Egypt $40.

THIRD RACE.—Mile dash for association purse of $125.

Swigert's ch. c. Elkhorn	1
Scott's b. m. Lady Greenfield	2

Time—1:47½.

In the pools, Elkhorn sold at $110 and Lady Greenfield $17.

TROTTING.

THREE CONTESTS AT PROSPECT PARK.—THE FIRST EVENT WON BY LADY WHITE, THE SECOND BY LADY WOODS AND CARRIE N., AND THE THIRD BY COMEE.

Yesterday was the third day of the second Fall meeting of the Prospect Park Fair Ground Association, which had been postponed from Thursday in consequence of the rain. The track was in fair order, and besides the two regular races on the programme, was the unfinished 2:36 purse of the second, which had been left undecided in consequence of darkness. Black Crook had won the first heat, Lady White the second and third, and May Bird the fourth and fifth. In trotting the deciding heat Lady White showed her superiority and won in 2:33½.

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS, L. I., Wednesday and Friday, Oct. 7 and 9.—Purse $600, for horses that had never beaten 2:36; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $350 to first horse, $150 to second, and $100 to third.

M. H. Whipple's b. m. Lady White	4	1	1	5	7	1
G. Walker's blk. m. Mary Bird	3	2	2	1	1	2
A. A. Einstein's blk. g. Black Crook	1	3	4	3	3	3
A. Patterson's b. g. William Walsh	2	5	6	4	2	r.o.
W. S. Thom's br. g. Phil O'Neil	6	4	3	2	4	r.o.
Henry Casey's r. m. Rosa Sonburg	8	7	5	7	6	r.o.
A. Snyder's b. g. Mausnay	9	8	7	6	5	r.o.
W. E. Weeks' b. m. Belle Cleaveland	5	6	8	dr.		
A. Goldsmith's b. m. Lottie	7	dis.				

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	39½	1:18½	2:34½
Second heat	39	1:17¼	2:32
Third heat	37½	1:15½	2:32½
Fourth heat	38½	1:17	2:33¾
Fifth heat	40	1:19	2:36½
Sixth heat	37½	1:12¾	2:33½

THE DOUBLE TEAMS.

The first regular race of the day was a purse of $500, for double teams, which closed with four entries, but only two of them appeared, viz.: D. B. Goff's b. m. Lady Woods and Carrie N., and J. H. Phillips' b. m. Ella Madden and b. s. Regulus. The former team was the favorite and won in three straight heats.

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS, Friday, Oct. 9.—Purse $500, for double teams; mile heats, best three in five; $300 to first horse, $150 to second, and $50 to third.

D. B. Goff's b. m. Lady Woods and b. m. Carrie N.	1	1	1
J. H. Phillips' b. m. Ella Madden and b. s. Regulus	2	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	44	1:27½	2:55
Second heat	44½	1:26	2:48½
Third Heat	41	1:20	2:42½

THE 2:26 RACE.

The principal event was the purse of $1,000 for horses that had never beaten 2:26, which closed with ten entries, of which seven appeared, viz.: Comee, Bella, Barney Kelly, Lady Banker, Mystic, Charlie Green and Kitty D. In the pools Comee was the favorite over the field and justified the confidence placed in him, as he won in four heats, every one of which was trotted below 2:30.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse $1,000 for horses that had never beaten 2:26; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $550 to first, $350 to second, and $100 to third horse.

W. W. Comee's b. g. Comee	3	1	1	1
W. L. Simmons' b. m. Bella	1	3	5	4
W. Lovell's br. g. Barney Kelley	2	2	2	3
G. N. Ferguson's b. m. Lady Banker	4	5	3	2
J. H. Phillips' b. g. Mystic	7	6	4	5
John Murphy's b. g. Charlie Green	5	4	6	6
A. Falk's b. m. Kittie D.	6	7	7	7

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	36½	1:13½	2:26
Second heat	38	1:13½	2:27
Third heat	37	1:13	2:25½
Fourth heat	37	1:14	2:28½

A FIENDISH OUTRAGE.

Some miscreant gained access to the stalls of the horses Thomas L. Young, Arthur, and Falmouth Boy, all of them stabled at Prospect Park, and poured croton-oil over their heads. Last night the same party or parties got into the stall of Tanner Boy, who was entered in the 2:26 purse, and served him the same way. The horse was terribly blistered, and the Prospect Park Association has offered a reward of $500 for the discovery of the perpetrator.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

The meeting concludes to-day with two races, the first being for a purse of $600, for 2:42 horses, which has twenty-three entries, and the 2:20 race, for a purse of $2,000, for which Fleety Golddust, Bruno, Sensation, and Huntress will contest.

AQUATICS.

THE BIGLIN-TEN EYCK CONTEST—THE RACE WON BY THE FORMER.

John Biglin, of this City, and James Ten Eyck, of Peekskill, N. Y., who were matched to row a three mile race at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, on Wednesday last, for $500 a side, came off yesterday, after two disappointments in consequence of the unfavorable state of the weather. The course was from the steam-boat dock, one and a half miles south and return. The two days of involuntary rest had brought both up in their weight, Biglin from 164 to 168 pounds, and Ten Eyck from 136 to 138 pounds. Biglin rowed in his old Elliott shell, and Ten Eyck in a new one built by Fearon.

Shortly after 9 o'clock all preparations had been made for the race. The barge Zapper Zee was launched, and the members of the press were rowed to the centre of the course. A four-oared gig was then launched, and Frank Bell, John Hickey, William Glenny, and Andrew Sheehan, of this City, were selected to row Commodore Voorhis, who acted as referee, over the course. Shortly after 9 Ten Eyck launched his shell, and paddled to the stake-boat, amid cheers. A few minutes later Biglin was assisted into his shell by his trainer, Tom Elliott, and rowed to the starting point. Biglin was dressed in blue trunks and blue and white shirt, and Ten Eyck in white, with a red kerchief. The choice of positions was won by Biglin, and he selected the inside. When the men joined in line the crowds on the docks and shore cheered lustily, and the utmost enthusiasm was manifested.

At the start Biglin, as usual, slipped away with great rapidity, and although Ten Eyck also made a good start the former gained a decided advantage by his remarkable quickness. They rowed a close and consequently exciting race to the turning stake-boats, which they rounded almost together, but once fairly straightened for home Biglin settled down to a long telling stroke which enabled him to hold Ten Eyck almost at will despite the latter's spirited efforts to pass his opponent. Biglin won the race by a length in 22 minutes 12 seconds, showing no signs of exhaustion after his exertions. On arriving at his home in Peekskill last night, Ten Eyck was serenaded by a party of his friends.

THE BUTLER-PLAISTED RACE AGAIN POSTPONED.

A dispatch from Boston announces that the boat race between Butler and Plaisted has again been postponed.

THE HARDIN WILL CASE.

The argument in the matter of the Hardin estate was resumed yesterday, before Surrogate Hutchings, Mr. John E. Burrill appearing for the relatives of the deceased testator. After concluding his review of the evidence in favor of the alleged Mrs. Hardin, Mr. Burrill said that in his opinion the evidence on both sides presented an array of facts wholly inconsistent with any theory of marriage. It had been stated that Hardin, on his death-bed, had given the claimant $100,000, together with a number of railway shares and other securities. If this was true it was one of the strongest points against her, as it would clearly seem to indicate that he knew she would otherwise have nothing after his death. As to the character of the claimant, it had been proven to be as bad as need be, and her connection with Hardin was undoubtedly an improper one. She had repeatedly acknowledged that she was not his wife, and this, too, during his lifetime; while in all her correspondence the fact of her marriage to the deceased was never mentioned. William Steele, her brother, was well aware of the falsity of her claim. In the whole course of the trial not a scrap of paper written by Hardin, supporting the theory that she was his wife, had been produced, and the whole testimony was unworthy of credit. To Mr. Anderson, who married one of the daughters of Mr. Hardin's deceased partner, Mr. Crow, Mr. Hardin had said, "Every man should have a will. I am not married; but if I were to die to-morrow there would be no trouble about my affairs." In 1869 Mr. Hardin sold a house he owned in Duane street, and in the conveyance it was stated that he was unmarried, and so recorded under oath before a Commissioner of Deeds. The court adjourned, before the conclusion of the argument, until 11 o'clock this morning, when Mr. Burrill will close his side of the case.

A BAR-TENDER BADLY BEATEN.

Coroner Kessler was yesterday summoned to take the ante-mortem statement of Henry G. Wirth, of No. 252 East Fifty-second street, who lies at his residence dangerously ill from a beating received at the hands of George Bergman, of No. 985 Second avenue. It would appear that Wirth, who had been employed as bar-tender by Bergman, left his employ and went to work for a Mr. Steirs, taking some of Bergman's customers with him. On Thursday, while Wirth was sitting at a table in Steirs' saloon, Bergman came up behind him and beat his head against the table. Bergman was arrested and held in $5,000 bail.

THE GERMAN HOSPITAL.

One hundred and seventy-eight patients were treated at the German Hospital during the past month. The expenses during the same time amounted to $2,152 96, leaving a balance of $1,213 in the hands of the Treasurer. Since Sept. 1 donations to the amount of $600 have been received, including $281 from the New-York Turnverein. At the German Dispensary, No. 65 East Eighth street, 2,577 patients received gratuitous treatment during the past month.

A SNEAK ROBBERY.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock on Thursday evening a sneak-thief stole a case of Texas riding boots, valued at $45, from the doorway of Hoyt, Wheeler & Bradley's auction-rooms, Nos. 118 and 120 Church street, and succeeded in making his escape. No clue to the thief or the property has been obtained by the Police.

PIGEON SHOOTERS SCARED.

A squad of Mr. Bergh's officers visited Woodside, Long Island, yesterday with warrants for the arrest of W. Cameron, W. Terrett, John Riker, B. J. Hicks and other young gentlemen, who were to shoot a pigeon match in the neighborhood. Owing to several of the party recognizing the officers and giving the alarm, the shooters put up their guns and returned home before the detectives arrived.

OUR SCANDALOUS POLITICS.

LECTURE BY MR. JAMES PARTON BEFORE THE LIBERAL CLUB.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION—THE CORRUPTIONS OF THE PERIOD—THE EVIL OF THE TIME AND THE ONLY REMEDY—DUTY OF THE PRESENT GENERATION.

Plympton Hall, the "head-quarters" of the Liberal Club, was crowded even beyond its limits last evening by a very respectable audience, who attended to hear "the two hundred and sixty-fourth regular lecture" of the club delivered by Mr. James Parton. The lecturer's subject was "Our Scandalous Politics," and he commenced by reading the announcement of the Philadelphia Centennial Commission. He does not suppose they would follow his advice to the letter, but if they should they would construct special galleries for illustrations of the numerous political scandals and institutions of the period, including a political canvass, a primary election, and crowded street-car, the manufacture of Credit Mobilier bonds, Tammany Hall as it was—and as it is. He ran over rapidly the various political abuses which preceded the great French revolution, which Thomas Paine encountered in his prophecy, and of which the actual results were misery, hunger, anarchy, and Bonapartism—the worst of all. He hoped the Philadelphia Commission would bear this in mind. The institutions of America have not borne the test of even a century's wear and tear. The bankers of Europe would to-day lend their money to Spain, Portugal, Sweden, or any other minor power in the Old World on much better terms than to the United States of America. The late Earl of Derby, who was undoubtedly a great statesman, had a hankering after the republican idea. His father wisely sent him to make a tour of the United States. The young man did make the tour, and saw everything we could show him. His cure was rapid and complete, and he lived ever after a monarchist, and died the leader of the Tory Party in England. Here the ruling class differs from the criminal only in being more skillful and more audacious. The politicians are divided into two parties—the "ins" and the "outs"—those in prison, and those out of prison. The late Horace Greeley was a politician of a certain type. On one occasion he had his watch stolen on a street-car. On the Sunday following, some friends were poking fun at him about his folly in purchasing watches for the use of other people but when the fun was at its height, and the fun-makers were beginning to fear it would be too cruel to push the amusement any further, Mr. Greeley pulled out the stolen watch and said: "There it is. It has come back. It came back, and I asked no questions. I simply informed the authorities that my watch was gone; the word was sent round that it was mine, and —— there it is—come back all right." During that same month, the lecturer had his watch stolen, but "the word" was not "sent round," and the watch never came back. The same Horace Greeley wrote these words a few days before his death: "I have been in doubt whether I was running for the Presidency or the penitentiary." Such were his surroundings and associations when he really entered into active politics. The late lamented James Fisk, Jr., [laughter] thought he was running for both, [roars of laughter] and it was doubtful whether he ever would arrive at the first, even if he were permitted to live long enough. He was not the servant of politicians. He was their master whom they had to obey, for he paid them better than we do. The lecturer was present in the House of Representatives in Washington, when ex-Alderman Scannell—ætat 23—was brought before the House on a charge of stuffing ballot-boxes. Gen. Banks, Fernando Wood and others vied with one another in paying compliments and courtesies and one of them went to much trouble to provide a chair for the accommodation of that venerable statesman of twenty-three. Morrissey, the famous gambler, was a member of the House of Representatives at that moment. The chiefs in politics are stronger than the men, but they are not much better. The dethroned Tweed, in the height of his power and glory, was one day brought to confession by an interviewer. "I want some points from you," said the interviewer. "Points!" exclaimed the monarch of the Ring; "I am on the make; "you put that down sure. I dip my hand down as far as it will go, and I never pull it up until it is as full as it can hold. I stick to my friends. If that will do your paper any good go and print it. Jay Gould's testimony in the Winter before last gives the world some assurance of a man and the kind of man who rules it. "I don't remember," said he, "how much I paid toward helping friendly men. We had four States to look after, and we had to suit our politics to circumstances. In a Democratic district I was Democratic; in a Republican district I was Republican; in a doubtful district I was doubtful; but in every district and at all times I have always been an Erie man." Then we have Gould, a native of Vermont, whose parents hopefully named him after John Jay. The lecturer sought illustrations from the politics of New-York only because the tendency to corruption is worse in the vast community, made up of the City and the surrounding cities which make up the Metropolis of New-York. But we must not flatter ourselves that such scandals are impossible anywhere except within a few great cities. All over the country the scoundrels have either come to the top, or else they have their puppets there, whichever is the most convenient, and this they do through ignorant voters. What can you do with those ignorant voters? You can't get at them to teach them better. Your newspapers they can't read, and your meetings they won't attend. After Tweed had been shown to the world to be a plunderer he was elected a Senator of this State by a majority of several thousand. Genet was elected a Senator after he was known to be a thief, and it is doubtful if the badness of his character lost him a hundred votes. And if the convict Tweed were let out to-morrow, he could get some creature of his elected Mayor of New-York. The grog-shop interest alone would do it for him. The recent tendency of politics is to put inferior men in office. "Come out West, father," writes a hopeful young emigrant a few days ago; "come out West, father. The meanest kind of man gets into office out here. Send me five pounds of chewing tobacco, for I am running for Sheriff, and that is worth ever so many votes." Men who bribe, and are bribed, nowadays talk about the matter without a blush. An officer of the New-Jersey Legislature told the lecturer how the bribing was done, and how he did it himself. The railroad man said to him, "Come to my room at 8 o'clock this evening," and when the farmer-legislator got there the railroad man said, "By the way, Mr. Smith, you did not call upon us to subscribe toward the expenses of your election. I know it must have cost you a great deal, and—better late than never—here is something toward it." And the railroad man passed over a heavy pile of money—much more than the farmer's election expenses. "I know," added the corruptionist, by way of a casual remark, "that you would not vote for any bill that would not be good and honest, but there is a bill of ours now before your house that—you will take my word for it—is for the best interests of the community. Examine it, and if you conscientiously think so too, of course you will vote for it." But as for the remedy for these things, where is it? How easy it is to descant on the evil—it is even amusing—but how difficult to get a remedial measure. We name the basis of our Government "universal suffrage." We admit to the polls nearly all men, the most ignorant and degraded, and exclude all women, the most enlightened and cultured. We have among us the famous and useful "Paddy from Cork," the stunted Laplander, the "Heathen Chinee," the Pennsylvanian who still votes for Andrew Jackson, and we have also the snobs of the City who vote "voting a bore, you know; never voted in all my life, you know!" We have voters who cannot read, and cannot even speak the language of the country. Many of them cannot vote, for voting does not consist in merely dropping a piece of paper into a ballot-box, but the expression of an intelligent opinion. In a single week a whole city arrives at the Castle Garden. Doubtless the child will live who will see five lines of railroad running from the Atlantic to the Pacific, of four lines of track each. It is the question whether all these men shall be admitted to the polls as soon as the politicians can naturalize them. We refuse women, intelligent and enlightened, on the other hand, though they earn half the world's living, for one-half the work of the world has been done by women. [Applause.] Can it be best to exclude them from all share in the government of their country? "Ladies," as Mrs. Stowe finely says—and the lecturer was glad to mention her name with respect, now that she is in trouble, though through no fault of her own—"are the aristocracy of Republics, and it belonged to nobles to assist in the public business." How can we refuse women a right to vote, while we give it to the Laplander, the plantation hand, or the Fifth avenue dandy? But the most radical man in the street, and that is saying a great deal, would refuse to let Dinah give her views on the currency, or allow Bridget to leave her beds unmade to express her ideas on the tariff question. The lecturer would suggest this rule: Admit all citizens to the polls who can read the language and sign their ballots. Exclude all ignorance, and exclude nothing else. Apply the same rule to every nation in Europe, and orderly government shall become possible in them all. It would keep out the class whose votes a scoundrel can get by lying and buying and whose votes an honest man cannot get. The community that places a free school within reach of every family has a right to demand an intelligent vote as something in return. Universal suffrage is government by a class. It has been tried and found wanting. We must not imagine, however, that we are worse off in all those respects than the people of other countries. No, we are far better off and we have the finest country in the world and the best form of government, even with all its drawbacks, and our citizens must not allow themselves to be bullied or sneered into thinking otherwise. Here the lecturer gave ridiculous examples of fraud and misgovernment in the highest circles in the Old World that kept the audience in a continued roar of laughter and cheering. He concluded as follows: "Four generations have lived since the birth of our country in 1775, and to each has been assigned a special duty. The first achieved the independence of the nation. The second combined these States in unity. The third was given the great and bloody work of abolishing slavery. We are the fourth, and it has fallen to our lot to throttle public thieves and to re-arrange the machinery of a pure Republican Government."

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW-JERSEY.

THE NOMINATION OF GEORGE A. HALSEY FOR GOVERNOR RATIFIED BY THE PATERSON REPUBLICANS—SPEECHES BY SECRETARY ROBESON AND MR. B. W. THROCKMORTON.

The Republicans of Paterson, N. J., assembled in large numbers in the Wigwam, at Paterson, last evening, to ratify the nomination of Hon. George A. Halsey for Governor of the State of New-Jersey, and of Hon. William W. Phelps for Congress. At 8 o'clock Mr. Henry L. Butler, Chairman of the County Executive Committee, called the meeting to order, and stated that it was with the greatest regret that he announced that Mr. Halsey could not be present, and read a telegram from that gentleman stating that he was detained by a business engagement in Elizabeth, but promising, if possible, to go to Paterson by a later train. Mr. Butler nominated Adam Carr, Esq., for permanent Chairman, and the meeting warmly indorsed the nomination. Mr. Carr briefly thanked the meeting for the honor conferred, and concluded by introducing Mr. B. W. Throckmorton to the audience. Mr. Throckmorton said that the issues in the campaign were the currency question, reconstruction, and revenue reform. He did not think that the third-term question was in the campaign. It was not an issue in any sense of the word. When it should become—if even it should become—an issue for decision by the American people, it would be remanded where it belongs—to the patriotism and common sense of the American people. Dilating upon the reconstruction question he said, proceeding on the assumption that the charge made by the Democracy, that the reconstruction policy of the Republican party had failed, is true, the Democratic party at the North and the rebellious members of the party in the South, were primarily responsible for that failure. It was idle to say that the reconstruction policy was too grievous to be borne. It was a lenient policy. The mass of the rebellious people were restored to the right of suffrage. As a precautionary measure, some of the leaders in the revolt were disfranchised until Congress should rehabilitate them; and, as showing the temper of Congress, none of the leaders had petitioned for a restoration of the right of suffrage and been refused.

In reference to the question of the currency, one-third of the party to-day, he said, stood pledged to the policy of repudiation. If it were said that the party in New-Jersey had declared for specie payments, the speaker could say that it was not the case two years ago. And then taking the question of revenue reform, Mr. Throckmorton referred to the fact that the platform of the Democratic Party on that subject, is exceedingly indefinite, while that of the Republican Party is definite and unmistakable. Passing from the subject of national politics to the State issues involved, Mr. Throckmorton said that he supported the Republican Party because he could heartily indorse the record and the platform of the Republican Party in the State. The speaker closed with some patriotic references to the healing of the wounds made by the war, and demanded the suppression of the existing troubles at the South.

Secretary Robeson was next introduced. He said that this is a nation gathered from the vitality of every clime, and it is the proper representative Republic of the world that, by its influence not merely national but transmitted through adopted citizens to the fatherland, is inspiring and elevating every other nation on the face of the globe. Having elaborated this idea very eloquently and at considerable length, Mr. Robeson went on to say that its mission is to develop the individual man. In the accomplishment of this mission it had elevated labor; and the representative of this fundamental and vital principle is the Republican Party. How could the party better elevate labor than by making it self-confident—by protecting it? We must provide for the common defense the Constitution says. Defense not against fleets and armies of aggressive powers. Three thousand miles of ocean will do that, but we must protect the producing classes against foreign competitors, until they need protection no longer. England, who boasts herself the great free-trade country of the world, carefully protected every manufacturing interest until it had been established beyond the reach of competition. Even to-day, by subsidizing her great steam-ship companies, she is protecting her carrying trade, which she is seeking to establish. France, under Napoleon the elder, nurtured her growing industries by protection; and if she is able to meet the vast subsidies Germany demands of her, it is because of the strength and development of her industrial resources which this policy induced. Russia had followed the policy of free trade until she found that she was buying everything and producing nothing. Twenty-five years ago she had started out under the banner of protection, and under it she had taken her position as one of the most powerful countries in the world. The first protection tariff in this country was enacted by the men who framed the Constitution in 1787 and signed by Washington. Competition at home leads to lower prices. The farming interest to grow rich by this growth of home manufactures. Mr. Robeson concluded his address by pointing out the difference between the clearly-defined declaration of the Republican Party in New-Jersey in favor of protection, and the equivocal declaration of the Democratic Party on the subject.

THE PHILADELPHIA INSURANCE SWINDLE

Charles Ripley, alias Jack Cantor, one of the guilty party in the late swindle known as the Central Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and who was arrested in Brooklyn on Wednesday last by Pinkerton's detectives, is a noted forger. He forged the old New-York State Bank bills, and has just served fourteen years at Sing Sing. While there he became book-keeper. In Warden Nelson's time, by the use of chemicals, he altered the books of the prison so that "long-time" convicts, by the payment of a fee, had their sentence altered, and gained five, six, and seven years on their time. He has traveled all over the world, and is credited with speaking eight foreign languages. He has been out of prison two years. He is implicated with Dr. Blaisdell, (who is to be tried next week,) now in the Tombs, on a charge of being concerned in the great railroad bond forgeries. He is a photographer, doctor of medicine, stenographer, druggist, and machinist by trade. He claims to be able to write eighty words a minute, long hand. Cantor lived formerly at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y.

THE CUBAN ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE.

The sixth anniversary of the Cuban declaration of independence will be celebrated to-morrow, in St. James Church, in Twenty-second street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Religious services will be performed by Rev. Dr. Joaquin De Palma, the Rector, and a grand Te Deum will be sung in commemoration of the day. Among the distinguished persons who have offered to assist in the celebration, Mrs. Amalia Simoni De Agramonte, widow of the Cuban General who was killed by the Spanish forces near Puerto Principe, will take part. She will sing in the Prayer from "Moses in Egypt," by Rossini; in a Te Deum, by Kotzschman; and in a "Gloria Patri," by W. Gunter. She will also recite Gounod's "Ave Maria," and "The Inflammatus," from Rossini's "Stabat Mater." Señor Emilio Agramonte, the will pianist, preside at the organ. The sermon will be preached by Mr. De Palma.

DECLINE IN THE BUILDING TRADE.

The decline of the building trade in this City during the year past is said to have been very great. The price of the best brick has fallen from $13 to $7 50 per thousand, and of Philadelphia pressed brick from $35 to $28, and lime can be bought for $1 20, a rate said to be below the cost of manufacture. Mechanics, masons, and carpenters, belonging to trades unions, are reported to be willing to work for $2 50 per day, and laborers can readily be obtained at $1 25 and $1 50.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDES.

Mary Brady, aged thirty-seven years, of No. 164 Stanton street, attempted suicide at her residence yesterday evening, by taking Paris green. She was taken to the Tenth Precinct station, and thence removed to Bellevue Hospital. Domestic trouble is supposed to have induced her attempt at self-destruction.

John Schmalz, aged twenty-eight, of No. 36 Pitt street, attempted suicide yesterday evening, by jumping into the river at the foot of Delancey street. He was rescued by Officer Smith, of the Thirteenth Precinct, and locked up in the Attorney Street Station.

LARCENY OF A SILK DRESS.

Anna Harris and Anna Elliott occupied adjoining rooms in the house No. 4 York street. On Thursday evening the former was seen coming out of the latter's room with a silk dress on her arm. When Mrs. Elliott returned later in the evening she was informed of the fact, and discovered that she had been robbed of a silk dress worth $60. The woman Harris was arrested and held in $1,500 bail by Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday.

THE ELECTION TRIALS.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, Judge Brady rendered a decision overruling the motion made several days since to quash the indictments found against ten election officials for violations of the election laws. The trial of the parties charged was then set down for Tuesday next.

THE TARIFF LAWS.

EFFECT OF THE REVISION OF THE STATUTES ON DUTIES.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT ON THE SUBJECT—UNJUSTIFIABLE NATURE OF RECENT PROTESTS AND APPEALS—A CERTAIN CLASS OF THEM SIMPLY ATTEMPTS TO EVADE THE LAW.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—An official statement is made that there is no foundation in fact for the allegation that the act of June 22, 1874, revising and condensing the laws of the United States effected any change in the rates of duties at that time by law properly imposed, nor is there any foundation in fact for the allegation that the Treasury Department, through its decisions or otherwise, has in any way altered the law or increased the rates of duties levied. It is proper, however, to state the action of the Treasury Department in administering the law is entirely free from responsibility as to the text of the law itself. The act of June 22, 1874, is a direct and absolute statute repealing all former acts whatever, any portion of which has been transcribed from the general statutes into the text of this revision. Every act enacted since March 2, 1861, levying duties on imports was to a greater or less extent unrepealed at the date of the last act, and the unrepealed portions being incorporated in the act, all others are absolutely dropped from the law. As the relation of each one of these ten or twelve acts intervening between March 2, 1861, and June 6, 1872, operated to repeal or modify some act of this series previously enacted, and as no authoritative interpretation of the several acts has been made, it became necessary, in the simple act of condensing them, to decide what provisions were and what were not in force. In so deciding Congress was not bound by any interpretation either of the Treasury Department or of the courts, and necessarily exercised its prerogative of correcting any errors so introduced into practice in assessing duties. Several such errors or supposed errors were the subject of action by the Committee on Ways and Means, or by the House of Representatives during the late session, particularly those under which refunds of duties once collected had been made, under a reversal of the practice effected through the construction which had been given to the law. In single cases such constructions were regarded as having improperly conceded lower rates of duty, and the Treasury Department was severely censured for such concessions.

Subsequent to the enactment of June 22, 1874, however, the Secretary of the Treasury was relieved from all doubt on such points, through the authoritative construction given to the laws assessing duty by Congress itself. Referring to the questions in detail, in which it is alleged that decisions of the Treasury Department increase the rate of duty, it is found in every case that there is no such increase, and the allegation arises solely from the fact that a concession previously believed to be possible to force from the department is now found impossible. As an instance, several hundred appeals have been made and forwarded to the Department asking that on all fabrics composed of mohair, hair of the alpaca goat and other like animals, the rate of duty of 27 per cent. net, being 30 per cent. less 10 per cent., shall be admitted instead of the rate prescribed in the act of 1867 and exactly reproduced in schedule L of the act of June 22, 1874, although the language of the law in both cases is as clear and explicit as language can be made; and the claim for reduction of duty is based upon a clause not having the remotest reference to this class of goods. There are several hundred appeals already in hand claiming the reduction. Such reductions, if yielded, would cover an aggregate probably exceeding $10,000,000 annually of revenue, embracing all of the importations of mohairs, alpacas, and worsted dress goods, besides fringes, buttons, camels' hair goods of every description, shawls, llama lace and yak lace, in all yielding one of the largest distinct items of revenue. On all these goods this claim, if admitted, would cause a loss of nearly two-thirds of the duties now paid. Another class of goods on which the most persistent claim is made for a great reduction from the rates heretofore imposed is what is called "mixed goods." By the acts of March 2, 1861, and July 14, 1862, a duty of thirty-five per cent. was imposed on "manufactured of mixed materials not otherwise provided for," and by the acts of June 30, 1864, March 2, 1867, and July 14, 1870, every description of goods properly embraced in the first two acts named under this designation is otherwise provided for, and such was the uniform construction of the law almost without interruption to the date of June 22, 1874. About that time, however, the most extensive preparations had been made to evade the force of the act imposing regular duties on cottons, linens, and silk mixtures by introducing into all these goods small admixtures of materials other than the principal material, and by attempting to revive the force of the acts of 1861 and 1862. The general effect of this concession would have been to reduce the duty on cotton products, silk mixtures, linens, and the great body of staple dry goods to less than half the duty actually levied. The loss of revenue from this source would have been not less than twelve and perhaps fifteen millions yearly. Yet the acts of 1864, 1867, and 1870 before referred to, with the rule of construction prescribed in section 20, act of Aug. 30, 1842, should still have prevented any of the attempted changes, the law being precisely the same then as it is now. An uninterrupted series of judicial decisions has declared section 20 of the act of Aug. 30, 1842, to have been constantly in force from the date of its original enactment as a rule of construction, and title 33 of the Revised Statutes embodies the same rule in section 2,499 of that title. The whole question in relation to manufactures of mixed materials was as well determined in law adversely to that claim previous to the enactment of the Revised Statutes as it is now, and it would have been as gross an error to admit cotton goods with a thread of linen introduced, or a thread of silk, for the sole purpose of destroying their classification, then as now. It is officially said that the most extremely absurd of those claims in regard to mixed materials is found in a large number of appeals against the duty prescribed by the statute on artificial flowers. The appeals in this case ask, although the statute specifically declares that artificial flowers, of whatever material composed, shall pay duty at fifty per cent. ad valorem, that the duty be reverted to thirty-one and one-half per cent., because these flowers are composed of "mixed materials, in part of cotton, silk, wool," &c.

It is impossible to regard the claim made on any of these goods as having any proper basis in law, or in a common-sense construction of the act of Congress; yet the appeals number several thousand, and the aggregate of duty to be lost by yielding to such construction would, as has been stated, be not less than $12,000,000, and probably $15,000,000, in each year. The same principle precisely would destroy the present classification of woolen goods of all classes by inserting threads of cotton, or some other material other than wool, at intervals of one or two inches, and making the claim that the manufacture in that State is a "manufacture of mixed materials." Two or three comparatively unimportant concessions were allowed to have force for a short time, pending the enactment of the present statutes, one being a concession of ten per cent. of the duty on books, which, though excepted from such general reduction in the act of 1872, were very partially, and for a short time only and at a few ports, admitted to such allowance previous to June 22, 1874. Another attempt was partially successful in obtaining ten per cent. off the duty on tin plate, although distinctly declared to be an excepted article from the operation of the act of June 6, 1872. On both of these, however, the difference was very small—that on tin plate being one and a half per cent. only, and that on books two and a half per cent. only. Another exception has been referred to, on fruits. The error of admitting these free was corrected at the time of the late legislation, and no admissions free of duty have since been allowed. This case of fruits is the most important of the points on which there was any appearance of increase of duties. Another article, however, argols, partially refined, was for a considerable time admitted to the duty of three cents per pound; but the law prescribing six cents as such duty was too clear to admit of doubt. "Argols crude" were made free; argols not crude remained at the duty prescribed by the act of July 14, 1862.

Another distinction, having the appearance of an increase in the rate of duty, exists in three designations of linens. By the act of June 30, 1864, all brown and bleached linens were placed at thirty-five and forty per cent. of duty respectively according to their value per square yard. But, some years after this act had been in operation, in 1867 or 1868, protests were filed claiming a five per cent. lower rate on the three grades of linen named in the act of 1862, and not named in the act of 1864. After some delay a decision was made yielding the point claimed, and this was the first case of heavy and objectionable refunds made under a decision adverse to the intent of the law, and against which Congress at its late session took severe measures. This was also corrected by Congress in retaining the statute of 1864, and dropping the repealed statutes of 1861 and 1862.

In reviewing the present position of the law, it will be seen that a certain class of protests beginning with those made in 1867, and subsequently continued against the construction of the linen clause, have steadily been directed toward impairing the general force and integrity of the statutes imposing duties. They have not been questions of a reasonable difference of construction, but have simply been attempts to evade and destroy the legitimate force of the act intended to secure the revenues. To admit the claims made in appeals of this character now on file in the Treasury Department, and which constitute more than one-half of the claims presented for its action, would be nearly equivalent to repealing those statutes and would reduce the duties collected by at least $30,000,000 annually. The Secretary of the Treasury has before him the plain text of the statute from which alone he can ascertain the intent of Congress in its enactment. Whatever corrections of construction may be effected by the condensation of acts imposing duties, they cannot be considered changes of the law increasing rates of duty; but, whether so or not, the Secretary has no discretion to set aside the plain and obvious meaning of the statutes.

FUNERAL OF REV. T. M. EDDY.

THE SERVICES AT ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YESTERDAY—ADDRESSES BY BISHOP JANES, REV. DR. SCHAFF, AND OTHERS.

The funeral services of the late Rev. Dr. Thomas M. Eddy, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, took place yesterday afternoon at St. Paul's Church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street. Previous to the public services the managers of the Missionary Society and many clergymen assembled at the residence of the deceased, No. 316 West Twenty-eighth street, from which, after a brief and simple prayer by Dr. Sims, they advanced in procession to the church. Dr. Tiffany, of the Metropolitan Church, Washington, D. C., of which Dr. Eddy was formerly Pastor, led the procession up the aisle, reading appropriate passages of Scripture. After him came the pall-bearers—Rev. Dr. Joseph Holdish, Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, Rev. Dr. Ruben Nelson, Mr. Hiram Forrester, Rev. Dr. Cyrus B. Foss, Mr. George J. Levey, Mr. Oliver Hoyt, Rev. Dr. R. M. Hatfield, and, from Baltimore, Mr. John Hurst, Gen. John G. Perry, Mr. Benjamin F. Parlett, and Mr. J. W. D. Pentz. Next came the casket containing the remains of the deceased, and last of all the clergymen. During the advance up the aisle the sad funeral march from "Don Sebastian" was played by the organist, and, after all were seated, the choir chanted a beautiful and appropriate anthem which was a great favorite of Dr. Eddy while he was living, and two verses of which he repeated only a very short time before his death. The first verse was as follows:

> "Beyond the weeping and the smiling
> I shall be soon;
> Beyond the waking and the sleeping,
> Beyond the sowing and the reaping,
> I shall be soon;
> Love, rest, and home, sweet hope,
> Lord, tarry not, but come."

At its conclusion Rev. Dr. Currie read from the Bible, and Rev. Dr. Fletcher announced the hymn beginning, "I would not live away," which was sung by both choir and congregation to the old tune of "Frederickton." Following this a prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Chapman, and a second portion of Scripture was read by Rev. Dr. Crooks. Bishop Janes made the first of the three addresses which followed. He dwelt at length upon Dr. Eddy's great usefulness as an editor, as a member of the Missionary Society, and especially as a pastor, for which position his great earnestness in speaking gave him especial fitness. From his prominent and useful life and sudden death was drawn the lesson that all present should at once make their peace with God. Bishop Janes closed with an account prepared by Mr. Clinton Fisk, who was with Dr. Eddy at that time, of the last few days of the deceased pastor's life. His chief unwillingness to die, Dr. Eddy had then said, was because of the work which be saw that ought to be done. He knew how to work and was anxious to, so it seemed hard that after he had passed away so many idlers would be left alive. When it was certain that his last hours were at hand, the dying man and his family partook of the communion. Almost his last words were in expression of the wish that the work of the Missionary Society might be prosecuted with vigor. Finally, after he could no longer speak, he was asked if he saw the way clear and felt no fear, to raise his right hand. He did so, and held it in the air until its pulse ebbed low. Dr. Schaff, of the Presbyterian Church, was the next speaker. He said he supposed that he had been asked to speak because he had met Dr. Eddy on a broad evangelical platform, and because he agreed with him in longing and working for a union of the churches. He felt that though Dr. Eddy was a Methodist, his labors were admired by and were common to all Christians. No sect claimed the Apostles exclusively, and such ought to be the feeling now in reference to such matters. First, we ought to be Christians, and after that Methodists or Presbyterians. Thus, Dr. Eddy was none the less a true and loyal Methodist because he wished and worked for a union of the evangelical churches. What he wished was union, not uniformity, which last was not desirable, as it destroyed all variety. The last address was by Bishop Simpson. He spoke of Dr. Eddy as the friend of childhood, for he had great belief in early conversions. He also loved to preach to the masses, and his best monument will be found in his works and in the great number of young men who had been by him fitted for church work, and were now working heartily and successfully. The hymn, "He's gone, the spotless soul is gone," was then read by Rev. Mr. S. C. Brown, after which the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Durbin. Opportunity was then given to all friends to pass by the casket, after which the remains were removed to the Second Street Cemetery, where they will be placed in a vault until their final removal to Chicago.

The church was crowded in every part, and the services were at all times very impressive and often most affecting. The pulpit was veiled in mourning and surrounded with beautiful flowers arranged in appropriate forms. In front of the desk was a very large floral cross, around which were grouped smaller crosses, an anchor, a crown surmounted with a cross, and several large bouquets. Among the flowers was one bouquet of white, upon the face of which was wrought in flowers of deeper color, the Greek characters Phi Gamma Delta, denoting the College Society, of which Dr. Eddy was a member. These flowers were presented by the present members of the society, of which a large delegation was present to pay the last tribute of respect and affection to one with whom they were thus connected. Among those present in the congregation were these: Rev. Dr. Chadbourne, Pastor of St. Paul's, and Rev. Drs. Phillips, Landon, Mirwin, Sing, Hurst, Roche, True, and Miley, together with the members of the Missionary Society, and many of the pastors of the various churches in New-York and vicinity.

STOLE HIS WATCH-CHAIN AND MONEY.

Thomas Ryan, of No. 122 Bleecker street, the proprietor of several liquor stores, appeared before Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, a few days ago, and made affidavit to the effect that he had been robbed of $775 in cash and a chain worth $20 by Ida Thompson, on the night of the 3d of October, at No. 19 Second street. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the woman and placed in the hands of Officer Dakin, of the Court platoon. He scoured the whole Eighth Ward, but failed to find her. Learning that she had gone to Brooklyn, he tracked her to No. 44 Woodhull street. On ringing the bell, he was informed that no such person was there. While pursuing his queries the officer noticed a watch and chain lying on the table, and recognized it as the property of the woman he was looking for. He then searched the house, and found Ida Thompson in an up-stairs room. In her possession was found the chain which Ryan says was stolen from him. She states that Ryan and herself have been on intimate terms, and that he gave her the chain as a present. She denies all knowledge of the larceny of the money, and states that she was about to sail for Europe in a few days, where Ryan had said he would join her. She was arraigned before Justice Smith, at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and committed for examination in $2,500 bail.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

The eighth annual convention of the American Institute of Architects will be held in this City on Wednesday and Thursday, the 14th and 15th of October. The proceedings will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, at the rooms of the institute, No. 128 Broadway, corner of Cedar street, by the delivery of the annual address by Mr. H. A. Sims, of the Philadelphia Chapter. The morning session will then be devoted to the reading of the annual reports of the Board of Trustees, Treasurer, Committee on Education, Committee on Publications, and of the principal chapters of the institute throughout the country. In connection with the report of the Treasurer, an Auditing Committee will also be appointed. In the afternoon the convention will resolve itself into a business meeting, in which Fellows and Associates of the institute only will take part. The election of officers and standing committees, and reports of special committees, will take place at this meeting. In the evening a reception will be given by the New-York Chapter at the Somerville Art Gallery, south-west corner of Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, where the works of a number of members of the institute are on exhibition. On Thursday the consideration of amendments to the constitution and the reading of papers and debates on the same will be in order. The evening will be devoted, as usual, to the annual dinner at Delmonico's, the closing address by President F. A. P. Barnard, D. D., LL. D., of Columbia College, and to speeches by other members and friends of the institute. The Committee of Arrangements are Messrs. C. C. Haight, Carl Pfeiffer, and A. J. Bloor.

OLD TARS IN COURT.

The examination in the case of Thomas Maylor, a seaman charged with complicity in robbing an immigrant named Michael Small out of $75 in gold and a chain valued at $20, took place at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday before Justice Smith. As published in THE TIMES, Small in his affidavit stated that he resided at Sweeny's Hotel, and was robbed by a gang of men in the White Star House on West street, near Tenth street, and in addition was assaulted by the bar-keeper. Counsel for the defense yesterday read a letter from Mr. Sweeny stating that no such person as Small was staying or had been staying lately at his hotel. The complainant has not turned up since the time of making his affidavit. Over a dozen witnesses, all sailors on board the White Star steamer Republic, testified to being in the saloon when Small came in very drunk and quarrelsome. He was put out of the saloon, but neither robbed nor beaten. The bar-tender, who was held for assaulting Small, was discharged by the Court of Special Sessions on Thursday. Several officers and others gave the White Star House, which is kept by a Mr. Kenny, an excellent character. Justice Smith promptly discharged Maylor, and the crowd of tars repaired to their ship.

EPISCOPAL MISSIONS.

SERMON BY THE BISHOP OF LICHFIELD BEFORE THE BOARD.

THE MISSIONARY EFFORTS OF THE AMERICAN AND ENGLISH BRANCHES OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH—PROSPERITY OF THE WORK GENERALLY.

A sermon was preached last evening by Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, England, at St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-third street, before the Board of Missions of the Foreign and Domestic Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. The Bishop based his discourse on the following text:

> Shall the earth be made to bring forth in one day, or shall a nation be born at once? for as soon as Zion travailed she brought forth her children.
>
> Rejoice ye with Jerusalem, and be glad with her all ye that love her; rejoice for joy with her all ye that mourn for her.
>
> For thus saith the Lord: Behold I will extend peace to her like a river, and the glory of the Gentiles like a flowing stream; then shall ye suck, ye shall be borne upon her sides, and be dandled upon her knees. Isaiah lxvi., 8, 10, and 12.

In commencing his address, he said that the thoughts of nations in their most comprehensive sense should begin with the thoughts of prayer for the conversion of the Jews. They had no double message to deliver of mourning and of joy, to mourn with Jerusalem in her sorrow, and to rejoice with her in her joy. Why did they mourn for Jerusalem? Because she filled up the measure of her iniquity by crucifying the Son of God, and because Heaven reproved her of her inheritance, by converting the Temple into a heap of stones. Those who are now exploring the Holy City could tell how seven successive sieges have fulfilled the divine law, that not a stone should be left upon another. They mourned for Zion because her house was left desolate and because the wrath of God was brought down upon her children. They mourned for her because her children were scattered into all lands; but most of all they mourned for her because of the blindness that happened to Israel. Why did they rejoice with Jerusalem? Because her warfare is accomplished, her iniquity is past, and God hath said, "Comfort ye my people." Had God cast away his people? Heaven forbid! Blindness happened unto Israel, but when the fullness of the Gentiles is attained, then shall Israel be saved. He besought them to pray for peace to Jerusalem, and for the conversion of the Jews, and the time would come when Christ will appear in His glory to His own people. God was no respecter of persons, but in every nation he that feared not to walk in the path of righteousness was acceptable to him. This was the stream of the Christian Church. The Evangelists bore witness to the truth that salvation was freely allowed to all mankind by the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ. The "Word" of promise was confirmed by many miracles, but among them the greatest of all was the conversion of multitudes by the outpouring of the Holy Ghost. The Lord Himself had gathered His flock, which numbered only a few hundred souls, but He had promised them that great things should they do because they believed in Him. They were to remain in Jerusalem until imbued with power from on high, and they were sent forth with the strength of the Holy Ghost to preach the Gospel to every creature. Shall a nation be born at once? The Roman Empire had been seven centuries building, but in a tenth part of that time before the destruction of Jerusalem the Empire had been penetrated by the power of the Gospel in every part. "As soon as Zion travailed she brought forth children." As Rachel died in giving birth to Benjamin, so the death struggles of Jerusalem were the birth of the Christian Church. Mighty grew the Word of God, and multitudes were added to the faith. The marvelous history of the Christian Church in the first century had no parallel in history. That the Savior should appear to such a world, and that Jerusalem, already doomed, should have sent forth the evangelists of life eternal—these were convincing proofs that the Gospel was not of man but of God. The Kingdom of Christ was not born into manhood at once, and had not yet grown up to manhood. It was born in the travail of Jerusalem, it was nurtured in the decay of the Roman Empire, and had its foundation in the faith, especially of the young. Why did the Kingdom of Christ seem to be at a stand-still? It was simply because of our apprehension of the meaning of the term, for God was working in His own appointed manner. The Lord bideth his time. Impatience was the bane of grace. The patriarchs died in the faith without having seen the promised Word except afar off. The Church was in danger of coming back to that gross delusion that miracles were again necessary to its growth and advancement. Should they go back to the first stage of Christianity and demand of God as the price of our belief that he should again work miracles for our conviction? Let the atheist sneer as he may, the world was never in a worse state than when the Lord came, and in half a century afterward a large portion of the world was changed in heart and in life. And what did God require of them who believed in the resurrection and ascension of the Lord Jesus, in justification by faith, and in his intercession with the Holy Ghost in our behalf? Had he not prayed to His Father for man, and assured them that He would give Himself as their inheritance, and the utmost part of the earth for their possessions? Were the conversion of the world and the final victory of truth less certain because Christ no longer convinces the earth by the special manifestations of the Holy Spirit? Angels were not sent down from heaven now to do the work which men had the power and the privilege to do, and all men in baptism received the spirit to enable them to cry out, "Thy Kingdom come." The experiences of the parent, the pains of child-birth, the character of the infant culture, and the training of the child were all lessons which taught that faith and patience and perseverance and prayer were the means through which the Spirit of God worked to make men perfect. So in the Gentile world, it needed to be regenerated by the Holy Ghost. Shall the nation be born at once? Was it possible they could be men of so little faith that they should be impatient at the slow conversion of the world? Twelve centuries ago what was the condition of England? Were not the signs of Druidical superstition still visible on the hills of the mother country, and did not the names of their towns bear witness to Roman subjugation? The authentic history of eighteen centuries told them how God's long suffering brought them step by step out of the darkness into light and the glory of Christian belief. He asked them to look into their own hearts and trace the progress of Divine grace during the course of their lives. Since their regeneration by baptism a continual conflict raged in their breasts, and the triumph of faith completed their victory. The thought connected with the new birth of the nation was overwhelming. If, for example, they took the dominion of the Queen of England, they found a stewardship of more than 200,000,000 of souls. How had they fulfilled their stewardship? They had supplied three clergymen to about 1,000,000 souls, one Bishop to 60,000,000, and a population equal to twenty of our dioceses committed to the care of a single Bishop, forgetting what the Lord had said, that they who soweth little shall reap little. But it was enough to say that the measure of blessing has been more than in proportion to the efforts made, and to expect the speedy conversion of India, under the present circumstances, would be to expect the return of the age of miracles. When they sent one Bishop to China, they could not anticipate the conversion of the whole nation at once, and the English or American branch of the Church should enlarge its mission field a hundred fold before they could pray for the complete evidence of the blessing of their work. Speaking of the Indian Mission connected with the American branch of the Church, he said that he visited some of their Missionary Bishops, and though he had not seen the fullness of their work, he had learned from them the practicability of converting the Indian tribes. He referred to the statement advanced by many that the Indian tribes were melting before the advance of civilization, but it was a singular fact that at this moment many of these tribes were increasing. But if they did melt they melted away before the man-stealer, the fornicator, and the drunkard; before the contagion of loathsome offenses, the violence of our unruly passions and the greed of our unbridled covetousness. They were winning souls to grace, not for earth but for heaven, and if they were certain that in twenty years these tribes would become extinct, so much the more earnestly might their prayers go up to heaven for the remnant that is left. So much the more earnestly ought they to use all diligence in bringing them to the fold of Jesus Christ. To those who had known what was done by the missionaries it was not necessary to use any argument to sustain their endeavors. Doubts of its ultimate success were never felt by those who had experience of the blessing of God upon the work carried on by them in the faith. Doubts only spring up in the minds of those who sit at home at ease, who theorize about human nature, who read their newspapers rather than their Bibles, and who call every affray in which the white man is the aggressor an evidence of the inferiority and savage character of the colored man. He referred briefly to the great missionary services performed by Bishop Patterson and his associates, and concluded an admirable address by a fervent prayer for the continued prosperity of the mission work of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

A SAD ACCIDENT.

William Hart, a brakeman on the North-side Railroad of Long Island, while uncoupling the tender of a train, which was making a "running switch" yesterday morning, was thrown under the cars, the entire train passing over him and severing his right arm and leg. He died a few hours after, and before he could be conveyed to his home, No. 232 East Twenty-sixth street, in this City.

A TAMMANY "WORKER" INDICTED.

Indictments were found by the United States Grand Jury yesterday against James Levy, the Notary Public, who was arrested on Thursday last charged with having procured fraudulent naturalization papers for two Germans.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 10, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 1:30—FAUST, (Italian Opera)—Mlle. Heilbron, Signor Carpi.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—PARTNERS FOR LIFE—Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Jeffreys Lewis. Matinée at 1:30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL—Mr. Harkins, Mr. James, Miss Dyas, and Miss Jewett. Matinée at 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—CONNIE SOOGAH—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams and others. Matinée at 1:30.

PARK THEATRE.—THE GILDED AGE.—Mr. Raymond and others. Matinée at 1:30. Sunday Evening—Grand Concert.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT—Mlle. Aimée, M. Kolletz. Matinee at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE SPHYNX—Mr. Parselle, Mr. Rankin, Miss Morris, and Miss Thompson. Matinee at 1:30.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—GRAND EXHIBITION OF ART AND AGRICULTURE. Day and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE DELUGE; OR, PARADISE LOST—Kiralfy Brothers, Miss Julia Seaman, Grand Ballet. Matinée at 1:30.

COLOSSEUM.—PARIS BY NIGHT—MISCELLANEOUS. Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.—HAND AND GLOVE—JACK SHEPPARD—Mr. C. B. Bishop.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor and others.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—WALKING FEAT—Mr. Weston.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

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New-York City.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

It will be observed that the corrected returns of goods exported from the United States to Canada add materially to the excess of our exports over imports during the last fiscal year. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining accurate returns of goods carried over a frontier of vast extent, and chiefly in land vehicles, which cannot be stopped long enough for detailed examination of their contents, an error of over ten millions of dollars has crept into the returns of exports to Canada. This makes the net excess of merchandise exported over that imported, for the year ending June 30, amount to nearly twelve millions of dollars, and the net excess of both merchandise and specie amount to fifty millions of dollars. Most authorities agree that this change of the balance of trade "in our favor," as it is called, is an indispensable preliminary to the resumption of specie payments. But probably some other indispensable element will be found wanting when the question next comes up for settlement.

Let the tax-payers compose their souls in peace; the New-York *Blatherskite* has taken their case in hand, and the estimates for 1875 will be adjusted according to the strictest notions of economy. It grandiloquently announced yesterday: "*We* shall insist this year upon a material reduction in all the departments, and it is essential that the departmental estimates should be considered by the board at an early day, if *we* are to have a proper enforcement of economy," &c. The recent conversion of this precious advocate of economy may account for the overflowing measure of its zeal. It is not so very long ago since it went into raptures over Controller CONNOLLY's statistics, and made this remarkable plea on behalf of the plundered tax-payers: "Who cares on either side how the money comes, so that it goes freely to the party? In making money plentiful, will Tammany not make us all rich? Make way for Tammany! for is it not by using the means that we gain the power?"

People did not pay much heed to the *Herald's* ravings in 1871, and its mouthing about economy will probably attract still less attention now. For our own part, we like to be generous to reformed offenders, especially when they act on the counsel of their priestly advisers, and accompany confession with a desire to make restitution. Before their conversion to the doctrine of economy in public expenditures, the *Herald* and its evening echo took some $160,000 out of the Treasury for about three and a half years of corporation advertising. This, to be sure, will not compare for a moment with the revenue to be derived from advertising facilities for child-murder, but still it was enough, when a score or so of sinecures were thrown in, to warrant a certain display of gratitude. The *Herald* was a warm admirer of the system under which a million of dollars a year were thrown to the newspapers as their share of Tammany spoils. But of course, since its change of heart it regards all that with horror, and sees even in the petty jobs that flourish under the shadow of the *City Record*, scope for much virtuous indignation. Hence, the *Herald* has magnanimously offered to publish "the notices of bids for public works, supplies and loans" * * * "as news, free of charge." Can this be the same paper that used to publish OAKEY'S HALL's messages "as news," while charging the City a dollar a line for their insertion? Why don't the City authorities send their advertisements to be inserted in the *Herald* "as news"? Is it possible that any fear is entertained lest the *Telegram* should copy them and charge for them as advertisements, as it did for a trifle of some $13,000 worth of similar notices. Such distrust of the intentions of a truly reformed journal would be exceedingly reprehensible.

Senator JOHN FOX has resigned from the Tammany Hall General Committee. The course of Mr. FOX at Albany last Winter incurred the displeasure of the new Bosses of Tammany, and after the close of the session, a dispute about this matter in an up-town bar-room brought the Senator to the verge of a personal collision with JOHN MORRISSEY. Senator FOX was never distinguished for his docility in the Tammany traces, and now that the successors of TWEED and SWEENY are drawing the reins as tightly as they were ever drawn under the old Ring, the Democratic magnate of the First Ward shows his old spirit of rebellion. It is hardly possible that Mr. FOX leaves all his political influence behind him, and his desertion from the Tammany organization adds one more element to the strong Democratic opposition which is being formed out of so many varied materials, but which has one purpose in common—the defeat of the plans of the new Ring.

Our correspondents seem to be pretty equally divided in their opinions about the ash-barrel controversy. We publish this morning some more selections from the letters which have reached us on the subject. Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ declares himself emphatically in favor of the plan of collecting ashes and garbage during the night, and gives some very good reasons to support his preference. Two correspondents sustain Mr. SCHULTZ's view, and a representative of each of the two classes who have a special right to be heard in such a controversy, are decidedly opposed to the new rule.

In quality and in quantity, the sport at Jerome Park to-day ought to be all that the most enthusiastic of turfmen could desire. There are five races on the programme, but as one of these is a mile-heat race, there will, practically, be at least six races. In all there is promise of a very exciting contest. Even the opening purse race brings out horses like *Kadi*, *Galway*, and *Resolute*, while the closed events present some of the finest horses at present on the turf. The National Handicap Sweepstakes ought to be one of the best races of the season, with such closely-matched contestants as *Mate* and *Fellowcraft*, not to mention *Lizzie Lucas*, *Jack Frost*, and others, likely to make a tough struggle for the first place. The Annual Sweepstakes, being a new event, does not include many entries, but the four starters announced for to-morrow will redeem the contest from being mediocre. The Champagne Stakes bring out the finest field of two-year olds of the season, and in the mile-heat race, though *Preakness* is the favorite at long odds, the dark blue will hardly come to the front without a struggle of not altogether certain result, against such game horses as *Spendrift*, *Jury*, and *Survivor*. The racing will begin promptly at 2 o'clock.

THE NEW "REIGN OF TERROR."

There can be no doubt that the negro must be protected in the exercise of his just rights, and that any attempt to begin the long-threatened war of races must be suppressed. Probably the fate of the negro would be a very hard one if the Republican Party were removed from power. Yet, the attempt to make use of him for electioneering purposes cannot be too strongly condemned. The business of manufacturing "outrages" on the negro is one which no Republican leader or newspaper ought to countenance. If the negroes are being ill-used anywhere, it is necessary to report those outrages. We have been called upon to fulfill this disagreeable duty before, and we should be only too happy to think that it would never be forced upon us again. But to sit down and invent stories of murders, or to exaggerate the rumors which come in all sorts of wild shapes from Alabama or Louisiana—this is a work which we should have thought no man of ordinary humanity would be willing to undertake. The attempt to set North against South, or white against black, is not only not justified by the plea of "political necessity," but that plea only aggravates the offense. The sooner the whole country is at peace the better will it be for the people. As we pointed out the other day, we cannot afford to have a large section of the Union lying in a state of prostration, not to say of absolute beggary. When the South was prosperous, we derived practical advantages from her prosperity. The Southern people came here for many of the necessities and almost all the luxuries of life. That source of trade is gone, and can anybody suppose that the mercantile community does not feel the loss? The effort to excite fresh ill-feeling between the North and South is, therefore, short-sighted viewed merely in its relation to our own interests—even if we did not choose to consider it from a higher ground.

Yet this is the work which we see going on in some quarters, and it is said to be justified by the news received from the South. But we have noticed one very curious fact, and it is this—the reports of a "reign of terror," and all the rest of it, never come from the State in which the said reign is said to have broken out. Almost all these blood-and-thunder stories are, oddly enough, dated from Washington. You read in the head-line, "Frightful Atrocities in Alabama—More Negroes Butchered." But, when you come to look a little lower down, you find that the dismal tale is dated from Washington; and this, we must confess, strikes us as very suspicious. Some weeks ago we dispatched several special correspondents to Alabama and Louisiana—men on whom we knew that we could depend. We have received and placed before our readers three or four letters from them, but, although they show (what we all knew before) that Southern society is utterly disorganized, yet we cannot see any evidence of a reign of terror. We instructed our correspondents to find out the truth, and put it down on paper, no matter on which side it told—and we hope they will discharge that duty properly. If they do, we shall hear of the "reign of terror" when they have found out where it is going on—but at present they do not seem to have come across it. Assuredly we shall not believe such reports on the strength of ramshackle letters dated from Washington.

A few days ago the *Evening Post* stated that a circular had been issued by the Indiana Republican Committee, of which the following is a copy:

> ROOMS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
> INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 3, 1874.
>
> *Editor of Union, Rensselaer, Ind.:*
>
> DEAR SIR: I desire to call your attention to the horrible scenes of violence and bloodshed transpiring throughout the South, and suggest that you give them as great prominence as possible in your paper from this time until after the election.
>
> THOMAS J. BRADY, Chairman.

This circular, it is said, has been sent to all Republican papers, but we are happy to say that we have not yet been favored with one, perhaps because we are not a sufficiently "reliable" organ. Yet the idea which suggested it is evidently not confined to Mr. BRADY. We doubt, however, whether it will awaken any response in the public mind. It is a little late in the day for that kind of business. All parties ought to labor alike for the establishment of permanent order and good feeling at the South. To arrive at that end will tax the energies and wisdom of our best statesmen for many years to come, even if they are assisted by Democrats as well as Republicans. It is not a problem which can be set at rest in a day—scarcely, we sometimes fear, in our time. We can imagine no more inexcusable piece of work than that of endeavoring to add to the difficulties with which the question is already surrounded. The Democrats cannot hope to set it at rest, for they will always lack the confidence of the people of the North in approaching it. They can only address themselves to it in one way, and that is a way which would at once arouse the bitterest opposition in this part of the country. In fact, the continued existence of the Democratic Party is one of the greatest misfortunes against which the South has to contend. It can never do them any good; it is always trying to use them for electioneering purposes, and thus it manages to stir up fresh ill-feeling toward them. It will never be allowed to attempt the pacification of the South. And if it were out of the way, Republicans on their parts would treat the Southern question aside from electioneering issues, and we do not believe that we should see any more circulars like the one above quoted.

It is the duty of the Republican Party, even under the present circumstances, to deal with the subject in this spirit. It began the reconstruction policy, in history it will always be held responsible for it, and it ought not to cease to labor to render it successful. Such a task could not possibly be accomplished at the very first attempt—it is a work which must be done by degrees, patiently, laboriously, conscientiously. If mistakes have been made, they must be repaired. A perfect project for restoring peace, order, and prosperity to the South would have called for something more than human ingenuity or wisdom to devise. We need not be ashamed to acknowledge that much yet remains to be done. But to acknowledge that fact, and to study how to continue and complete the labor which has fallen upon us, is the first step toward success. We shall never have a united country while one section of the population is being hounded on to crush the other section. Party interests and politics afford no excuse for a crime of that kind.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The history of the Protestant Episcopal Church may be said to be contained in the records of the several conventions and corresponding meetings that have been held from time to time since 1784. The act which brought about the political separation of the Colonies from Great Britain, also severed the American portion of the English Church from its ancient root; but it is to the proceedings that have taken place subsequently to the year we have named that we must look for the growth of those changes which have stamped its present character upon the Church. It is in the records of the conventions that we have the one authentic history of the early struggle to obtain ecclesiastical recognition and Episcopal consecration from the English Bishops. It is in them that the various steps are defined by which existing alterations in the liturgy, the ordinal, the rubric, and the hymnal have successively been attained. It is there, too, that must be traced the general outline of that great development of the Church which, from a small beginning, surrounded by all the elements of danger and uncertainty, has brought it to its present condition of powerful and widely-extended influence.

All this gives to the convention now in session, an interest which could not belong to it on the merit of functions which are always, more or less, of a routine kind. But apart from any legislative or even liturgical work which may be accomplished, there is, on the present occasion, a feature to be noticed which not only distinguishes the meeting, but will serve to make an important era in the Church itself. For some time past there has been growing up within the several circles of Christendom, an increasing liberality of sentiment upon questions of doctrine, church government, and ritual. The Roman Catholic division has been least affected by this, but even there some evidence of this progress may be detected, at any rate in Europe. Among leading members of the Broad Church party in the English Church, it has been a characteristic principle, and the degree to which it has extended in the Protestant Episcopal communion has now been shown in a most emphatic and gratifying manner. It was foreshadowed in the Church Congress, whose session preceded that of the convention, and again in the sermon of the Bishop of Lichfield, on Wednesday. The spirit of this liberality, working within the church, and exercising a softening influence far beyond those limits, was strongly indicated in the addresses by Bishop WHIPPLE, Rev. Dr. THOMPSON, Rev. Dr. SMITH, and more or less by all the speakers at the congress. But it was reserved for the Church in convention to give it one of those practical illustrations to which we chiefly look for the good that may be anticipated from it.

The Rev. Dr. VINTON appears to have expressed very succinctly the feeling that now pervades the Church, when he declared his readiness to discuss and bring out the truth in all its bearings, irrespective of the class or creed of those from whom he got it. Such a desire may, we know, be misinterpreted; it may even perhaps be unprofitably exaggerated; but it is an evidence of that tendency of thought in religious matters which has for its object the breaking down of intersectarian barriers and the alleviation, if not the destruction, of sectarian prejudices. Seen in this light, it must be commended. It was a similar feeling working to practical result which induced Rev. Dr. FULTON to propose the admission to seats at the convention of priests of the Orthodox Eastern Church. Between the Anglican and Greek communions there has for some years past been an interchange of courtesies. But, by a recent action on the part of the former body, more intimate relations have now been permanently established, and it was a graceful recognition of this fact, and of the great meaning that it carries with it, when the convention accepted Dr. FULTON's proposition. It is a warrant of the development of that most salutary spirit of liberality, whose progress alone can lead to the much wished for unity of the Christian churches—a unity not necessarily implying uniformity, but involving at least concord, co-operation, and an acknowledged community of Christian interests. Whatever else, therefore, may be the products of the present meeting, the Church has, through its representative organization, given practical evidence of the ruling influence within its own limits of a great progressive principle. It has given in its allegiance to the influence that Christianity most of all things needs, to enable it to exercise a dominant power in the world. And if this convention do no more, it will have accomplished enough to give a definite character to its proceedings in having committed itself to an act which cannot but have a beneficial influence upon the other Churches.

MR. TILDEN'S ORGAN.

Mr. TILDEN's organ will assuredly get him into a scrape before the election is over. It never did waddle through a campaign without making a terrible mess of it. Sometimes it throws over its candidates altogether. At other times it makes fatal admissions about their past lives and characters. In 1872 it began by proving that Mr. GREELEY was the very worst candidate the Democratic Party could possibly select. When, a few weeks afterward, it had to prove that he was the very best, it naturally found the job a very tough one. One half of its readers laughed, and the other half threw down the paper with disgust. This year it opened the ball by publishing an "interview" with JOHN KELLY, which any man with a grain of sense could have seen would inevitably cause a great deal of mischief. The report stirred up strife in all directions, and for a week or two kept JOHN KELLY pretty busy in apologizing and explaining. Now a blunder of this kind cannot be redeemed by publishing a quantity of unutterably dreary stuff about "knawing a file"—not funny in the least, but revealing a poverty of ideas which one would be surprised to find in any intelligent lad.

The latest exploit of the *World* is to abuse the papers because *they* do not abuse Mr. TILDEN. We should very much like to know, as a matter of curiosity, whether this was done at Mr. TILDEN's wish? He has been treated with courtesy, and he ought to be not only gratified with it, but even proud of it. The best of men cannot always secure that treatment. And how does the *World* receive it? It cries out, like a cantankerous urchin in the street, "Yah! You dare not touch me; just come over and try." These are very bad manners, and the fertilizing shower of gold which lately fell on the organs ought to have had a more civilizing effect upon them. It has immensely quickened their zeal, but zeal without discretion is as bad as faith without works. Mr. TILDEN, shouts out the *World*, dragging the tail of its coat across the street, "is invulnerable to just attack, and unjust attacks shatter the arms of the man who makes them, as THE TIMES found to its cost when it assailed Mr. TILDEN a few months ago." We were not aware that much shattering had been done in this direction, but let that pass. What is very odd is that Mr. TILDEN is not satisfied with being treated civilly. He insists on having a "row." "Let not THE TIMES"—we again quote the belligerent *World*—"or any Republican journal flatter itself that Mr. TILDEN owes anything to their forbearance or to their political decorum." Well now, no one said he did. This outburst is quite unprovoked. It has never been insinuated that Mr. TILDEN owed anything to our "forbearance." Still, if he really is so very anxious to bring about hard words, no doubt he can be obliged. We hope, however, that he will remember that he has very unnecessarily challenged them, nay, has even berated his adversaries for not using them. We never saw a man so hard to please. Be civil to him, and he pelts you with stones. It is a case in which politeness seems to be thrown away. When Mr. TILDEN is in the midst of the warfare which he so imperiously demands, we are afraid his organ will not be able to help him much with its puerile ringing of the changes on the "knawing of the file."

THE NINETEENTH WIFE.

ANN ELIZA, Mrs. BRIGHAM YOUNG No. 19, pending proceedings at law against her late and much-married lord, has begun to tell the story of her wrongs. Her original complaint set forth, with much show of legal technicality, that her husband had taken unto himself divers other wives, some eighty in all, we believe, and that she was deprived of that share of conjugal tenderness and attention which she had a right to expect when she became Mrs. BRIGHAM YOUNG No. 19. Furthermore, she set forth that she had been compelled to perform menial service; that she was clothed in coarse garb; that she was fed with uninviting food; that her mother (one of BRIGHAM'S mothers-in-law) was removed from her; and that she was forced to sell her furniture in order to keep soul and body together. This catalogue of reasons ought to satisfy any fair-minded jury of the justice of ANN ELIZA's application for a divorce, with handsome alimony. But worse remained behind. No. 19 only told half her story in the complaint filed by "GEORGE R. MAXWELL, next friend" to said Mrs. B. YOUNG. Following the example of all other illustrious persons, she has taken the lecture platform, and now confides the sum of her wrongs to a Nevada audience. It is not altogether the coarse clothing and fare, the numerous partners in the marriage relation, nor the bereavement of maternal sympathy of which she complains. There is a greater one than any of these. It is AMELIA!

The Lord's Annointed and Prophet of the Church of Latter-day Saints—we write it with regretful surprise—is a hen-pecked husband. AMELIA rules the roost—if we may be permitted to use that common but expressive figure in speaking of the harem home of the prophet. ANN ELIZA's story, though plausible and natural, was cool until she got to AMELIA. Then her wrath boiled over, and she lacked words to properly describe AMELIA, the favorite wife of the Prophet. AMELIA, she says, has a fearful temper; she rules BRIGHAM with a rod of iron. The Prophet is in mortal terror of AMELIA. The general mob of wives are obliged to live sparingly, wear check aprons, and dress in the plainest manner. But AMELIA wears all the good clothes; she can do what she likes with the cowardly husband of the seventy-odd much-injured Mrs. YOUNGS; they are forced to put up with the crumbs that fall from AMELIA's table. The world has already heard rumors of the palace that BRIGHAM is about to build in Salt Lake City. After preaching temperance and economy for nearly half a century, he is setting the example of extravagance to his flock by erecting a sumptuous mansion, sumptuously furnished, the whole contemplated outlay being about half a million dollars. "This surpassing splendor," says No. 19, with great bitterness of spirit, is for AMELIA. And here she adds, with true womanly inconsequence: BRIGHAM YOUNG is now seventy-four years of age. He is old enough to know better. Or is he too old to withstand AMELIA and her fearful temper?

It is the old story—as old as ABRAHAM and SARA and HAGAR. ANN ELIZA, like a true woman, is content that the lawyers should take complaints of neglect, parsimony, and insufficient support to carry on her suit for alimony; but *her* grievance is AMELIA. The cold ear of the law may be satisfied with other reasons; but she knows a sympathizing world will stand with her against AMELIA. Here is a woman with a real grievance, and humanity shudders while she withdraws the veil and shows us AMELIA ruling the harem, including B. YOUNG, with her fearful temper and rod of iron. We only wish she had told us how the original Mrs. BRIGHAM YOUNG takes it. In his answer, the Prophet declared that he had but one wife, MARY ANN, whom he married at Kirtland, Ohio, in 1834, and that ANN ELIZA was only a "celestial" wife, a variety of companion not known in courts of law, but recognized by the Church of the Latter Day Saints. If this be true, AMELIA, who came into the bond after No. 19, must also be a "celestial" wife, though the nature of the yoke she imposes on the Prophet would seem incongruous with that title. Is the original MARY ANN, whom BRIGHAM lately swore was his only lawful and wedded wife, to be put off thus by AMELIA? Or is No. 19 the sole complainant against that female with the dreadful temper? We have enough, however, to show how shaky a foundation is that on which rests the fabric of Mormon polygamy. BRIGHAM has solemnly sworn that the multitudinous wives are no wives at all—only celestial shadows of a fraction. No Mormon has more than one wife; the rest are phantoms. Perhaps they may enjoy being phantoms; but if they have an AMELIA among them, they do not. No. 19 is only a woman, after all. The world has heard her story; she is not disgusted with Mormonism in the abstract; but she is with the concrete AMELIA.

THE LLANO ESTACADO.

Gen. SHERMAN, in moving his head-quarters from Washington to St. Louis, has certainly put them nearer the military centre, geographically, than they were at the capital. Of the ten cavalry regiments of the army, all are stationed west of the Mississippi. In operations against the Indians, this branch of the service is obviously the most useful, and neither in the South, where infantry have their share of employment, nor in the Northern States, east of the Mississippi, is there any necessity for them. Of the twenty-five infantry regiments, too, all except five are quartered beyond the Mississippi. The five artillery regiments are scattered by companies along the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts, occupying the permanent fortifications. Nearly four-fifths of the army, therefore, is stationed to the west and south-west of the new head-quarters of the General. The military division of the Missouri, commanded by Lieut. Gen. SHERIDAN, is the most important, and the ranking of the military divisions into which the country is divided, and the Department of the Missouri, commanded by Major Gen. POPE, with his head-quarters at Fort Leavenworth, is included in that division. Gen. POPE's department is the seat of some of the most serious of the military operations against the Indians now in progress. The Departments of Dakota, of the Platte, and of Texas, also included in the same division with that of the Missouri, contain the major part of the army, and are almost incessantly occupied with either the care or punishment of the savages. So Gen. SHERMAN has put himself where he said in his late paper the General ought to be—that is, at the front; and, undoubtedly, his nearer presence and matured experience will be of great service to the officers commanding on the plains.

Three large columns are now co-operating, within supporting distance of each other, in this extensive division. They are commanded respectively by Gen. MILES, Gen. DAVIDSON, and Col. PRICE. The first includes twelve companies of cavalry and four of infantry; the second, five of cavalry and four of infantry; the last, four of cavalry; each with sections of artillery. Also co-operating are the commands of Gen. MACKENZIE, with eight cavalry and four infantry companies, and Col. BUELL, with four of cavalry and two of infantry. The columns moved several weeks ago from Fort Sill and Camp Supply, Indian Territory; Fort Union, New-Mexico; and Forts Concho and Griffin, Texas—from south-east, east, and west—all toward that dreary desert situated in the "Pan-handle" of Texas, and known as the Llano Estacado or Staked Plain. Across the sandy region, through nearly the centre, there is a staked tract, giving the name to the plain, which one must make a three days' journey to pass over; and as the traveler will find no water on the way, it is one of the hardest journeys he could undertake on the Continent.

Along the borders of the Llano Estacado are the savage Comanches, with the Kiowas, who are a branch of the same tribe, and kindred bands, especially of Noconees. These tribes, particularly the Kiowas, have always been hostile to the whites. As early as 1832 we hear of them as attacking the Texan Santa Fé Expedition, and since that time they have scarcely ever ceased to be turbulent. They, in common with the Apaches, seem to be descended from a different stock from the Sioux and other northern tribes, none of whom have given such unremitting trouble to the whites as these south-western savages. They have acquired a certain contempt of the "pale-face" by their near proximity to Mexico, and confirmed habit of raiding among the Mexicans almost unchecked, which the northern Indians, who know what severe punishment is from long and hard experience, do not share. Except on the Santa Fé trail, the Indians of the South-west, too, have not been so encroached on by settlers as those of the North, where the once arrogant Sioux lately allowed CUSTER to enter their seclusion without attempting interference; where the Blackfeet, the terror of the old fur-traders, are almost extinct, swept away by small-pox; and the Crows, once their rivals, exist only as a wretched remnant. The Comanches, however, remain nearly as powerful as they were in the days of WYETH and SUBLETTE, saved from destruction by isolation. With their kindred Kiowas, they go roaming around the Texas "Pan-handle" almost at their own sweet will, vanishing as rapidly as they come when pursued, and, if necessary, retiring into the desert region of the Llano Estacado. Their outrages, many of them too horrible to be related, would, if recorded, fill volumes, as they have the homes of hundreds of settlers with terror and desolation. It is against these savages that the expeditions we have described are operating, and the latest accounts are that two of the columns had formed a junction, that the Indians were "headed" in the direction of the Staked Plains, and that rains had prevented the troops from active operations. Gen. MILES' head-quarters are on the Washington River, and supplies have to be forwarded by wagon over rough and tedious roads, a distance of over 200 miles. These facts suggest the difficulty of the work before the army, but the public need have no fear of its ultimate success. The borders of the desolate Llano Estacado will be made too hot for the savages, and the concentrating columns will soon have their enemy in a corner, or force them to take refuge in the arid wastes of the Staked Plain.

CONNECTICUT TOBACCO.

Our New-England exchanges have contained of late many paragraphs relating to the lively speculation going on among farmers in the sale of Connecticut "seed-leaf tobacco." Even the most experienced smokers are not aware how often they are smoking tobacco which was grown in the Connecticut Valley, when they have bought their cigars under the brand of "Havanas," or, if traveling abroad, have purchased them as "West India cigars" made in Hamburg. The export of this tobacco during the past few years, both to Cuba and to Germany, has been remarkable. In Havana it is either used as wrappers for Cuba cigars, or made up into Havana cigars and exported again to this country. In Hamburg it is made up into the best cigars sold in Germany, which go by the name of pure Havana. This increasing export during the past few years, and the almost total failure of the Kentucky crop, has suddenly produced a prodigious rise in this Connecticut production. Our exchanges speak of thirty cents a pound being offered "on the poles"—that is, taking all the risks of "sweating," expense of curing, and any future damage to the crop. The gain to the farmer may be understood when it is remembered that last year he would have gladly taken ten cents. Again, the crop of 1873 is offered at from twenty-five to forty-nine cents for the three grades, which is more than double the price of last year. Connecticut produces over eight million pounds of tobacco, of which Hartford County yields nearly six million and Litchfield over a million. If the price on the poles be the average price—and there is much in the Connecticut Valley which will sell at fifty cents—the gain to the Connecticut farmers over last year's crop will be nearly two million dollars.

The growing of tobacco in New-England is not a new business, and, owing to the skill of the farmers, it has not worn out the lands as that product has done in Virginia. There are farms in the Housatonic and Connecticut Valleys which have grown tobacco steadily for the past sixty or a hundred years, and this year will yield a cash return of $450 to $500 an acre on the tobacco land. It is this quiet and profitable farming which has accumulated capital so quickly in the past twenty-five years in the Connecticut towns, and has aided to build up cities of such wealth as Hartford, for instance. The increasing enterprise and capital of this city has long been a marvel to all who have studied the progress of wealth in New-England. The peculiar advantage which the lower Connecticut Valley and the parallel valleys in that State enjoy for the growth of tobacco consist in a happy conjunction of soil and climate, which enables this district to produce an original quality of tobacco of especial use as wrappers for cigars. In this native quality no other region in the United States can compete with it; even the upper Connecticut Valley in Massachusetts fails in this especial grade of tobacco. The choicest portions are east of this river, near Hartford, though the western valleys of the State produce a very good quality.

Since the opening of the war, the New-England tobacco-growers have been more and more protected by very heavy duties, so that the competition from abroad has not injured them, and this protection will continue, as all schools of political economy recognize that a tax on tobacco is one of the best means of raising revenue. The consumption of the weed steadily increases with the advance of population, until the whole production of the country has reached the enormous amount of over 260,000,000 pounds. The demand for the Connecticut tobacco has steadily increased until it commands this year the remunerative prices mentioned each day in the market reports.

To the economist, the remarkable thing is that under farming which yields more than with any other crop in the United States, there should be comparatively so little inflow of capital to the business. Probably 1,500 pounds is not an extraordinary yield to the acre; this, at the prices now offered "on the poles," would bring $450 cash per acre. And probably there is many a farm east of Hartford that would yield $700 this year. What other farming is there—whether in California or the richest Southern State—that would compare with this? And yet tobacco farms in the western part of Connecticut can be bought at from $100 to $200 per acre. It is true that in such farms only a small portion is good tobacco land. But on the other other hand, a tobacco farm requires, as an indispensable condition, pasture land, and plenty of stock. The manure of the animals, (for fertilizers do not succeed,) restores the land, and the pasture feeds the stock, which are otherwise a source of profit. It is through raising plenty of cattle, that the Connecticut farmers have preserved their soil from the fate of Virginia.

The crop is, besides, an uncertain one. The danger of the great enemy of the tobacco grower—the worm—then the hail and storm, and drought, and frost, and finally the chances of unsuccessful curing, all stand in the way of certain profits, and probably alarm capitalists. Finally come, too, the uncertainty of the markets, and the chance of a sudden fall sweeping away the profit of the year. Still, under all this, Connecticut has grown rich with its tobacco, and will probably reap still greater profits from its cultivation.

"GO WEST."

The maxim that prevention is better than cure surely finds no better illustration than that which is afforded by the operations of the Children's Aid Society when it forwards its batch of boys to the far West. The success of its operations was brought into remarkable prominence by an incident which occurred last week. The office of the society was crowded with youthful candidates for Western homes, many of whom presented the pitiable and grotesque appearance common to our street Arabs. The heavy rains had done their work on the boys' Summer rags. They had been drenched and chilled, and had experienced a foretaste of the coming Winter, which rendered the new suits of warm clothes allotted to them particularly acceptable. Suddenly there appeared in the midst of them a gentleman, who asked permission to address them. He said:

> "Thirteen years ago I was sitting where you are now—a poor, ragged, friendless orphan, waiting to be placed in a home in the West. I got a good home in Indiana, and now I possess a splendid home of my own, consisting of a well-stocked farm of 230 acres. I have come to thank the Children's Aid Society for what it has done for me. I am married, but have no children, and so I want to take a boy West, whom I will educate and treat as my son; and if he turns out to be a good and true man, he shall have my farm when I am dead and gone."

Ninety boys left a few days ago by the Erie Railroad, and more are to follow. There is plenty of room for them. There are, indeed, few places in this country where a boy who can make himself useful is not appreciated; but in the West, so soon as he has become initiated into its ways, he is a treasure trove.

The great point in charity of this kind, which makes it satisfactory above all others, is the thorough nature of the relief afforded. The recipient of assistance is helped and done with. He is relieved, and the whole community of which he forms a part is benefited. As much can scarcely be said for any other form of charity. It is well worth consideration whether what has been attempted with boys could not be done, to a far greater extent than has yet been accomplished, with girls. It might be the means of helping to stem the advance of a monster evil which shows signs of steady increase. If arrangements could be made for sending West, under proper precautions, girls who have previously received some instruction in domestic arts, it would be a most desirable experiment.

This is a matter in which ladies might render invaluable aid. All authorities seem agreed that the demand for female help is unlimited. The best method to accomplish the end advocated would be for the officers of an institution interested in such girls here to put themselves in communication with ministers of the different denominations, and other responsible people in the West, who would act as referees to families there who desire to receive Eastern girls into their households. It cannot be too generally impressed on this community that all its members are interested in such a work. The Children's Aid Society, which has led in the attempt, has the highest claim upon the pockets of the citizens of New-York.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

RUTLAND, Vt., Oct. 9.—The sixty-fifth annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions closed here this morning. A prayer-meeting was held in the Baptist Church at 8 A. M. The farewell meeting, held in the Congregational Church at 9 A. M., was largely attended, and was presided over by Dr. Hopkins, President of the board. Final resolutions were passed and a number of farewell addresses made. Rev. Joseph Veesuna, of Japan, made a pathetic appeal for money to establish a Christian institution in Japan. Rev. Peter Parker subscribed $1,000, Gov. Page $1,000, and a number of smaller sums were subscribed by others. The meeting closed about 11:30 o'clock, and the members of the Board took the noon trains home.

EX-GOV. HOFFMAN.

ALBANY, Oct. 9.—Ex-Gov. Hoffman and family reached this city this afternoon and were cordially welcomed by numerous friends. This evening the Jackson Corps serenaded the Governor at Congress Hall, which compliment he gracefully and happily acknowledged in a brief address. He and his family will remain at Congress Hall until his residence in this city is fitted for occupation.

LOCAL POLITICS.

PROGRESS OF THE CANVASS IN THIS CITY.

ENTHUSIASTIC REPUBLICAN MEETINGS—MOVEMENTS OF THE DEMOCRACY AND THE "LIBERALS"—THE GERMANS OPPOSED TO WICKHAM AND HAYES—TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

Political enthusiasm must evidently be at fever heat in the Twentieth Assembly District, or else Brevoort Hall, No. 156 East Fifty-fourth street, would not have been packed as it was last evening at the regular monthly meeting of the Republican Association of that district. Mr. Walter S. Pinckney, the President of the association, occupied the chair, and Mr. Albert Bogert officiated as Secretary. A very large amount of routine business was transacted, and when the Secretary was reading in the minutes the names of those admitted at the last meeting, the list was so long that a voice in the audience interrupted him and asked if he was reading the City Directory.

The President then addressed the association on the importance of the canvass and the necessity of vigorous action, calling attention in a few well-timed remarks to the needs of the association, and stating, among other things, that the building on the corner of Forty-ninth street and Third avenue had been procured for future head-quarters; also that an immense transparency, to be illuminated at night, would cover the whole front from the cornice to the first story.

Hon. William A. Darling followed in a short speech, warning his hearers of the importance of making a thorough canvass of the City in order to get out the whole Republican vote, and hoping the Executive Committee of this and other districts would take immediate steps to this end. He said that whenever the old Whig Party had succeeded it had always been done by means of a thorough canvass, and with such a canvass he was satisfied the Republicans could poll from 40,000 to 50,000 votes at the coming election.

The following resolutions were then offered by Mr. Nathan J. Newwitter, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the Twentieth District Republican Association, that we hereby fully indorse and ratify the action of the Republican State Convention held at Utica Sept. 23, and that the renomination of that soldier, statesman, and excellent Governor, John A. Dix, that brave and tried patriot Gen. John C. Robinson, and those efficient State officers Alexander Barclay and Thomas Kirkpatrick, and that eminent jurist Alexander F. Johnson, is a convincing proof of the intent and sincerity of the great party which these men represent.

Resolved, That in the able and honest administration of the affairs of the Empire State during the past two years, we have the assurance of the triumphant election of the entire ticket.

Resolved, That this association exert its most untiring efforts to secure an honest expression of the votes of our district at the approaching election, believing, as we do, that at this time, more than any other within the history of our State, we need the continuance in office of the brave and illustrious soldier who in time of war uttered the words: "Whoever attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."

Hon. S. D. Moulton next called the attention of the meeting to the importance of voting for the constitutional amendments, and said that of all the important questions at issue in this canvass there was none more vital than this. When he was in the Legislature of the State in 1845, there were about 500 bills for special legislation, and when he was there two years ago the number had increased to 1,500. This system of special legislation was corrupting and demoralizing the whole business of legislation, since one member would vote for another's special scheme in order to be able to carry his own through. He concluded by offering the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this association do hereby most earnestly recommend to all Republicans, and to every legal voter without distinction of party, at the approaching election in November next, a hearty support to the several constitutional amendments then to be submitted as recommended by the Commission and passed upon by two successive Legislatures of the State, entirely satisfied as we are that their adoption will tend to promote economy in administration and purity in legislation.

Hon. William A. Darling was the next speaker. He said that this meeting stood out in such pleasing contrast to the disgraceful Democratic primaries which had recently been held in the same hall, that it was a cause of great self-congratulation to every Republican present. In the Democratic primary the attempt to swindle and defraud was too palpable to be disguised, while here each man had confidence in the other and was willing to trust him, knowing that he would do right. He then offered the following resolution which was adopted without opposition:

Resolved, That the officers of this association, together with the delegates from this association to the Republican Central Committee, be constituted a committee with power to make up a ticket for delegates to the different conventions, to be voted for at the primary election in this district on Monday evening next.

The meeting then adjourned with three cheers and a "tiger" for Dix, Robinson, and the entire ticket, and although the demonstration was extremely forcible the first time, it was deemed necessary to immediately repeat it. All the speeches and resolutions were warmly applauded, and the last meeting of the Twentieth District Association may be regarded as a complete success.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

An enthusiastic and numerously attended meeting of the Republicans of the Fourteenth Assembly District was held last evening at No. 20 St. Mark's place, Mr. J. H. Brady presiding. After the transaction of the usual routine business and the admission of some sixty new members, the following resolutions were proposed by Mr. R. B. Boyd and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Republicans of this district reiterate and indorse the platform adopted at Utica, on the 23d of September.

Resolved, That we earnestly invite the co-operation of all who agree with us in the principles therein set forth.

Resolved, That the candidates nominated by the Utica Convention, from the patriot statesman, John A. Dix, to the able and spotless jurist, Alexander S. Johnson, are eminently worthy of the support of all citizens who desire the maintenance of good Government.

Another member proposed the following, which were also adopted:

Resolved, That the Republicans of the Fourteenth Assembly District hereby ratify the proceedings of the Republican Convention assembled in the City of Utica, cordially indorsing the principles set forth in the platform presented, and pledging our support for the success of the candidates nominated.

Resolved, That in the selection of Gen. John A. Dix as the standard bearer of the Republican Party of the Empire State in the November contest, is accorded an indorsement of his administration so well-deserved. His character, his career as a statesman and soldier, universally indorsed and applauded, assure us of a victory unparalleled in the political history of our State.

Resolved, That we will rally around our old comrade in arms, Gen. J. C. Robinson, as we did in the field, in a cause as just and right for the welfare of the State, as that contested for on the southern soil for the nation.

Resolved, That the ability of Commissioner Barkley and Inspector Kirkpatrick in their respective positions, is worthy the support of every good citizen and that the scholarship, legal attainments, and integrity of Alexander S. Johnson fully entitles him to the support of the advocates of an untainted judiciary.

The following gentlemen were then chosen as delegates to the County, Congressional, Aldermanic, and Assembly Conventions:

County Convention.—Messrs. Brady, Boyd, Pinckney, and Wagner.

Congressional Convention.—Messrs. Merrit, Hicks, King, and Nugent.

Aldermanic Convention.—Messrs. F. W. Robertson, W. H. Higgins, A. H. Milligan, and William Kirk.

Assembly Convention.—Messrs. Berrian, Brown, McGinnis, Lawrence, Kain, Cosgrove, Ewald, O'Neil, Casey, Owens, Kehoe, Rickard, Corley, Wolf, Dowling, and Wallace.

Messrs. Mulligan, Richards, Pinckney, Kehoe, and Gantz were appointed a committee to make arrangements for a ratification meeting, which will probably be held on Thursday evening next, after which the association adjourned.

THE HOUSTON REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The Houston Republican Association, a young organization, composed of young men residing in the Twelfth Assembly District, held a meeting at its hall, corner of Avenue B and First street, last night, for the purpose of discussing the prospects of the pending campaign. The Executive Committee, composed of Messrs. Adam Strauss, Charles J. White, and Samuel Rault, submitted resolutions, which were adopted, setting forth that the Republicans of the Twelfth Assembly District are proud of the record of the Republican Party, and that they reaffirm their devotion to the great principles of justice upon which it was founded; that they believe the Administration of Gov. John A. Dix has been so eminently successful that no change can promise improvement, and that the State ticket nominated by the Utica Convention is worthy of the support of every honest citizen. Brief address in English and German were delivered by Capt. Wertheimer, Frederick R. Klein, Charles White, Capt. Isaac Cohn, and others, who, in reviewing the prospects, counseled activity in the district where it is located. The officers are: David W. Kohn, President; Samuel Ranch, Vice President; Leopold Zimmerman, Treasurer; Emanuel M. Friend, Secretary; Leopold Hertzberg, Corresponding Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF THE ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

A large and decidedly enthusiastic meeting of the Young Men's Republican Association of the Eleventh Assembly District, was held last evening at Windolph Hall, No. 346 Eighth avenue. After the transaction of the regular business, during which a large number of newly elected members signed the roll, Mr. Knox McAfee, the President, announced the standing committees. He explained that this duty would have been performed by him long before, but for his unavoidable absence from the meetings of the Association. He then introduced Mr. Frederick G. Gedney, who said that he had never experienced a canvass so devoid of subjects for discussion. Little, if anything, outside of principle seemed to be involved in its issues. The "third term" cry had been thrust into it by the Democracy because they had nothing else on which to waste their bombast. It could be met, however, by the pure and spotless record of President Grant. He, "the hero of a hundred battles," stands to-day far above those who would be aspirants for the executive office, and it only remained for him alone to determine whether he should be or should not be a candidate for a third term. Another cry—a weak one—was that the mission of the Republican Party is ended, and that it should now conclude its honest achievements by folding up its banners and laying them away to be covered with the dust of inaction. So long as there was a blow to be struck for the liberty and rights of humanity, so long he could answer was the Republican Party needed. The spirit of Republicanism instead of diminishing, was only strengthening and spreading as civilization progressed. Never was it more essential for the peace and prosperity of our own country than in the present, as can be testified in the rebellious attitude of the South, and the late wanton and unprovoked murders of loyal citizens by the resuscitated Kuklux. To effect a peaceful and harmonious feeling between the North and the South was a part of the party's present mission. The speaker concluded by expressing his gratification at the large attendance of young men. After the singing of a campaign song by the newly organized glee club of the association, Hon. John H. White was introduced. He said that this canvass had undoubtedly the peculiar characteristic of multitudinous conventions and tickets. The foremost on the list were of course those of the regular Republicans and their direst opponents, the Democrats. The Liberals' season of cackling was followed by the two conventions of the temperance people and the convention of that respectable body, the rum sellers, who were presided over by our esteemed fellow citizen, Mr. Mark Lanigan. The fact of these divisions and disagreements was conclusive evidence of the forthcoming victory of the Republican nominees. At the conclusion of the speaker's remarks the meeting adjourned, after giving three cheers for the State ticket.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at No. 457 Fourth avenue. Hon. Henry E. Howland, President, occupied the chair. Forty-six new members were elected. After some other preliminary business, Judge Howland, the Chairman, who has just returned from Europe, made a brief address relative to the prospects of the Republican canvass. He predicted a full and complete victory. Resolutions were offered by Mr. Henry A. Beatty, renominating Hon. Bernard Biglin to represent the district again in the Legislature, and the following committee was appointed to make preparations for the campaign in the district: J. J. T. Marshall, O. P. C. Billings, F. S. Wilmerding, John R. Lawrence, A. R. Whitney, N. A. Cowdry, Henry A. Beatty, and John A. Tillon. Resolutions were also adopted indorsing the nomination of John A. Dix, and the entire State ticket.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The Third Assembly District Republican Association met last evening at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, Mr. Thomas F. Geary presiding. After the transaction of routine business, Mr. McKelvey moved the following resolutions indorsing the action of the Utica Convention:

Resolved, That the Republicans of the Third Assembly District do hereby approve and indorse the action of our delegates to the Utica Convention.

Resolved, That in the renomination of that gallant soldier and sound statesman, Gen. John A. Dix, the representatives of the great Republican Party have exhibited that wisdom and confidence displayed by the National Convention, which renominated our well-tried and much-honored Chief Magistrate, Gen. U. S. Grant.

Resolved, That having unbounded confidence in the candidates nominated for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Canal Commissioner, and Judge of the Court of Appeals, by the Republican Convention assembled at Utica on the 26th ult., we hereby pledge ourselves to use our best endeavors and all honorable means to secure their election.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN CLUB.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Tenth Assembly District Independent Republican Club was held last night at No. 84 Seventh street. Alderman P. Kehr offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

We, the undersigned German citizens and voters of the Tenth Assembly District, until now belonging to the Republican Party, unite to organize a campaign club, in order to carry out the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we recommend for Member of Assembly for the Tenth Assembly District, Louis C. Waehner.

Resolved, That all citizens and voters of the Tenth Assembly District are requested to join us and give us their united support.

Alderman Kehr also moved to appoint a committee to confer with other clubs, and to ask the Democratic Convention to nominate Louis C. Waehner for Member of Assembly, which was carried unanimously, amid great cheering, after which the club adjourned until next Tuesday at 8 P. M.

THE LIBERAL REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

Cochrane's Liberal Republican County Convention met last night, at No. 453 Fourth avenue. Park Commissioner Thomas E. Stewart called the meeting to order, and Horatio N. Twombly was elected Chairman, and Joseph P. Jardine and Asher Barnet Secretaries. On motion of Gen. Cochrane, a committee was appointed to confer with committees from other organizations in relation to candidates for Municipal offices. The committee appointed consists of twenty-four persons, one from each Assembly district. The names of those selected are as follows:

First Assembly District—P. J. Stuyvesant.
Second Assembly District—Mark Lanigan.
Third Assembly District—Thomas Mulligan.
Fourth Assembly District—William H. Townley.
Fifth Assembly District—Isaac H. Hunter.
Sixth Assembly District—Hugh Nesbitt.
Seventh Assembly District—Thomas E. Stewart.
Eighth Assembly District—Fred. Gugel, Jr.
Ninth Assembly District—S. G. Macomber.
Tenth Assembly District—Jacob Harberger.
Eleventh Assembly District—Ben. F. Manierre.
Twelfth Assembly District—James McCarthy.
Thirteenth Assembly District—Henry Comstock.
Fourteenth Assembly District—John Cochrane.
Fifteenth Assembly District—Ed. C. Lee.
Sixteenth Assembly District—William Atkinson.
Seventeenth Assembly District—George P. Bradford.
Eighteenth Assembly District—D. O. Johnson.
Nineteenth Assembly District—M. B. Wilson.
Twentieth Assembly District—Benjamin A. Willis.
Twenty-first Assembly District—Robert Beatty.
Twenty-third Assembly District—Phillip Bender.
Twenty-fourth Assembly District—W. W. Niles.

The Chairman of the Convention was appointed Chairman of the Committee, and the Secretaries *ex officio* members. Prof. Glaubensklee moved that names of candidates for the Mayoralty and Registership should be suggested to the committee appointed, that they might be instructed as to who would be acceptable to the Liberal Republican Party as candidates. Gen. Cochrane opposed this motion in a long speech, on the ground that it would embarrass the convention, and it might get the meeting into a difficulty from which it would be almost impossible to extricate it.

It was finally decided that no candidates should be named, but that the Committee of Conference should make a report to the convention after its conference with committees of other organizations. The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the chair. After the adjournment the Committee on Conference met, and Gen. Cochrane, Messrs. Stewart, Manierre, Niles, Beatty, Mulligan, and Gugel were appointed a sub-committee. The sub-committee is to meet at 10 A. M. to-day at the St. Denis Hotel, and is then to confer with Tammany Hall and other organizations, and is to make a report to a meeting of the committee of twenty-four at 2 P. M.

A CURIOSITY OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The John Kelly Association of the Sixteenth Assembly District held a crowded meeting at Jefferson Hall last night, the object of which was to complain of frauds at the election box, and to denounce the same. The particular grievance complained of in this instance was alleged ballot-stuffing on the part of the Inspectors of Election at the Tammany primaries on Wednesday last, and addresses, denouncing in strong terms the outrage, were delivered by Charles Boyle, Ex-Assemblyman Woods, and others, and a series of resolutions were passed, calling upon Tammany for an explanation and a remedy in the future.

THE TAMMANY CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Tammany Committee on Organization, yesterday, preparations were made for the County Convention at 3 P. M. to-day. It is said that it was decided, as published in the TIMES of yesterday, that the ticket for the Convention to nominate would be as follows: "Billy" Wickham for Mayor, "Jimmy" Hayes for Register, and B. Van Voorhis, Magnus Gross, Edward Cooper and John W. Guntzer for Aldermen at large. It is probable that the convention will not nominate candidates to-day, but will adjourn, as there are several contesting delegations, and strong opposition to the nominees for Mayor and Register. Alderman Flanagan is a popular candidate for Register, and Edward L. Donnelly has been placed in the field by his friends. It is believed, however, that neither of these candidates will have any chance in the convention, as the belligerent Morrissey is reported to have said that "he will crush any man out of Tammany Hall who opposes his friend Hayes." It is probable that a committee of conference will be appointed by the convention to confer with German and other organizations. The Germans are greatly dissatisfied with the selection of Wickham and Hayes for Mayor and Register, and it is said that Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer will run for Mayor as an independent candidate if Wickham is nominated.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Aida" was sung at the Academy of Music last evening, by the artists whose performance in this fine opera was noticed a few nights ago. Yesterday's representation suggests no new comment. The third act, as usual, was particularly effective, and if Signor Carpi only had the co-operation of a less uncertain singer than Signora Potentini the recital would be uncommonly impressive. The audience was very large—the largest of the season, in fact—and very brilliant. To-day, at the matinée, "Faust" will be represented.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The first and probably the only matinée representation of "Partners for Life" may be attended at Wallack's, to-day. We cannot say much for the piece, but as it affords Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Montague, Mr. Beckett, Mr. Polk and Mme. Ponisi, with a host of clever artists, a pretext to appear upon the stage, there is a good excuse for witnessing the performance. Next week, a change of bill may be looked for, and then we may expect to see Mr. Wallack's company in a play worthy of its reputation as a body of skilled and gifted actors. "The Romance of a Poor Young Man" succeeds "Partners for Life," which, however, is up for repetition until further notice.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

It must not be forgotten that the matinée representation at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, to-day, will be the last recital "The School for Scandal" is to have. In spite of the marked success of the version of Sheridan's comedy acted and scenically illustrated at Mr. Daly's house, it must now be withdrawn. To-night comes the inevitable change of bill. A new comedy by Mr. Daly, called "The Two Widows," Sheridan's "Critic," and a series of tableaux, having for a subject Longfellow's "Hanging of the Crane," make up this evening's entertainment which, it must be admitted, will, at all events, not lack variety.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

"The Sphinx" will be represented *en matinée* to-day, as usual, and doubtless the public, or a portion of that peculiar body composite, will evince the same eagerness to attend the representation of this mediocre but gorgeously illustrated play which, up to the present writing, has been shown to exist. That success is not achieved only by pieces of this kind is clearly proven by the prosperity of houses the managers of which set their mark higher, but to a large proportion of playgoers such works as "The Sphinx" are very attractive, and men of business controlling places of amusement find it easier as well as more profitable to gratify a taste than to account for it. "The Sphinx," with its marvelous scenery and dresses, and its effective acting, will surely run until Miss Morris closes her engagement.

PARK THEATRE.

It is only necessary to say that a matinée performance of "The Gilded Age" will be given at the Park Theatre, if we wish to imply that a large audience will gather in Mr. Stuart's pretty house, and that there will be an *après midi* of uproarious merriment at Twenty-second street and Broadway. *Colonel Sellers* does double duty every Saturday.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The final matinée performance of "The Connie Soogah" will occur at Booth's Theatre to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams play, it is true, a week longer, but the programme will be changed in a day or two, and Saturday next these popular actors may be less well-fitted with rôles than they are at present.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

"La Fille de Madame Angot" is to be represented at the Lyceum Theatre to-day, as well as to-night, and we advise all admirers of pretty music, all lovers of harmless fun, and all persons who appreciate vivacious and finished acting and capital singing, to attend one of these two performances. The Aimée Opera Bouffe Company quit the City next week, and many months will go by ere they return.

BRIEF MENTION.

There will be a matinée performance of "The Deluge" at Niblo's to-day, and the regular daily matinée may be attended at Wood's Museum, where "Hans and Christina" is referred to as the play. A matinée entertainment is offered to-day by the San Francisco Minstrels, and a similar performance may be enjoyed at Bryant's Opera-house. When we add that the Colosseum may be visited at all hours, this review, we think, is complete.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The losses by the fire in the works of the Gutta Percha and Rubber Company, in West Twenty-fifth street, on Thursday, it is estimated will reach fully $120,000. The insurances on stock and machinery are stated as follows: Factors' and Traders', $13,000; Lancaster, Penn., $2,000; Fire Association, $5,000; Hamilton, New-York, $2,000; Peoples', New-York, $2,000; Metropolitan, New-York, $2,000; Mississippi Valley, $4,500; London, Liverpool, and Globe, $5,500; Bangor, Me., $2,500; Lafayette, New-York, $3,000; Franklin, Wheeling, $2,500; National, Philadelphia, $2,500; Globe, Chicago, $2,500; Oswego and Onondaga, $2,500; Humboldt, Newark, $2,500; St. Louis, $2,500; American Central, $3,000; Franklin, Ind., $2,500; People's, Memphis, $1,000; Globe, New-York, $1,000; Adriatic, New-York, $2,500; Stuyvesant, New-York, $2,500; Insurance Company of North America, Pennsylvania, $2,500; State of Pennsylvania, $1,750; Lycoming, Penn., $3,750; Buffalo, (German,) $2,000; Ætna, New-York, $2,000; Glen's Falls, $2,500; Rochester, (German,) $2,500; Commercial Union, London, $5,000; Relief, New-York, $3,000; People's Newark, $2,000; Fireman's, New-York, $3,000; Citizens', Missouri, $2,500. Total, $101,500.

At 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the two-story frame building in the rear of No. 125 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, occupied as a kindling-wood factory by Haslet & Marvin. The fire was caused by an overheated flue, and resulted in $1,500 loss.

A 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the basement of No. 61 Hester street, occupied by Joseph Kassels as a bakery. The upper part of the building is occupied by a Jewish congregation as a synagogue. Damage to building and contents, $100.

On Thursday night a barn occupied by John W. Rice & Son, shoe manufacturers, in Barre, Mass., was burned, together with 600 cases of boots. Loss, $21,000; insured for $11,000. The fire was caused by the breaking of a kerosene lamp.

A fire broke out on Whidden's wharf, East Boston, early yesterday morning in old wooden buildings occupied by several parties. Loss, $10,000; partly insured.

A fire at Bethlehem, N. H., yesterday, destroyed the Central House. Loss, $8,000; insured for $4,000.

MINING SHARES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—Mining shares excited and irregular. Gould & Curry, 27½; Chollar, 25; Belcher, 68½; Segregated Belcher, 170; Yellow Jacket, 106; Overman, 75; Savage, 86; Crown Point, 58½.

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 9.—Printing Cloths in fair inquiry at 5¼c.@5⅜c. for Standard and Extra 64 squares.

Leaky Roofs

Of all kinds carefully repaired. Estimates cheerfully given. TIN ROOFS painted and made water-tight, or no charge. Send for home testimonials of Glines' patent SLATE-ROOFING PAINT, 80 cents a gallon, ready for use. Contains no tar, is fire-proof, water-proof, durable, ornamental, and will SAVE EXPENSE OF RE-SHINGLING. Correspondence invited. Local agents wanted. NEW-YORK SLATE-ROOFING COMPANY, No. 6 Cedar st. New-York.—*Advertisement.*

It is with gratification and pleasure we announce that the young and talented baritone, Carlos Florentine sails for Italy on the 31st, to complete his already promising and successful musical career. He takes with him the best wishes of a host of friends.—*Advertisement.*

W. M. GILES, No. 451 Sixth avenue: Your LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA has cured my rheumatism.
T. S. CLARKSON,
—*Advertisement.* Tivoli, Dutchess County.

PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING COMPANY will repair your roofs substantially and give responsible guaranty for a term of years. Office, 79 Maiden lane.—*Advertisement.*

Thro' pleasures and palaces though we may roam,
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home;
For there on the bureau our SOZODONT stands.
We take the sweet mixture again in our hands,
We cleanse teeth and gums in fine, fragrant foam—
We make our breath pure—there's no place like home.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupee Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph is a Protector which families cannot afford to be without, and would not if they understood it. Office, No. 571 Broadway.

Dunville's Old Irish Whisky is recommended by the medical profession as superior to French Brandy. In casks or cases. United States Branch, 51 Broad st.

For an elegant, fashionable Hat of superior quality go to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHIED, No. 118 Nassau st.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
No branch offices.

Get a bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. You may need it for a sudden cough or cold.

Lundborg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

MARRIED.

ANDREWS—COTHEAL.—On Thursday, Oct. 8, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, assisted by Rev. William G. Andrews, of New-Haven, JAMES WATSON ANDREWS, of this City, to LAURA HOPPOCK, daughter of Henry L. Cotheal, of Fishkill, N. Y. No cards.

BEACH—BACON.—On Thursday, Oct. 8, at Trinity Church, Sing Sing, by the Rector, Rev. George W. Ferguson, BLOOMFIELD J. BEACH, of Rome, N. Y., and C. ELIZABETH BACON, daughter of Daniel P. Bacon, Esq., of Sing Sing.

BROWN—RAY.—On Thursday, Oct. 8, at the Church of the Holy Savior, by Rev. Dr. Carter, FRANK G. BROWN to GEORGIE, daughter of George Granville Ray, Esq.

BRYSON—FISKE.—In Baltimore, Sept. 30, by Rev. Dr. Dalrymple, GILBERT E. BRYSON to LOUISE, daughter of the late Rev. Theophilus Fiske.

CURTIS—JEWETT.—On Tuesday, Oct. 6, by Rev. Chauncey Giles, at the Church of the New Jerusalem, Mr. FRANK CURTIS, of Brooklyn, to Miss LUCY F. JEWETT, youngest daughter of the late John L. Jewett, of New-York.

DILLINGHAM—SELLECK.—At Englewood, N. J., Thursday, Oct. 8, by Rev. Henry M. Booth, E. C. DILLINGHAM, of New-York, to ELLA M., eldest daughter of James W. Selleck.

ELLIS—HIGBIE.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 7, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. S. Van Benschoten, D. D., NATHANIEL ELLIS to ANNIE A., eldest daughter of Wm. Higbie, Esq., all of Elizabeth.

ENRIQUE—DADE.—On the 8th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. J. L. Spalding, Mr. TOMAS ENRIQUE DE SOTOLONGO to Miss HETTIE M. DADE.

FIELD—MANNING.—On Wednesday, 7th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. W. Chadwick, RICHARD C. FIELD and MAY C. MANNING, all of Brooklyn, Long Island.

GRIGGS—BRANDT.—At Belleville, N. J., Oct. 7, 1874, by Rev. David Magie, D. D., JOHN W. GRIGGS to CARRIE W., youngest daughter of the late William H. Brandt.

HARDLEY—PERSSE.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 8, 1874, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. F. E. Laurence, D. D., MARGARETTA, eldest daughter of the late Dudley Persse, to J. WHEELER HARDLEY, all of this City.

HIXSON—DUNN.—At the Market Street M. E. Church, Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 7, by Rev. L. R. Dunn, assisted by Rev. William Day and Rev. Dr. Duryea, JAMES H. HIXSON to LAURA M. W. DUNN, eldest daughter of the officiating clergyman, all of the above city.

HILL—BAKER.—On Wednesday, Oct. 7, at the Broadway Tabernacle, by Rev. William M. Taylor, D. D., ROWLAND F. HILL to LOUISE BAKER, all of this City. No cards.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

HILLS—FLEMING.—In Newport, R. I., 6th inst., at Trinity Church, by Rev. I. P. White, D. D., assisted by Rev. S. P. Simpson, Lieut. E. R. HILLS, Fifth United States Artillery, and Miss MARY T. FLEMING. No cards.

KINDLUND—CONDIE.—On Wednesday, Oct. 7, by Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., LL. D., at the residence of the bride's father, F. GUSTAV KINDLUND and JULIET E. CONDIE, eldest daughter of James Condie, all of this City.

KOBBE—MOORE.—On Thursday, 8th inst., by Rev. William F. Morgan, D. D., WALTER KOBBE and LIZZIE WILLIAMS, daughter of V. Mumford Moore, all of this City.

PELL—JONES.—On Wednesday, Oct. 7, at Christ Church, New-Brighton, Staten Island, by Rev. Pierre P. Irving, assisted by Rev. H. Lee, RICHARD MONTGOMERY PELL, of New-York, to FRANCES MARY, daughter of the late Samuel T. Jones.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

REYNOLDS—JACKSON.—On Wednesday, Oct. 7th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Rylance, Dr. J. B. REYNOLDS to EMILY A., youngest daughter of Col. M. M. VAN BUREN.

RICHMOND—MACAULAY.—On Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1874, at Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, by Chancellor Howard Crosby, D. D., HELEN M., youngest daughter of James W. Macaulay, of this City, to EDGAR RICHMOND, of Chicago.

ROGERS—TRIMBLE.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 8, at St. Thomas' Church, by Rev. John W. Trimble, assisted by Rev. Dr. Morgan, EDWARD K. ROGERS, JR., of Chicago, to ANNIE PENTON, youngest daughter of John Trimble, of this City.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

SUTTON—KEEN.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 7, by Rev. Prof. William Henry Green, D. D., assisted by Rev. Matthew Newkirk, FREDERICK E. SUTTON, of Carlisle, England, to CAROLINE PORTER, daughter of the late George A. Keen.

WALLACE—SAVAGE.—On Thursday, 8th inst., in St. Mark's Church, (Washington Irving Memorial,) Tarrytown, N. Y., by the Rector, Rev. Edmund Guilbert, Miss EMILIE F. SAVAGE, daughter of the late Thomas Savage, of Rahway, N. J., to Mr. WILLIAM L. WALLACE, of the former place.

DIED.

BOWEN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1874, ALFRED S. BOWEN, aged 70 years.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 6 Belmont place, (Bergen,) Jersey City Heights, on Saturday, Oct. 10, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

COLEMAN.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 8, in the 82d year of her age, Mrs. FRANCES COLEMAN, widow of the late Lemuel Coleman, of Bridgeport, Conn., and mother of Mrs. Jesse W. Benedict, of this City.

Funeral on Monday, 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Presbyterian Church, Bridgeport, Conn.

DU BREUL.—On Thursday, at 10:30 A. M., CAROLINE, daughter of the late Stephen Fenero, and wife of Aime Du Breul.

Funeral on Saturday, at 11 A. M., from St. Vincent De Paul's Church, West 23d st. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HAINES.—At Yonkers, Thursday night, 8th inst., EDWARD T., son of Richard R. and Harriett T. Haines, aged 16 years.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, 12th inst., at 1 P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 54 West 57th st., New-York.

HEWLETT.—At Cold Spring, Long Island, on Friday morning, Oct. 9, CHARLES HEWLETT, aged 73 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. John's Church, Cold Spring Harbor, on Sunday, the 11th, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Syosset on arrival of the train, leaving Hunter's Point at 9 o'clock A. M.

HOAGLAND.—In Brooklyn, Friday, Oct. 9, 1874, EDWARD HOAGLAND, in the 39th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, 11th inst., at 3:30 o'clock P. M., from the Simpson M. E. Church, corner of Clermont and Willoughby avs. Remains to be taken to New-Canaan, Conn.

☞ Skaneateles papers please copy.

HOLMES.—At Cutchogue, Long Island, Oct. 6, after a short illness, JAMES M. HOLMES, Jr., eldest son of James M. and Sarah Holmes, of Montclair, N. J., in the 14th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his parents on Saturday at 10 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the arrival of 8:50 train from Barclay st.

KNIGHT.—In Brooklyn, Oct. 9, PHILIP KNIGHT, aged 64 years.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence No. 65 Clermont av., on Monday, 12th inst., at 2:30 o'clock.

☞ St. John's, N. F., papers please copy.

LOWE.—Oct. 9, 1874, at her residence No. 34 East 20th st., Mrs. HELENA LOWE, in the 85th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Brunswick, Ulster County, for interment.

PEARSON.—On Friday, Oct. 9, at 10:30 P. M., after a short illness, CONSTANCE, wife of Henry G. Pearson, and daughter of Porfirio and Anna Jardines, in the 31st year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, Aug. 11, at Paris, France, MARCUS SMITH, comedian, aged 45.

Funeral services over the remains will be held at the Church of the Transfiguration, ("Little Church Around the Corner,") 29th st., near 5th av., Rev. G. H. Houghton, Rector, at 1:30 P. M. on Sunday, Oct. 11. Friends of the deceased, the theatrical profession, the Masonic fraternity, and members of the Manhattan, Lotos, and Arcadian Clubs are invited to attend.

SEABOLD.—On Wednesday evening, 7th inst., Mrs. MARY SEABOLD, wife of Jacob Seabold.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Baptist Church, 83d st., between 2d and 3d avs., at 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, without further notice.

TEN BROECK.—At Albany, on the 9th inst., of pneumonia, CORNELIUS TEN BROECK, in the 63d year of his age.

Funeral from First Reformed Dutch Church, Albany, on Sunday at 3 P. M.

VAN ZANDT.—On Thursday, Oct. 8, WILLIAM L. VAN ZANDT, in the 84th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 1,059 2d av., on Sunday next, at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

SUMMONS.

The brethren of Holland Lodge No. 8, F. and A. M. are hereby summoned to attend a special communication, to be held at the lodge-rooms, Masonic Temple, on Sunday, 11th inst., at 12 M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother William L. Van Zandt.
LAWRENCE WELLS, M.
J. W. CROSBY, Secretary.

WARD.—On Friday morning, Oct. 9, at her residence in Canton, LYDIA GRAY, widow of the late Thomas W. Ward, of Boston, in the 86th year of her age.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, GRAVEL, Calculi, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-four page 12mo pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by nature's specific, BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER, and Dr. A. Hawley Heath, the author, will be sent free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured, in pamphlet. Depot and reception-rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

A. T. STEWART'S GARDEN CITY.—A special Sunday train on the Flushing, North Shore and Central Railroad will leave 34th st., East River, at 11:45 A. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 M. for Garden City and Hempstead, stopping at Flushing Central Junction only. Returning, will leave Hempstead at 3 P. M. and Garden City at 3:05 P. M.

This will give persons who wish to visit A. T. Stewart's Garden City a chance to do so and spend two and a half hours there.

The above takes effect Sunday, Aug. 30, 1874, and will be continued until further notice.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING.
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To-morrow's issue of THE TIMES will contain, in addition to the usual Sunday story, the following special articles, prepared expressly for its columns:

THE SULTAN ABDUL ASSIZ.—PROGRESS IN TURKEY.—The new rule of succession, and the reforms that have changed the face of Islamism.

HOW TO DRESS FISH.—Leaves from a Sentimental Cook Book.

SCENES IN JAMAICA.—LOADING A LOGWOOD VESSEL.—The Logwood Chippers—An Island Town—From the Shore to the Vessel—The Blessing and the Curse of Jamaica.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 10, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On Tuesday at 12 M.; on Wednesday at 12 M.; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M.; and on Saturday at 11:30 and 12 M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

The Republicans of the City of New-York will meet at the respective head-quarters of the District Associations on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the following conventions:

A County Convention to be held at Republican Hall, in 33d st., one door east of Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 20, at 8 o'clock, to be constituted as follows:

First Assembly District, 6 delegates.
Second Assembly District, 2 delegates.
Third Assembly District, 2 delegates.
Fourth Assembly District, 5 delegates.
Fifth Assembly District, 9 delegates.
Sixth Assembly District, 5 delegates.
Seventh Assembly District, 9 delegates.
Eighth Assembly District, 13 delegates.
Ninth Assembly District, 15 delegates.
Tenth Assembly District, 8 delegates.
Eleventh Assembly District, 12 delegates.
Twelfth Assembly District, 7 delegates.
Thirteenth Assembly District, 12 delegates.
Fourteenth Assembly District, 4 delegates.
Fifteenth Assembly District, 8 delegates.
Sixteenth Assembly District, 7 delegates.
Seventeenth Assembly District, 14 delegates.
Eighteenth Assembly District, 8 delegates.
Nineteenth Assembly District, 4 delegates.
Twentieth Assembly District, 13 delegates.
Twenty-first Assembly District, 14 delegates.
Morrisania, 5 delegates.
West Farms, 2 delegates.
Kingsbridge, 1 delegate.

Congressional Conventions to be held on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 19 at 8 o'clock, as follows:

Fifth Congressional District at No. 189 Chatham Square.
Sixth Congressional District at No. 291 East 4th st.
Seventh Congressional District at Concordia Hall, Nos. 28 and 30 Avenue A.
Eighth Congressional District at Bleecker Building, corner Bleecker and Morton sts.
Ninth Congressional District at No. 566 8th av.
Tenth Congressional District at Demilt Hall, corner 23d st. and 2d av.
Eleventh Congressional District at Republican Hall, 33d st. and Broadway.
Old Ninth Congressional District at Krom's Hall, 33d st. and 8th av.

Such Conventions to be constituted as follows:

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CONVENTION.
First Assembly District, 6 delegates.
Second Assembly District, 2 delegates.
Third Assembly District, 2 delegates.
Fifth Assembly District, 7 delegates.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
Fourth Assembly District, 5 delegates.
Sixth Assembly District, 5 delegates.
Twelfth Assembly District, 7 delegates.
Eighth Assembly District, 3 delegates.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
Tenth Assembly District, 8 delegates.
Fourteenth Assembly District, 4 delegates.
Eighth Assembly District, 10 delegates.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
Fifth Assembly District, 2 delegates.
Seventh Assembly District, 9 delegates.
Ninth Assembly District, 15 delegates.
Eleventh Assembly District, 4 delegates.
Thirteenth Assembly District, 12 delegates.

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
Eleventh Assembly District, 3 delegates.
Fifteenth Assembly District, 7 delegates.
Seventeenth Assembly District, 9 delegates.
Nineteenth Assembly District, 4 delegates.

TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
Sixteenth Assembly District, 7 delegates.
Eighteenth Assembly District, 5 delegates.
Twentieth Assembly District, 6 delegates.
Twenty-first Assembly District, 3 delegates.

ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
Eleventh Assembly District, 5 delegates.
Fifteenth Assembly District, 1 delegate.
Seventeenth Assembly District, 4 delegates.
Eighteenth Assembly District, 4 delegates.
Twentieth Assembly District, 7 delegates.
Twenty-first Assembly District, 11 delegates.

OLD NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
Eleventh Assembly District, 7 delegates.
Fifteenth Assembly District, 8 delegates.
Seventeenth Assembly District, 14 delegates.
Nineteenth Assembly District, 2 delegates.

Aldermanic Conventions to be held on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, at 8 o'clock, as follows:

Fourth Senatorial District, No. 152 Franklin st.
Fifth Senatorial District, Bleecker Building, corner of Morton and Bleecker sts.
Sixth Senatorial District, Concordia Hall, Nos. 28 and 30 Avenue A.
Seventh Senatorial District, No. 457 4th av.
Eighth Senatorial District, Brevoort Hall, 54th st. and 3d av.

Such conventions to be constituted of as many delegates from each district as such district is entitled to send to the County Convention, as hereinbefore provided.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

To be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 16, at 8 o'clock, at the Head-quarters of the respective District Associations, except in the Westchester territory, and consisting of delegates equal in number to the Election Districts in the respective Assembly Districts.

Copies of all credentials to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Central Committee immediately upon election.

By order of the Republican Central Committee.
HUGH GARDNER, President.
GEORGE W. LYON, }
JAMES R. DAVIES, } Secretaries.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will receive applications for naturalization at No. 35 Chambers st., basement, from now until Oct. 23, 1874. Tickets can be obtained from the officers of the different Assembly District Associations.
WM. H. ALBERTSON, Chairman.
ROBERT B. BOYD,
CONSTANTINE NITZSCHE,
JOHN N. LANTHIER,
ISAAC O. HUNT,
DAVID H. CROWLEY,
JOHN ROBINSON.
AUGUSTUS SCHAFFEL, Clerk.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 10.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of the Ninth Assembly District Republican Association will be held THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Oct. 10, at 7:30 o'clock, at Bleecker Buildings.
R. R. CARPENTER, President.
GEORGE W. LUCKEY, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the Central Committee, a primary election will be held at Bleecker Building, MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, 1874, for the purpose of electing delegates to the several conventions. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.
ROBERT R. CARPENTER, President.
GEORGE W. LUCKEY, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—THE REpublicans of the Ninth Assembly District favorable to the renomination of Hon. George B. Deane, Jr., as member of Assembly are invited to meet at Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 6th av., on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 10, at 8 o'clock. By order of the Committee.
R. M. COLLARD, Chairman.
ROBERT WRIGHT, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to a call of the Central Committee, a primary election will be held at No. 157 8th av., on MONDAY EVENING, 12th inst., for delegates to the County, Congressional, Aldermanic, and District Conventions.

Special meeting on THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
CHARLES BLACKIE, President.
C. G. ARCHIBALD, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH WARD COUNCIL OF POlitical Reform; No. 200 East 18th st.—A meeting will be held SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 10, at 8 o'clock.
THOS. McDOWELL, Secy.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to a call of the Central Committee, an election will be held at head-quarters, Lincoln Hall, corner 3d av. and 116th st., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, 1874, for the purpose of electing delegates to the various conventions. Polls open from 7 to 10 o'clock.
WILLIAM RAW, JR.,
President.
BENJ. FAGE, Secretary.

TWENTIETH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Pursuant to the call of the General Committee, a primary election for the purpose of electing delegates to the County, Congressional, and Assembly Conventions will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, at Brevoort Hall, No. 156 East 54th st. Polls open at 7 o'clock.
WALTER S. PINCKNEY, President.
ALBERT BOGERT, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, from the Teutonic Invasion of Britain to the Close of the Georgian Era. By HENRY E. SHEPHERD. 16mo., pp. 227. New-York: E. J. HALE & SON.

The author of this book, who is Professor of the English Language and Literature in Baltimore City College, has here given us the substance of his lectures to the advanced classes in English in that institution. Books so made are apt to be good and useful; for they are almost always the result of the experience of competent teachers. Professor Shepherd's book is, on the whole, a very good one, and will do much to supply a want which must have been felt by instructors like himself. It is not, purposely, a history of English literature, but merely of the English language; although, as we shall see, it does deal, unavoidably, with the former subject. Indeed, to write a history of a language, however brief and compact, without considering its literature, would be impossible, unless the writer should confine himself strictly to a record of the changes in word forms and in construction, and to setting forth the origin and manner of those changes.

After showing in his introductory chapter the place which English holds in the Indo-European family of languages, as to which there is no opportunity for difference of opinion among philologists, Prof. Shepherd considers the Anglo-Saxon or early English period of our language, which extends from the middle of the fifth century to the time of the Norman conquest. As to this so-called Anglo-Saxon language, he tells us that it cannot be identified with any existing speech upon the Continent of Europe, and that neither the Anglo-Saxons nor their language can be traced to any particular tribes or clans whose names history has recorded. Contrary to a very common notion among those who have not thoroughly studied the subject, there is abundant linguistic evidence of a great blending of tribes and dialects in the body of Teutonic invaders. Anglo-Saxon was not a harmonious, a symmetrical, or, except as to its Teutonic character, a homogeneous language, but revealed even in its purest forms the diversity of the elements which had entered into its composition. Its etymologies were defective, its syntax was discordant, and its inflexions lacked regularity. Every feature of the language, as he remarks, indicated diversity, not unity of origin; and we may safely conclude that both language and people were formed by the fusion of many, or rather of several, dialects in proportions which cannot be determined, and whose previous geographical position comprehended all that part of the Continent which lies between the Rhine and the Eider, with the contiguous countries, Holland and Denmark. Anglo Saxon, he thinks, was actually developed in England, not carried thither. This seems to be a sound view of the question; and, although not absolutely new, has not, we believe, been heretofore set forth in such positive terms. As to dialects, he impresses upon those who are in the habit of using *dialect* and *patois* as if they were convertible terms, and who think that a dialect is a degraded form of an established speech, that "a dialect is one of several independent and equal forms of a language. In point of literary merit they may be peers." Dialects, accurately understood, exist in the earlier stages of a language before the speech of one tribe or place has been raised above all others. When the latter has taken place, the other dialects, having no longer a literary or high social standing, fall into the condition of *patois*. The English language, itself a dialect, or rather a congeries of Teutonic dialects, at last adopted and set up as its standard the speech of the East Midland country, with some modifications. The greatest modification to which it was subjected was that produced by the fusion with it of the Norman French, itself a dialect of a Romanic-Teutonic-Keltic tongue. We cannot accept Mr. Shepherd's phraseology as exactly correct when he says that the Norman French is "identified" with the Langue D'Oyl. The Langue D'Oyl was French, and the form of French which obtained the ascendancy, but it was not identically Norman French.

Prof. Shepherd then sketches the changes by which Anglo-Saxon, losing its inflectional forms, but retaining its construction and receiving accessions from the Norman French, passed into that traditional stage which is known as Middle English. His views upon this part of his subject conform to those of the best authorities among later English scholars. But we are inclined to think that he, with many others, overrates the influence of ecclesiastical writing in the introduction of Roman words into English. Thus he says that the greater proportion of French words in the *Ancren Priole*, when compared with Layamon's *Brut*, "may be easily explained, as the topics discussed in the *Ancren Priole* are theological and moral and necessarily required the employment of a Latin and French vocabulary." A plausible supposition, and one that has been made by others; but Mr. Grant White has shown in his article upon the "English Language and Literature," in Johnson's *Cyclopædia*, just published, that there are 496 Romance words in *Ancren Priole*, and that of these "only seventy-five are of ecclesiastical origin and meaning," leaving "421 of such as may be regarded as referring to the affairs of common life." This gives the proportion of six and one-half of the latter to one of the former. The truth seems to be that the fusion of Norman French with Anglo-Saxon was an inevitable necessity under the circumstances of the case, and would have taken place, priests or no priests, although they doubtless did much to hasten the commingling and to make it easy.

As to the direct influence of Latin upon English, Mr. Shepherd adopts the theory of the four periods which has been generally accepted by the writers upon this subject. But he holds the opinion that in the first period—that which includes the time when the Romans were in Britain—much more Latin came into the Anglo-Saxon speech than is generally supposed. This is Prof. Pearson's view, and it must be confessed that there is much to show in its support. Pearson gives, and Prof. Shepherd quotes, a long list of words—names of common things—in which the Anglo-Saxon conforms to Latin, and in which modern English often does not. How far this fact may be accounted for upon the theory of the cognate origin of these words we must leave to the painful investigations of comparative philologists. Prof. Key would probably sustain Profs. Pearson and Shepherd. But he is a mad Latinist, although a profound one, and a professed heretic in comparative philology.

Although Prof. Shepherd disclaims the attempt to write a history of English literature, his book derives no little of its value and its interest from his discussion of the styles of the more eminent writers of the English language. His best chapter is that (the twelfth) in which he considers the origin and formation of Chaucer's style, and of his vocabulary. In this chapter he recognizes the great influence which the Troubadours exercised upon Chaucer, and through him upon our language and our poetical literature. We cannot but think, however, that in a previous chapter he underrates the "Vision of Piers Ploughman" when he says of it that its "interest and importance arise not so much from its literary execution or its intrinsic excellence, as from the fact that it is the first composition in which the English spirit and genius are distinctly perceptible." That its importance is largely due to the latter consideration, no student of our language and literature will for a moment doubt; but as to its literary execution and its intrinsic excellence, it would seem equally impossible that a man of our author's taste and discrimination could rate it other than very high indeed. Its satire, its humor, its pathos, its manliness of tone, and its picturesque descriptive passages place it among the monumental works of poetical literature. It is in some of these respects but little inferior to Chaucer's best work, although it lacks, of course, his grace, his fancy, and his finish, and in its moral tone and purpose, and in their skillful enforcement it has few superiors in English poetry. It is in this respect, quite as much as in any other that its English spirit is so clearly apparent.

Of the later periods of English literature, Prof. Shepherd's views strike us as of very wholesome tendency. His notions as to what has been weakly called the Augustan age of English literature show good taste and independence. He points out its weakness and its affectations, and says that "the entire era is marked by its adherence to conventional usages; its theory of language was conventional, and its criticism was often superficial and circumscribed by artificial limits." For often, he might well have said generally. Of our present era, which has been styled the Victorian, and that which immediately preceded it, he expresses a very just view in the following fine passage:

> "Our last great period, extending over half a century from the appearance of Cowper and Burns, is without a parallel in our linguistic history, if we except the age of Elizabeth. In comparing the creations of these two periods, we discover in the poetical productions of the former greater license, and at the same time greater flexibility, than in those of the latter; but in some respects our more recent poetry is justly entitled to the preference. It is not defaced by the conceits of euphuism, and it is generally more symmetrical and consistent. In form and sentiment it is often strikingly assimilated to the style of our ancient poesy. It constitutes one of the pre-eminent excellencies of this last great period that it exhibits the genius and spirit of the creative era, tempered by the gentler graces of the critical age."

Sometimes, however, our author fails to express himself with such clearness and correctness of style. For example, he says of Chaucer:

> "He was the introducer of the heroic metre, and our metrical forms, inspired with new life by his talismanic touch, rang out with sweet notes, as clear and unfading, after the flight of five centuries, as the images of the Canterbury pilgrims."

Here is sad confusion of thought. We have forms, *inspired* by a touch, *ringing out* with notes as *unfading as images!* As Sir Hugh Evans might say, His meaning is goot—the fault is in the 'orts. And so "sound decay" is not a nice derangement of epitaphs, although the thought which it strives to express is a good one. Mr. Shepherd's printers, too, have treated him badly in some passages—for instance, some of those in the chapter on pronunciation, and also in this, among others: "The prepositive article *re, reo, paet*, which answered to the [article] of the Greeks," &c. Only those who do not need the instruction which this passage is written to impart will know or guess that we should read "the prepositive article *se, seo, thaet*," *s* being mistaken for *r*, the *p* in the last word standing for the old "thorn" sign of *th*—a great loss to our alphabet.

These, however, are comparatively trifling blemishes upon an interesting and valuable book, which gives, in compact form, an historical sketch of the development of our language and literature, and which needs only to be supplemented with a more particular and elementary text-book upon word-formation (such as the next book before us) to give its student a clear and correct idea of the origin and growth of the language which, to all English-speaking men, is their proudest heritage.

ELEMENTARY LESSONS IN HISTORICAL ENGLISH GRAMMAR, containing Accidence and Word-formation. By Rev. RICHARD MORRIS, LL. D. 16mo, pp. 254. London: MACMILLAN & Co.

This little treatise is the consequence of a demand for an easier and more elementary work than the author's *Historical Outlines of English Accidence*, published some two years ago. But, although it is intended as a text-book for the higher classes in schools, and as an introduction to the *Historical Outlines*, it is not an abridgement of that copious and minute treatise, but is different in plan and in substance. And, indeed, we are inclined to the opinion that, while the earlier and larger work will never lose its value as a book of reference for the advanced student, the later and smaller will be found better for the learner, whatever his capacity and his experience as a student of language. Of Dr. Morris's qualifications for the preparation of such a manual of instruction, there is no need to say a word; there is probably not another English scholar living who is his superior, if his equal, in minute acquaintance with the historical development of our language; and to this he adds the rare and invaluable merit of capacity for clear and methodical arrangement. It remains, therefore, to say only that in this book he treats first of the relations of the English languages to the other Indo-European languages, and particularly to those of the Teutonic group, passing on then to the historical formation of the English vocabulary, with a brief examination of its dialects; then to the history of pronunciation; thence to the etymological part of his work, which, of course, forms the bulk of it. In this he shows how the nouns, adjectives, pronouns, verbs, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and even interjections which we now use have been gradually formed from the Anglo-Saxon, or, as he prefers to call it, early English, or by adoption from other languages, or by combination. He traces the formation stage by stage and step by step. Of course he does not do this for all the words in our language, but only for characteristic examples and for those which are exceptionally peculiar. His work, in brief, exhibits the anatomy and the growth and development of English from its earliest days to the present time. In examples it is copious, and in its dissection of these, minute and clearly intelligible. The reader of Prof. Shepherd's interesting and suggestive historical sketch of our language, seeking more exact information as to the processes which that work records or refers to, will find them all set forth in order by Dr. Morris, who, in this *Historical Grammar*, has given us what must be the accepted class-book on its subject.

ANTONY BRADE. By ROBERT LOWELL. 16mo., pp. 416. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS.

With pleasant memories of *The New Priest in Conception Bay* we opened a new book by its author; and seeing by its brief preface that it was a book of school-boy life, we thought of *Tom Brown* and hoped for—nay, rather expected—something of the delight with which we read Mr. Tom Hughes' delightful volume. In a certain measure our expectations have been realized. Mr. Lowell's book has the true tone throughout. He is always simple and manly, and he seems to understand boys and to know their ways, and to sympathize with them. His hero, who gives the book its name, is an unaffected, kind-hearted little gentleman; honest of course, and brave without the least swagger or boasting—one of those boys whose charm of person and manner, united to a certain steady repose of character and thorough trustworthiness, win him respect and make him a favorite both with his companions and his teachers. There is a little mystery about him, which attracts attention and enhances his good qualities, by setting him up on a pedestal of curiosity. No one knows who or what he is, or whence he came; and the gossip about him in the school, and in the society of the village near which the school is, reaches the extravagance of conferring upon him the distinction of being a young Russian Prince in disguise. This little mystery is the only spring of action in the narrative—all that gives it any semblance of a story. And we cannot refrain from saying that with the book, as a whole, we have been not a little disappointed. It lacks interest. What the boys do and say is natural enough, and the boys themselves are such as may be found in any high-class boarding school; but there appears to be no particular reason why we should know these boys more than any others. Their sayings and doings are common-place, and the same may be said of the "caput" and the tutors, and the trustees, and the people in the village—even Mr. Parmenter and Mrs. Wadham. What the author gives us reads like a bald phonographic report of a few weeks' close observation of such boys, and of such men and women. It has the photographic exactness, and also that dull lack of significance which the photographer's camera gives to all groups and natural objects. The book lacks spirit, art; for art is something more than the exact reproduction of common-place people and common-place acts and speeches. A man, for instance, like the ignorant, mildly purse-proud, and consequential Mr. Parmeter is, in real life, an unmitigated bore; and as we are here presented with such a man, just as we should find him in real life, without any circumstances which lift him at all out of the common, every-day manifestation of his petty pretension and his dull, characterless ignorance—why here he is simply a bore, too. It cannot be otherwise. This criticism applies to most of the personages, young and old, in *Antony Brade*.

To the foregoing strictures, however, there are exceptions: a boy named Peters, in whom is well—yet after all somewhat tamely—embodied the conception of courageous self-sacrifice, and who is rather a new boy; Phil. Rainor, a scapegrace and a reprobate, not a new boy, but drawn with a very firm and delicate touch; Mr. Manson, the clergyman who obtains control of this bad fellow by a mingling of sympathy, tact, and firmness well worthy of study and imitation. These are bright reliefs to the general tameness and heaviness of *Antony Brade*. In the last scene, however, which is one of peril to more than one of those who have figured in the story, there is much life and spirit, although the action seems to us somewhat confused; but it closes the book well, and leaves us sadly interested in the fate of poor, heroic Peters—a wise provision by the author; for, as to Antony Brade, his mystery amounts to nothing.

UNVEILING OF A STATUE OF BALFE.

This ceremonial, says the London *Times* of Sept. 26, so interesting to musicians, and especially to British musicians, was performed yesterday, by permission of Mr. F. Chatterton, in the vestibule of Drury Lane Theatre. A more appropriate position for the statue of our popular dramatic composer could not have been thought of. From 1835, when his first English opera, "The Siege of Rochelle," was produced, followed in the succeeding year by "The Maid of Artois," in which the famous Malibran took the leading part, Balfe's earliest successes were earned in the same theatre. What he did afterward, not forgetting one of his very best works, the "Maid of Honor," (on the same subject as Flotow's "Martha,") when M. Jullien directed with so much spirit and enterprise the fortunes of "Old Drury," and Mr. Sims Reeves was the hero of the opera; what he did, still later, at the Lyceum, and afterward at Covent Garden, under the direction of Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison, with Mr. Alfred Mellon as conductor, is vividly remembered by all the admirers (how many they are we need hardly say) of his music. Balfe's last really fine work was "The Puritan's Daughter," the libretto written by Mr. J. V. Bridgeman. He followed this up by others, not, however, so universally well received; but his final effort, "The Knight of the Leopard," an Italian version of which, made out of Mr. Arthur Matthison's ingenious libretto, was brought out by Mr. Mapleson, with Mme. Christine Nilsson as *Edith Plantagenet*, again showed Balfe at his very best, and again restored the influence of his always welcome name. How often "Il Talismano" was given at her Majesty's Opera, and with what genuine success, has been recorded. Into this, however, as into the general history of Balfe's career, it is unnecessary to enter. The incidents are too well known. In his preliminary address, Mr. C. L. Gruneisen, the mouthpiece of the Balfe Testimonial Committee, discussed them at great length, introducing a mass of details of more or less interest, and following his hero through all the changes and vicissitudes of his artistic life. Mr. Gruneisen performed his task conscientiously and well, hardly a single instance which might bring the character and genius of the man to whose memory he was paying a well-deserved tribute being left untouched. The speaker not merely referred to Balfe's triumphs in England, but to his triumphs in Italy, France, and Germany. At Paris he wrote three works—"Le Puits d'Amour," "Les Quatre Fils Aymon," and "L'Etoile de Seville"—the first two for the Opera Comique, the third for the Grand Opera. Those at the Opera Comique were especially fortunate—so much so that English versions of both were subsequently brought out in London, while an Italian version of "Les Quatre Fils Aymon" was given at her Majesty's Theatre, under the never-to-be-forgotten directorate of Mr. Lumley. After an appropriate peroration, Mr. Gruneisen referred to Sir Michael Costa, an old and intimate friend of Balfe's, a brother musician, and one occupying so deservedly high a position in this country, as the proper person to unveil the statue. Few would be inclined to dissent from the fluent orator on this point; and when Sir Michael withdrew the drapery that enveloped the effigy of our lamented musician, applause of the heartiest kind broke forth from every side, and was again and again repeated—Sir Michael holding in his hand a splendid bouquet with which Mme. Balfe, the composer's widow, had requested Mr. Gruneisen to present him. A compatriot of Balfe's, Mr. George Osborne, himself a distinguished musician, then spoke a few words, very much to the purpose, coupling the names of Michael Balfe and Vincent Wallace, of both of whom Mr. Osborne, as an Irishman, said his countrymen felt justly proud. To this we can only add that Englishmen, and Scotchmen, and Welshmen feel just as proud as can possibly do Irishmen.

About the statue itself, the work of a young Belgian sculptor, M. A. Malempré, we can only say that the likeness is certainly striking, though the majestic pose hardly makes the desired impression on those who knew Balfe well and saw him frequently. Balfe was never a "poser," and under no circumstances can we imagine him assuming so imperial an attitude. Otherwise, as simply a work of art, the statue seems to have made a generally favorable impression. Resting upon a pedestal nearly six feet high, it presents the Irish musician as a man of unusual stature—a semi-giant, in short; whereas all who knew Balfe must remember that he was rather under than over the middle size. But this is a mere question of taste. That Balfe's statue should stand where it now stands is unanimously admitted; and whether or not the much talked of monumental tablet is destined to find its appropriate corner in Westminster Abbey, our popular composer is at least represented worthily in the vestibule of the scene of his many and well-earned successes.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

The Louisiana Commission of Engineers, which is charged with the duty of inspecting and surveying the levees, has just made its report, under which the Levee Company must act in repairing the levees. The commission report that nearly 100 levees must be rebuilt this year, (the year beginning Oct. 1.) These levees represent 1,967,500 cubic yards, and their construction will cost $983,750. The New-Orleans *Times* says: "The engineers surveyed 3,000,000 cubic yards, and it was agreed by them that that amount was necessary in order to build all the levees required. To build all—3,000,000 cubic yards—would require a levee tax equal to nine mills on the assessment of last year. But the law only authorizes a tax of three mills, which, on the basis of the last assessment, would yield only $584,000, of which only two-thirds would be available for building levees, the remaining one-third, under the law, going into the repair fund. These estimates are based on the assumption that the whole tax so levied would be collected, but experience teaches that such would not be the case. But the engineers were driven to the extremity of a decision, and their action had to be taken and reported on the 1st of October in order to save the legislative contract with the Levee Company, and insure any work to be done. They have made their election, and reported over ninety levees to be constructed, aggregating about 2,000,000 yards, which leaves 1,000,000 cubic yards wholly unprovided for. In making their selections they have included all which were deemed necessary to protect against large and extended flooding of the State. For instance, there are sections which, even if the levees in front were built, would be overflowed from the rear by inundations through breaks in Arkansas; and there are levees which ought to be built on Red River, but which are left out because they will affect only comparatively small districts. We understand that the Levee Company has signified its willingness to part with the repair fund, and allow it to be passed to the construction fund. This was certainly generous and liberal on the part of the Levee Company, and it is thereby rendered possible to build the levees ordered, provided sub-contracts can be made on the basis of half cash and half credit. The company advertised recently for contracts to rebuild certain of the larger levees, in anticipation of the October report. This was done under arrangements made specially with the Commission of Engineers to protect the company in doing so; but the subcontracting parties became alarmed by the accumulating political troubles, and fearing that the levee tax would not be levied and collected, withdrew. For past services there is a balance due the Levee Company from the State of about $1,200,000. This default on the part of the State, and this promptness of the company to do whatever work was assigned to it, was further exemplified in this, that last year the levee tax was $884,000, of which only $177,000 was collected and paid over to the company up to the 1st day of September."

BAZAINE NARRATES HIS ESCAPE.

Marshal Bazaine, says the Paris correspondent of the London *Standard*, is turning his leisure to account by supplying newspapers with copy. He had favored an ingenious correspondent of the *Figaro* with what he assures the world is the "true and reliable" account of his escape. The Ex-Marshal is just now staying at a country house near Liege, called the Chateau de Favenbois. I give you the "plain, unvarnished tale" of *Figaro* as it stands:

"The gate swung open, my carriage drove rapidly up a well-kept avenue, bordered by noble trees, the growth of centuries, and drew up in front of a mansion of ancient and substantial appearance. The moment it came to a stand a young woman rushed up from a meadow where five or six persons were playing criket (he probably means croquet.) I immediately recognized la Maréchale, and told her my errand in a few words. While we were conversing together a powerful square-built man, tightly buttoned in his jacket as a soldier in his uniform, slowly sauntered up to us. I recognized the former inmate of the Isle St. Marguerite. He looked to me less fat, unwieldy, and fatigued than I had been led to expect. La Maréchale introduced me to her husband. I set forth the cogent reasons which had induced me to solicit from himself details calculated to throw light as to the obscure parts of his escape (*sic.*) He willingly assented to gratify my curiosity, which he considered perfectly natural. We withdrew to a kind of arbor where we were not likely to be disturbed, and the conversation commenced. M. Bazaine said:

'I had long been meditating escape, and preparing for it. I never dreamed of getting away save by means of a rope, down the rocks facing the French coast. And as I knew that I should require to put my physical strength to a severe test, I went through a regular course of steady training, alleging as a pretext that my health stood in need of exercise. In order to make my wrists supple, I fenced regularly every day, carried about watering pots full of water, took to gardening furiously, digging up and turning over and over again the few feet of vegetable earth where I cultivated beans and tomatoes. Every day, when I felt sure nobody was looking on, I practiced vaulting over the embankment of the terrace. In a word I laid in a store of strength and activity, in order not to come to grief on that account at the critical moment. A few months previously, with the aid of Villette, I had removed the earth and rubbish obstructing the duct of the *gurgoyle* through which I meant to pass my rope; and especially concealed it by a thin layer of earth, so that the keepers might not see it. We took great care to prevent any land slips (!!!) as that would have disclosed our projects. Two ropes were necessary—one to be fastened to the *gurgoyle*, and another rope to be fastened to that to enable me to descend. We determined to fix this first rope at once, and hide it by a covering of earth; and as we did not know how long it would have to remain there, we used for the purpose the rope of my boy's swing, which, being made of aloe fibre, could not suffer from the damp. It was, however, only on the day before the escape that I myself made this rope fast. It was then 6:15 P. M. The Governor of the prison and the keepers were all at dinner. As that was the time we usually devoted to gardening and watering our plants, our movements excited no attention. Villette smuggled an iron curtain rod out of the soldiers' quarters. To make it safe we broke it in two, and having lashed the aloe rope to it, passed the rope through the duct of the *gurgoyle*, placing the bar across the duct. We covered the whole thing up with grass and earth, and spent the evening as usual. The other rope, which was to be fastened to the first, was much longer. We ascertained the requisite length through an ingenious device of my wife. She told her little girl that when she saw M. Marchi (the Governor of the prison) walking on the terrace she must insist on having her watering-pot filled with sea water. The child did as she was bid. M. Marchi offered to let the watering-pot down and pull it up again, and the distance to the water's edge was thus ascertained. In the afternoon of the memorable Sunday, having observed the Italian steamer heaving in sight through my telescope, I told Villette, "I think it is for this evening." The Colonel, though so gallant a man, could not surmount his emotion. If the keepers had been more wide awake his preoccupation must have put them on the *qui vive*. As for me, I was as calm as usual. I saw the steamer cruising about the offing, I was even able to see my wife and her cousin getting into a boat over the side and being rowed to Cannes. About 6:15, when the people of the prison were all at dinner, fancying we were engaged in watering our beans and tomatoes, I told Villette to go and fetch the long rope, which was in readiness in his room. He brought it out coiled around his body under his coat, and let it fall. I fastened it to the moorings I had prepared, and covered the whole with earth and dry leaves. "Now," I said to Villette, "I am quite sure I shall swarm down this rope as easily as if I was five-and-twenty." The emotion of Villette here gained the upper hand. I was afraid he was going to cry. He gave me a hearty shake of the hand, and, with a long-drawn sigh, exclaimed, "*Allons! à la grace de Dieu!*" We then went in to dinner. We neither of us felt hungry; but we had to make believe. As for myself, knowing that I should have to get into the water in the course of the evening, I only took a little soup and a glass of chartreuse, in order not to overload my stomach (*sic.*) We then went back to the terrace to take our usual after-dinner walk. We were joined by M. Marchi. I complained of my legs, and said, "I feel awfully tired." In the course of conversation, somehow or other—astronomy—I mentioned that I had seen in the *Univers* an article about shooting stars. There are likely to be some to-night. "That is hardly probable," said M. Marchi. I replied, "*Ah, bah! Je parie qu'il y en aura au moins une qui filera ce soir.*" M. Marchi had no idea that I alluded to myself. Finally, he took leave, and said, "Good night." He went away with Villette. Being then alone—absolutely alone—I went up to the spot where my rope was concealed. I clambered over the parapet, and effected my descent, with all the incidents that la Maréchale has previously described. As regards the matches, which I kindled as I was going down, and which people have been so incredulous about, the matter is explained easily enough. I had a lot in my pocket that had been well dried. It was not difficult, in spite of the wind, to get one to flash for a second, and that was sufficient to enable my wife to see me from below." The *Figaro* reporter then asked how it was that the rope was removed from the parapet and thrown over it. The Marshal replied:

'I can tell you now, as it can do no harm. It had been agreed with Villette that on the next morning he should leave his room at 5 A. M., and as he was not watched, that he should unhook the rope and throw it over the parapet. By that means I should gain time to sail out of French waters. Now, was it Villette who unhooked the rope? May it not have been a keeper who pushed the rope over the cliff lest he should get into difficulties? I can't say, as I have not seen my friend Villette since then. As regards Commandant Doineau, his effective participation in my escape was confined to the telegram mentioned at the trial. But it was he who recommended the use of a girdle round my waist to let myself down by. In the event of my having landed on the French coast, we should have got to Italy over the mountains, and Doineau would have taken command of the expedition. In that case, also, the two young English women, who have been so much spoken of, would have been very useful to us.'" * *

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Additional Republican nominations have been made in this State, as follows:

ORLEANS COUNTY.—For Member of Assembly, John N. Wetherby, of Clarendon; County Clerk, Lucius R. Post, of Albion; District Attorney, Henry A. Childs, of Medina; Sheriff, Oscar Munn, of Kendall; Coroners, Samuel R. Cochrane, A. B. Bottsford, Herbert Clark; Justice of Sessions, Henry M. Gibson.

ONEIDA COUNTY.—Assembly, Second District, Dr. E. A. Munger.

MICHIGAN FINANCES.

Michigan continues to prosper under Republican administration. Its fiscal year closed on the 30th ultimo, and the Treasury statement shows that the State debt was reduced over $144,000 during the preceding twelve months. And the Detroit *Tribune* says that the debt would have undergone much more contraction had not Michigan's credit been too good to permit the retiring of more of its securities at par or less, that being the limit very properly imposed upon the discretion of the authorities in this matter.

SUICIDE OF A WELL-KNOWN BALL-PLAYER IN BROOKLYN.

A few minutes before 6 o'clock last evening "Pete" O'Brien, a well-known professional base-ball player, committed suicide at his residence, No. 549 Third avenue, Brooklyn, by shooting himself in the forehead with a shot-gun. Mr. O'Brien was one of the charter members of the Atlantic Base-ball Club in 1859, and was "right field" and one of the leading players in the nine which gained for that club a national reputation. Some years since he retired from the ball-field, and commenced business as a contractor. About a year ago his wife died. After her death O'Brien began to drink heavily and neglect his business. Latterly he had suffered from delirium tremens, and yesterday, when he shot himself, was in a state of mental aberration produced by drinking. He leaves a large family.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Jansen vs. Watkins; Greenwich Savings Bank vs. Luff; Yoke vs. Wilson; motion granted.

Bode vs. Piatte; motion granted; $10 costs to abide the event.

Henry vs. Lord; motion denied without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Palmer vs. Humphreys et al.; motion to vacate order and summons denied; costs to plaintiff to abide event of suit.

[illegible] vs. Hyman et al.; motion granted.

[illegible] vs. [illegible]; [illegible] granted.

De Mott vs. [illegible]; [illegible] denied with leave to defendant to answer in ten days, in which event the judgment and subsequent proceedings stand as security.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Robinson.

A DEFENSE ON THE PART OF THE CITY OVERRULED.

Michael Sullivan vs. The Mayor, &c.—Plaintiff was the janitor of the Sixth District Civil Court in this City, and had his salary reduced by the action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Plaintiff received his salary at the reduced rate under protest, but gave a receipt in full. He then brought the present suit to recover the balance, and the defense of the action of the Board of Estimate, &c., and plaintiff's receipt in full, were set up. On demurrer to the answer, Judge Robinson has given judgment in favor of plaintiff. Elliott Sanford for plaintiff; Charles P. Mills for defendant.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 9.—No decisions were handed down to-day in the Court of Appeals. After issuing the following order, the court took a recess until Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1874.

Ordered, That this court takes a recess until Tuesday, the 10th day of November next, and that a new calendar be made up and printed for that day, on which shall be placed all causes on the present calendar undisposed of, and all such causes as shall be noticed for argument for that time, and in which notes of issue, with proof of service of notice of argument, shall be filed with the Clerk on or before the 25th day of October inst.

(Signed,) E. O. PERRIN, Clerk Court of Appeals.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

A rare opportunity for parties desiring to engage in a good manufacturing business. The tools, machinery, patterns, patents and fixtures belonging to the late DODGE & STEVENSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Auburn, N. Y., are now offered for sale upon very favorable terms. The

REAPERS AND MOWERS,

built by this company have a wide-known reputation for their superior quality, and at the close of the present season stand higher in the estimation of the farming community than ever before.

The business can be entered upon with but very little delay. A large number of valuable agencies can be retained, and the benefit to be derived from the good-will and experience of the former company would be worth to any one continuing the business, many thousand dollars. For particulars apply to

G. J. LETCHWORTH, for Trustees.

AUBURN, Sept. 16, 1874.

$5.000 TO $25,000.—THE ADVERTISER is about forming a stock company, with a capital of $100,000 for the promotion of a promising enterprise, established beyond risk, and protected from infringement; $50,000 above present capital is now needed. Parties will be admitted with $5,000 and upward; a cash return of $500,000 guaranteed within five years. Address, appointing interview, PATENT MEDICINE, *Herald* Up-town Branch Office.

RARE CHANCE FOR A PRACTICAL Saloon-keeper.—Will be sold, this week, to the highest cash bidder, the dining-saloon, No. 22 Fulton st., now doing a large business; health of the owner prevents personal attention. Apply on the premises, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE.—THE OLD ESTABLISHED AND POPular hardware and house-furnishing store corner of Fulton and Henry sts., doing a safe and profitable business. Amount of stock, $20,000.
JOHN BUNCE, No. 106 Fulton st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

$300 CASH WILL BUY A BUSINESS paying $35 per week net. Call at No. 612 Broadway.

BILLIARD TABLE—LARGE SIZE, PHELAN'S sale at No. 6 East 49th st.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD-WILL AND STOCK OF A long established iron specialty. For personal interview, address Box No. 3,189 Post Office.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—UNITED STATES District Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BULKLEY MURFEY & CECIL, bankrupts.—The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of said bankrupts, hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction, by A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, auctioneers, on the 15th day of October, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, all the uncollected assets, consisting of notes, book accounts, &c., and one large double Marvin & Co.'s safe, belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupts. The safe can be seen, and a statement of said assets can be obtained, at the office of the assignee, Nos. 100 and 102 Grand street, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1874. OLIVER B. TWEEDY, Assignee.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND BONDS sold by auction; sales for Executors, Referees, Assignees, &c., made on the most favorable terms.
OFFICE No. 14 PINE ST.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleised mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York

DRESS-MAKING.

NO. 27 ST. MARK'S PLACE,
BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.

Street suits, Evening dresses, Home dresses, Children's suits, Infants' trousseaux, fashionably and neatly made at moderate prices. Cutting and fitting. Orders promptly executed.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—MARY BOHANNAN, plaintiff, against SYLVANUS TOWNSEND CANNON, Catharine White, John Hannay, Daniel Kelly, Bridget Hannay, Thomas Hannay, John H. White, and Catharine Hanney, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, Number 7 Warren street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, September 1, 1874.
JOSEPH C. LEVI, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, New-York City, on the fifth day of October, 1874.
o10-1aw6w* JOSEPH C. LEVI, Plaintiff's Attorney.

COUNTY COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—ABRAHAM LOTT against JOHN McGOWAN, Philip J. McGo.. an and his wife, Diederich Van Thunen, Theophilus Olend, Frank E. Craig, John D. Craig, Herman F. Doscher.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Willoughby street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, Brooklyn, June 25, 1872.
A. & J. Z. LOTT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 13 Willoughby street, Brooklyn. s26-1aw6w*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—SEYMOUR N. MARSH vs. GEORGE CALDWELL, et al.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, bearing date Oct. 7, 1874.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the late firm of Marsh & Co., who formerly carried on the truss business at No. 2 Vesey street, in the City of New-York, to present the same, with due proof thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, in the Court-house in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d of November, 1874; in default thereof they will be barred from any share in the fund then to be disbursed.—Dated New-York, Oct. 7, 1874.
NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Receiver.
o10-2aw3w*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of EMIL A RIEGE, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Emil A. Riege, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the twenty-ninth day of October, 1874, at eleven o'clock A. M., at the Office of Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated at New-York, on the thirtieth day of September, 1874.
o3-1aw3wS* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of the UNITED STATES WATCH COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: At Jersey City, the 17th day of September, A. D. 1874. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the United States Watch Company, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, within said district, which has been adjudged bankrupt on creditors' petition by the District Court of said District.
WILLIAM MUIRHEID, Assignee,
No. 1 Montgomery street,
s26-1aw3wS* Jersey City, N. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMIL A. RIEGE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the twenty-eighth day of October, 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Emil A. Riege, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the twenty-second day of September, A. D. 1873, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
o3-1aw3wS* JOHN J. HANNAHS, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MILTON C. NORTHRUP and SARAH C. NORTHRUP, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy, No. 4,375.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Milton C. Northrup and Sarah C. Northrup, both of Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, formerly carrying on business under the firm name of M. C. Northrup & Co., in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said District, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York, the 24th day of September, A. D. 1874.
CHARLES GULAGER, Assignee,
o3-1aw3wS* No. 111 Broadway, New York City.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR.
57th st., near 8th av.
Evening Lectures on the "Conduct of Life,"
By Rev. James M. Pullman, Pastor,
Sunday evening, at 7:45.
"The Estate of Matrimony."
Morning service at 10:45.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
RECEPTION
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12.
Music at 8 o'clock.
Miss ANNA J. MACKENZIE, Soprano, and a select Orchestra from Eben's Seventy-first Regiment Band.

ALLEN ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts. Rev. Wm. D. Thompson, Pastor, will preach 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; sacrament, 3 P. M.; Sunday-school, 9 A. M and 1:30 P. M.; Young People's Prayer Meeting, 6 o'clock. A kind welcome to all. Dr. Matthew Hale Smith will lecture on Tuesday evening, Oct. 13. Subject—"Practical Uses of Wit and Humor." Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the door.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D ST., CORNER OF 4th av.—Evening services, Sunday, Oct. 11, social Bible class for young men only at 5 o'clock. Young men's prayer-meeting at 6:30. Service of song at 7:30. Address at 8 by Mr. R. C. Morse. Young men's meeting Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, and Saturday evening at 9 o'clock. Daily union prayer-meeting at 4 o'clock.

AT DE GARMO HALL, 5TH AV. AND 14TH st., at 10:30. Dr. Avery; 2:30, Spiritual seance; 7:30, inspirational speaking. Tuesday evening, 7:30 o'clock, several speakers; subject—"Organization of Humanity into a Grand Central, Local, and Planetary or Universal Government, to be known as the Commonwealth of Humanity."

ABBOTT, REV. WILLIAM P., PASTOR OF THE Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church, 4th st., near 6th av. Rev. Philip Krohn, of the Wyoming Conference, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Communion at 3 P. M.; young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. A cordial invitation extended to strangers to worship here.

A UNION CHURCH DEMONSTRATION.—All Souls' P. E. Church, (Rev. Dr. Porteous,) Elm place, Brooklyn.—A service will be held in above church on Sunday next, 11th inst., at 2:30 P. M., in which several distinguished clergymen of New-York, Brooklyn, and neighboring cities will take part. Seats for this service free.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK ST., near Grand, Rev. C. E. Harris, Pastor.—Sunday, 11th, services in the morning, Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and in the evening at 7:30 o'clock Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D., will preach. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. All invited.

A MEMORIAL SERMON ON THE LATE Rev. John N. McLeod, D. D., will be preached by Rev. Prof. Steele, D. D., of Philadelphia, on Sabbath evening, Oct. 11, 1874, at 7:45 o'clock, in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, 12th st., west of 6th av.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 9:30 and 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Percy Browne will preach at second morning service, and Rev. J. H. Brown, of Detroit, will preach the missionary sermon in the evening.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 54TH ST., near 8th av.—Rev. William R. Williams, D. D., will preach in this church on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Communion service will be held in the afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

AT THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 25th st., Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching Oct. 11 at 10:30 A. M. and at 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 o'clock.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4TH AV. and 20th st.—Sunday, Oct. 11, Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach at 11 A M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M., in School-room No. 239 4th av.

ALLEN STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Seats free. Service morning and evening. Rev. George O. Phelps, Pastor.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH,
East 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs.
Rev. Wm. H. Thomas, Pastor,
will preach Sabbath
Morning at 10:30 o'clock, evening at 7:30 o'clock.

BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASsociation.—The next meeting will be held in the Calvary Baptist Church, 23d st. near 6th av., on Monday evening, Oct. 12. Address by Rev. R. S. MacArthur "On Training Young Converts." Also, an address by Superintendent Clegg, of the Howard Mission.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH—CORNER OF Downing and Bedford sts., Rev. P. L. Davies, pastor, will preach Sabbath morning and evening at the usual hours. Strangers cordially welcome to our pews.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
Hours of Divine Service on Sunday next:
10:30 A. M., sermon by
Right Rev. F. M. Whittle, D. D.,
Assistant Bishop of Virginia;
4 P. M., sermon by
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D.;
7:30 P. M., sermon by
Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D.
Ushers will furnish seats for strangers.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH av., above 45th st. (Rev. Dr. Howland, Rev. Dr. Conrad, Rectors,) divine service on Sunday, 11th inst., at 11:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Right Rev. W. Bacon Stevens, D. D., Bishop of Pennsylvania, will preach in the morning and Right Rev. W. C. Doane, D. D., Bishop of Albany, in the evening.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday. Morning subject—"Burden-bearing." Evening—"Paul, the Persecutor; Stephen, the Martyr." Seats down stairs furnished cheerfully by ushers. Galleries free. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYterian,) Park av., corner 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor, will preach on Sunday, 11th inst., at 11 A. M. Communion service at 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON av. and 28th st.—Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. Alexander H. Vinton, D. D., will preach at the morning service. All cordially invited.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, SOUTH SIDE 42d st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. Henry Cross, of Coventry, England, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers made welcome.

DEDICATION.

The new edifice of the Philips Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Alexander, Pastor,) corner of Madison avenue and Seventy-third street, will be dedicated to the service of God on Sunday, Oct. 18. Rev. Dr. Snodgrass, of Goshen, N. Y., the first Pastor of the Church, will preach in the morning at 11 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Macdonald, of Princeton, N. J., the second Pastor of the Church, will preach in the afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Paxton, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church on Fifth avenue, will preach in the evening at 7:45 o'clock. The former members of the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church and the public generally are invited to be present on this occasion.

EIGHTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 8th av., M. S. Terry, Pastor.—Public services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject—"Wise Master Building;" evening, "The Good Wine Last."

FREE CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. W. J. Seabury, Rector. Sunday, 11th inst., holy communion 7:30 A. M. Morning prayer, litany, ante-communion, and sermon 10:30 A. M. Children's service and catechising at 3:30 P. M. Evening-prayer and sermon at 7:30 P. M.

FRENCH CHURCH (P. E.) DU ST. ESPRIT, 22d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Divine service will be performed in this church in the French language every Sunday morning, to commence at 10:30 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock. By Rev. Léon Pons, Pasteur.

FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34TH st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. L. H. King, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Seats free; all are welcome.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av. and 47th st., Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, Rector.—Divine service at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector will preach morning and evening. All cordially invited.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 46th st.—Preaching on Sunday by Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., Pastor. Morning service at 10:30 and evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All will be welcome.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AV. and 11th st.—Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor, will preach morning at 10:30, and afternoon at 4 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. AND Park av.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. T. D. Anderson, Pastor, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. Strangers cordially invited.

HOWARD MISSION, NO. 40 NEW BOWERY, NEW-YORK.—Sunday-school, 2:30; prayer-meeting Tuesday evening, 7:30; day-school, 9 to 3 o'clock; open to visitors daily, Saturday excepted. Friends and all interested in Sunday-school work are cordially invited to visit the Mission Sunday-school. Interesting speakers generally present. WILLIAM D. CLEGG, Superintendent.

HANSON PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. J. D. Fulton, D. D., will preach next Sunday morning at 10:30. Subject—"The Sin which Threatens the Social and Religious Life of the People." In the evening at 7:30. Subject—"Show Your Colors." Strangers cordially invited.

HARLEM.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF THE Puritans, 130th st. and 5th av.—Preaching morning and evening, by the Pastor, Rev. Edward L. Clark. Sunday-school at 3 P. M. Prayer-meeting Wednesday evening. All are cordially invited.

JANE STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Rev. J. H. Andrews of Argyle Presbytery will preach on Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. All are cordially invited.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—O. B. Frothingham, preacher to the Independent Society, will speak on Sunday morning, at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Holy Ghost, Lord, and Giver of Life."

MEMORIAL SERMON, THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, at 7:30 o'clock, in Calvary Church, corner 21st st. and 4th av., New-York.—A memorial sermon on the "Life and Services of Bishop Auer," late Missionary Bishop to Cape Palmas and parts adjacent, West Africa, will be preached by Rt. Rev. G. T. Bedell, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese of Ohio. A collection will be taken for the Bishop Auer Memorial Church, Monrovia, West Africa.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, JANE st., between 8th and Greenwich avs.—Preaching by Pastor, Rev. Fletcher Hamblin. Morning service, 10:30 o'clock; evening service, 7:30 o'clock. Sunday school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. I am invited.

MYSTERIES UNFOLDED.—THE PASTOR OF Mount Zion Church, S. S. Snow, will preach the sure word of Prophecy, in the University, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject, "The Temple of God Opened in Heaven." Christians invited to hear.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner 57th st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. H. D. Ganse, at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9:30 A. M.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. Adams may be expected to preach in this church, Sunday. Services at 10:30 A. M., and 3:30 P.M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIAtion.—The primary class this afternoon at 3:30 in the Y. M. C. Association room, and taught by Mr. Wm. D. Porter. The Superintendent's class next Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the Fulton Street Prayer-meeting room, and taught by Rev. Dr. Duryea, of Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, Catharine and Madison sts., Sunday, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, and at 3, at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner 9th av. and 31st st.—Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter. Morning service, 10:30; subject—"The Eternity of Right." Evening service, 7:30; subject—"Demetrius, the Silversmith."

"OUGHT WE OPENLY TO TEACH THAT Infant Baptism is sinful?"—Rev. Dr. J. D. Fulton will open the discussion on the above subject at the New-York Baptist Ministers' Conference on Monday next, at 11 A. M., in the Mariners' Baptist Temple, corner of Oliver and Henry sts.

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. J. W. Barnhart will preach at 10:30 A. M. A service memorial of the late Mr. Charles Ferguson will be held at 7:30 in the evening. Addresses by Rev. Dr. De Puy, Rev. Charles H. Applegate, and Rev. R. S. Jones. Seats all free.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH Street United Presbyterian Church, between 2d and 3d avs., Harlem.—Preaching, 10:30 morning, by Rev. A. C. Tris. Evening, 7:45, by Rev. Mr. Turner, of 11th st. All are invited to come.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D ST., west of 8th av., Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Pastor.—At 10 A. M. a service of praise; at 10:30 preaching; at 7:30 P. M., by request, the associational sermon on "The Living God, the Savior of all Men."

PRAYING BAND WILL CONDUCT THE SERvices, Sunday afternoon and evening, at the West Side Mission, corner of 51st st. and 9th av.; services commencing at 3 and 7:30 P. M. All are cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner of 53d st.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Preaching Sunday by Rev. Wm. Henry Green, D. D., of Princeton, morning and evening.

RIGHT REV. DR. CLARKSON, BISHOP OF Nebraska, will preach in St. Timothy's Church, 56th and 57th sts., midway between 8th and 9th avs., Sunday morning, Oct. 11. Evening, Missionary sermon by Rev. Dr. Dudley, of Baltimore. Services at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock.

REV. DR. THOMAS RAMBAUT WILL ADdress Brooklyn Sunday-School Union next Monday evening in the Hanson Place M. E. Church. After the address "Praise and promise" meeting, singing by choir, Sunday-school scholars, and solos by Miss Christianson.

REV. F. D. HARRIS, OF WOODBURY, N. J., will preach at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning discourse—"The Use and Significance of Infant Baptism."

REV. H. W. KNAPP WILL PREACH IN THE First Mission Baptist Church in Laight st. Sunday morning, 10:30; evening, 7:30. At a great cost the house has been made comfortable and inviting; every seat is free; all classes cordially welcomed.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILTON, PASTOR OF Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will preach Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 4 M. P.

REV. DR. N. W. CONKLING WILL PREACH Sunday, at 10:45 A. M., in the Chapel, and at 7:30 P. M. in the Church, 4th av. and 22d st., Rev. Dr. Crosby's.

REV. H. M. PAYNTER WILL PREACH IN THE Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner Ridge and Broome sts., next Sunday, Oct. 11, at 10:30 A. M., and 9:30 P. M. Seats free; all are welcome.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR, WILL preach Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock, in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., west of 6th av.

RUSSIAN CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D AV., NEAR 50th st.—Holy liturgy, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M.; sermon in the English language. Text, St. Mark, viii., 34. The Chapel is open to the public.

RIGHT REV. WILLIAM WOODRUFF Niles, D. D., Bishop of New-Hampshire, will preach in St. John's Chapel next Sunday morning at 10:30.

ST. CLEMENT'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church, Amity, near Macdougal st., Rev. Theo. A. Eaton, D. D., Rector.—Services, at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. On Sunday, 11th inst., Rev. F. M. Gregg, of Springfield, Ill., will preach at morning, and Rev. John Scarborough, D. D., at evening service. N. B.—Gallery pews free; seats will be provided every Sunday for all who wish to worship God in this Church.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rector, Rev. Dr. Ewer, officiating.—Services: Early celebration at 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; choral celebration, 10:30. Evening prayer at 7:30 o'clock, at which will be repeated, by request, the sermon on the "Co-existence of High and Low Church Views in the Church."

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 53d st., between Broadway and 8th av.
Rev. JAMES M. KING, Pastor.
Public services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Praise session of the Bible school at 10 A. M.
Session for study and review at 2:30 P. M.
ALL ARE WELCOME.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, EAST 72D ST.—ON SUNday morning, the sermon will be preached by Right Rev. Dr. Whitaker, Bishop of Nevada. In the evening, Bishop Spaulding, of Colorado, will preach. The service being held in coincidence with many others of like character in New-York, Brooklyn, and other cities, at 7:45 o'clock.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of Broome and Ridge sts.—Rev. H. M. Paynter, of Springfield, Ill., will preach Sunday, at 10:30 A. M., and at 7:30 P. M., will deliver the first of a series of lectures on the Tabernacle, illustrated by many elaborate paintings. The public cordially invited to attend.

ST. PHILIP'S P. E. CHURCH, MULBERRY, near Bleecker st.—Service and sermon Sunday, Oct. 11, at 10:30 A. M., Rev. S. D. Denison officiating. At 7:30 P. M. Right Rev. Wm. H. A. Bissell, Bishop of Vermont, will officiate. A collection will be taken up in behalf of the Board of Missions. All are invited.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, (HARLEM,) 127th st. and 4th av.—Morning service 10:30. Sermon by Right Rev. Henry C. Lay, D. D., Bishop of Eastern Maryland. Missionary service at 7:30 P. M. Sermon by Right Rev. Henry B. Whipple, D. D., Bishop of Minnesota. Strangers welcome.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. Dr. Price, Rector; Rev. N. B. Hart, associate; Rev. Prof. Roberts, assistant. Services on Sundays at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers seated.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Free seats.—Sunday services at 7 and 10:30 A. M., 4 and 7:30 P. M., and for deaf-mutes at 2:45 P. M. Rev. H. A. Coit, D. D., will preach in the forenoon; Right Rev. Bishop Howe, of South Carolina, in the evening.

SEVENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, NEAR Cooper Institute.—Rev. Dr. Hubbell, of Brooklyn, will preach in the morning. Rev. William P. Corbit, Pastor, in the evening. Subject—"The Resurrection of Christ."

SIXTH AVENUE UNION REFORMED CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Wm. B. Merritt, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, HUDSON ST., OPPOsite Grove.—Sermon by Right Rev. W. W. Niles, D. D., Bishop of New-Hampshire, on Sunday evening, at 7:45.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
Second av., between 10th and 11th sts.
Rev. JAMES BOARDMAN HAWTHORNE, Pastor.
Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Subjects—Morning, "The Happiness Makers."
Evening,
"The Three Marys at the Cross of Christ."
All are cordially invited, and especially young men and strangers, and those who have no regular Sabbath home.

THE BISHOP OF TEXAS, RIGHT REV. DR. Gregg, will preach in the Church of St. John the Baptist, Lexington av., corner of 35th st., on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. The Holy Communion will be administered. The Bishop of Kansas, Right Rev. Dr. Vail, will preach in the evening, at a missionary meeting arranged by the Committees of the Board of Missions. Service at 7:30 o'clock. The friends of missions are invited.

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, CORner of 5th av. and 29th st., having been refurnished and painted, will be opened for Divine service next Lord's Day, Oct. 11, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The morning service will be conducted by Rev. Dr. Ormiston, and in the evening by Rev. Dr. Chambers. Dr. Ormiston will conduct the services hereafter on every Sabbath at the usual hour. This church was first opened for Divine service Oct. 11, 1854.

TRINITY CHURCH.—ON SUNDAY, OCT. 11, Right Rev. Dr Wilmer, Bishop of Louisiana, will preach at the morning service (10:30 o'clock) a special sermon. Subject—"Men and Their Relations to the Church." At the afternoon service (4 o'clock) Right Rev. Dr. Robertson, Bishop of Missouri, will preach on "Missions."

TWENTY-FOURTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 9th av., Rev. Thomas Dodge, Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 and 7:30 P. M. by the Pastor. Sacrament at close of morning sermon. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Public invited.

THE LORD BISHOP OF LICHFIELD, Right Rev. Dr. Selwyn, will preach in the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th st., between 5th and Madison avs., on Sunday morning. Divine service will begin at 10:30 o'clock. The holy communion is celebrated daily during the General Convention at 7 o'clock.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK Sunday-school Missionary Union, for the election of officers and managers, will be held at No. 7 Bible House Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 13, at 4 o'clock. By order of the Board of Managers. J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Vice President.

WAINRIGHT MEMORIAL CHURCH, CORner of West 11th st. and Waverley place, Rev. W. T. Egbert, Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Rev. R. W. B. Elliott, of Georgia, will preach in the morning. Right Rev. Henry C. Lay, Bishop of Easton, in the evening.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET UNITED Presbyterian Church.—Preaching Sunday at 10:30 A. M. by Rev. John Kirkpatrick, Pastor elect, and at 3:30 P. M., by Rev. J. D. Turner, of East Eleventh street. Strangers cordially invited.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER 38th st., Rev. John N. Galleher, Rector.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. At the evening service a missionary sermon by Right Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 9.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

2400	West. Un.	79⅝	600	Lake Shore	80⅜
1080	do.	79¾	500	do.	80¼
15	do.	80	500	do.	80⅜
700	do.	79¾	1500	do.	80¼
200	do. s3.	79¾	1000	do.	80⅛
500	do. b3.	79⅞	500	do.	80
500	do.	79⅞	500	do.	80⅛
100	C., C. & I. C. b3.	10¾	900	do.	80¼
700	do.	10¾	400	do. s3.	80¼
200	do.	10⅞	100	do. b3.	80⅜
200	Erie Railway	32½	300	do.	80¼
400	do.	32⅜	1300	do. b3.	80⅜
1200	do.	32¼	400	North-western	39⅛
200	do. s3.	32½	2000	do.	39¼
500	do. s3.	32⅜	100	do. c.	39⅛
500	do. s3.	32¼	1900	do.	39⅜
500	do.	32¼	300	do.	39½
200	do. s3.	32⅛	1600	do.	39⅝
600	do.	32¼	400	do.	39⅝
200	do. b3.	32⅜	400	do.	39½
200	do. s3.	32⅜	200	do.	39⅝
100	do.	32½	200	Tol. & Wab.	33
100	Pacific Mail	47⅞	300	do.	32⅞
200	do. b3.	47¾	300	do.	33
1600	do.	47⅝	900	do.	33⅛
400	do. s3.	47⅝	300	St. Paul	33½
1100	do.	47¾	300	do.	33⅝
600	do.	47⅝	1000	do. s3.	33½
300	Union Pacific	35½	200	do.	33⅝
300	do.	35⅝	200	do. b3.	33¾
600	do. s3.	35⅝	300	Ohio & Miss.	28⅛
100	do. b3.	35¾	600	do. s3.	28
700	do.	35¾	200	do.	28
300	do.	35⅞	300	do.	28¼
100	do. s3.	35¾	200	do. b3.	28¼
500	do.	35⅞	100	do.	28¼
300	do. s3.	36	700	do.	28⅜
500	do.	36	100	do.	28½
200	do.	35⅞	100	do.	28⅜
1700	do. s3.	36	300	do.	28¼
500	do. c.	36			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$9,000	U.S.6s, '81, R.	117½	$12,500	U.S. 5-20, C., '68 b. c.	117⅜
1,000	U.S. 5-20, Reg. '62 b.c.	109¾	4,000	U. S. 5s, '81 Reg. 12.	112½
1,000	U.S. 5-20, Reg. '67	116½	1,000	U.S. 5s, '81, C.	112¼
10,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '68 12.	117⅜			

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s, old, x coup.	53½	200	Ill. Central	91½
2,000	Tenn. 6s, new, x coup.	52	2300	Un. Pac. b. c.	36⅛
5,000	Tenn. 6s, N. S.	51	1900	do.	36¼
2,000	do.	50½	500	do. b3.	36⅜
5,000	Alb. & Susq. 1st.	104	2200	do.	36¼
8,000	St. L. J. & C. 1st.	95	800	do.	36⅛
5,000	C. & O. 1st. b. c.	50⅛	500	do.	36
1,000	M. & Ess. 7s, '71.	96½	2400	do. s3.	35⅞
500	Erie 5th	95	300	do.	35⅞
1,000	C. F. & M. 1st.	80	300	do. b3.	35⅞
500	Buff. & E. new.	96	300	do.	36
6,000	Mich. Cen. 7s.	99¾	200	do. b3.	36⅛
2,000	do.	99⅞	1000	do.	36⅛
6,000	Un. Pac. S. F.	74¾	200	do.	36
10,000	do. b3.	75	200	C. & N. W. b. c.	39⅝
2,000	Un. Pac. 1st	88	200	do. c.	39⅝
6,000	do.	88¼	200	do. b3.	39¾
3,000	do.	88⅜	6000	do.	39¾
2,000	do.	88½	100	do.	39⅞
5,000	do.	88¾	300	do.	39⅝
10,000	do.	88⅞	300	do.	39½
1,000	do.	89	400	do.	39⅜
1,000	N.Y.C.1st, C'p.	109¾	500	do. s3.	39¼
1,000	C.P.St.A.bds.	101	200	do.	39¼
12,000	Pac. of Mo. 1st.	80	4100	do.	39⅜
500	P., F.W. & C. 1st.	107	100	do. b3.	39½
1,000	L.&N.Con., '98.	84	300	do.	39½
5,000	A. D. Imp. Co. 7s b. c.	98	600	do. c.	39½
			450	C. & P. G'd. b. c.	87¾
			10	N. J. Cen. b. c.	104
700	Pac. Mail b. c.	47⅞	100	C., M. & St. P. b. c.	33⅞
500	do.	47¾	100	do. s3.	33¾
500	do. s3.	47⅞	200	do.	33¾
200	do. b3.	48	500	L. S. & M. So. b. c.	80⅜
1000	do.	47⅞	1300	do.	80½
600	do.	47⅝	1100	do.	80⅝
400	do.	47¾	100	do. b3.	80⅝
5	American Exp.	61½	300	do.	80½
20	U. S. Express	66	800	do.	80⅜
1000	West. U. Tel. b. c.	79⅞	800	do.	80¼
1200	do.	80	500	do.	80⅛
500	do. s3.	80	300	do. s3.	80
700	do. b3.	80⅛	900	do.	80
200	do.	80⅛	200	do.	79⅞
200	do.	80	500	do. s3.	79⅞
300	do.	79⅞	600	do.	80
400	do.	79¾	200	do.	80⅛
100	do.	79⅞	200	do. b3.	80¼
100	do. b3.	80	100	do. c.	80¼
600	do.	79⅞	400	do.	80¼
50	do.	80⅛	100	do. s3.	80⅛
100	do. b3.	80	200	do.	80⅛
100	do. s3.	79⅞	100	Tol. & Wab. b. c.	33¼
35	Erie R. b. c.	32⅞	100	do.	33
700	do.	32½	100	do.	32¾
200	do.	32⅝	200	do.	32⅞
200	do.	32½	300	do.	33
300	do.	32⅝	100	do. c.	33
200	do.	32¼	10	Del., L. & West.	107⅜
200	do.	32⅛	200	do. b. c.	107
600	do. s3.	32	59	Mor. & Ess. b. c.	97½
600	do.	32	23	Alb. & Susq.	95
1200	do.	31⅞	30	Rens. & Sar.	109
700	do.	31¾	100	N.Y.C.&H. b. c. b3.	101⅝
800	do.	31⅝	100	do.	101¾
1200	do.	31½	300	do.	101⅝
600	do.	31⅝	100	Panama	110¼
1000	do.	31¾	200	C. & R. I. b. c.	103
400	do.	31⅝	200	do. c.	102⅞
600	do.	31½	50	do.	103
600	do.	31⅝	130	N.Y., N.H.&H. b3.	134
600	do.	31¾	100	At. & Pac. Pf. b. c.	12¼
800	do.	31⅞	600	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	28¼
500	do. b3.	31⅞	100	do. s3.	28¼
200	do. b3.	32	200	do.	28
1400	do.	31⅞	100	do.	28¼
300	do.	31¾	100	C., C. & I. C. b. c. b3.	11
400	do.	31⅝	100	do. c.	11¼
400	do.	31¾	100	do. c.	11

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100	West. Union s3.	79⅞	1000	North-western	39½
400	do.	79⅞	1600	Lake Shore	80⅛
800	do. b3.	80	300	do. c.	80¼
200	do.	80	2000	do.	80¼
200	do. s3.	80	800	do.	80⅜
100	do.	79⅞	1000	do.	80¼
200	do. b3.	80	30	N. J. Central	104
600	do.	80	900	Union Pac.	36
600	do. s10.	80	800	do.	36⅛
200	do. b3.	80	100	do. s3.	36⅛
200	Pac. Mail	47⅝	700	do. s3.	36
200	do.	47¾	1700	do.	36
200	do. b3.	47⅞	100	do. c.	36
500	do.	48	1300	do.	36⅛
300	do.	47⅞	300	St. Paul	33⅝
800	do.	48	100	Tol. & Wab. s3.	32⅞
800	Erie Railway	31¾	100	do.	32⅞
300	do. b3.	31⅞	200	do.	33
900	do.	31⅞	20	Alt. & T. H. Pref.	25
100	do.	31¾	200	Ohio & Miss.	28⅜
300	do.	31⅞	100	Spring M. Coal. b3.	68

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$2,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	115⅞	$4,000	U.S.5-20C., '68.	117⅜
2,500	U.S.5-20R., '67.	116½	6,000	do. b3.	117½
2,500	do.	116⅜	7,000	U. S. 10-40 C.	111⅞
3,000	U.S.5-20C., '67.	117¼	16,000	do.	112
			50,000	U.S.Cur.6s b.c.	117½

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Can. So. 1st, with Int.C. b. c.	58	100	Chic. & R. I. b. c.	102¾
2,000	Tol., P. & W., West. Div. b. c.	74	100	do. c.	102⅝
			100	do.	102¾
2,000	N.Mo. 1st b.c.c.	81	400	Chic., Mil. & St. P. b. c. b3.	33¼
9,000	Gt. W. 1st, '88, b. c.	86	500	L. S. & M. So. b. c.	80¼
			300	do. b3.	80⅜
1,000	Cent. Pac. G.B.	92¾	1300	do.	80¼
1,000	do.	92⅝	3500	do.	80⅛
1,000	N.Y.Cen.1st, C.	110	100	do. s3.	80
10,000	Mich. Cen. 7s.	99⅞	3000	do. s3.	80⅛
1,000	C.& R.I.&P.7s.	106¼	100	do. b3.	80¼
6,000	Ohio & Miss.C.	93	1000	do.	80¼
6,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st.	102½	3100	do.	80⅜
67	Manhattan Bank	150½	600	do. b3.	80½
25	Bank of Com. b.c.	116	100	do. s3.	80⅜
25	Del.&H.Canal Co.	116	800	do. s3.	80¼
24	American Ex.	60½	100	do. b3.	80⅜
50	Adams Express	108	700	do.	80¼
35	do. b. c.	108	500	do.	80⅛
800	N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	101½	1000	do.	80
400	Erie b. c.	31⅞	100	do.	79⅞
300	do.	31¾	1600	do.	80
500	do.	31⅞	800	do.	80⅛
100	do. b3.	31⅞	200	Un. Pac. b. c. s3.	36
1000	do.	31¾	500	do.	36
300	West. Un. T. b. c.	80	800	do.	35⅞
200	do. b3.	80	800	do.	36
200	do.	79⅞	100	do.	36⅛
100	do. b3.	79⅞	500	do.	36
600	do.	79⅝	200	do.	35⅞
100	do. b4.	79⅝	100	do. b3.	35⅞
1100	do. s3.	79½	800	do.	35¾
400	do.	79½	1000	do.	35⅝
100	do.	79⅝	200	Tol., W. & W. b. c.	32⅞
600	do.	79¾	400	do.	33
100	do. s3.	79¾	100	do.	32⅞
400	do. b3.	79⅞	200	do.	32¾
600	do.	79¾	100	Del., Lack. & W.	107⅛
100	do.	79⅝	50	do. b. c. opg.	107¼
600	do. s3.	79½	1500	C.&N.W.Pf. b.c. s3	55
1900	do.	79½	300	Ch. & N. W. b. c.	39⅜
200	do. b3.	79½	300	do.	39⅛
35	N. J. Cen. b. c.	104	100	do. b3.	39¼
800	Pac. Mail b. c.	48⅛	200	do.	39¼
100	do. s3.	48	100	do.	39⅜
100	do.	48	100	do. b3.	39⅜
200	do. b3.	48⅛	600	do.	39½
200	do.	48	200	do.	39⅜
800	do.	47⅞	100	do.	39¼
200	do. s3.	47¾	800	do.	39⅛
900	do.	47⅞	1700	do. s3.	39
500	do. b3.	48	200	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	28
200	do.	48	100	do.	28⅛
400	do.	47⅞	200	do. b3.	28⅛
800	do.	47¾	1200	do.	28
800	do.	47⅝	400	do.	27⅞
6	Rens. & Sar.	109½			

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

1000	West. Union	79⅜	100	C., C. & I. C.	10⅞
2100	do.	79¼	500	Lake Shore	80
200	do.	79⅜	1000	do.	79⅞
200	do. s3.	79⅜	2000	do.	79¾
1200	do.	79½	1100	do.	79⅝
200	do.	79⅜	900	do. s3.	79½
200	do. s3.	79¼	1200	do.	79⅝
200	do.	79¼	500	do.	79¾
600	do.	79⅛	600	do.	79⅞
1000	do.	79	200	do. s3.	79¾
800	do.	79⅛	1000	do.	79¾
400	Pacific Mail s3.	47½	2600	do.	79⅝
200	do.	47⅝	2000	do.	79½
50	do.	47¾	600	North-west	38⅞
900	do.	47½	400	do.	38¾
700	do.	47⅜	900	do.	38¾
1000	do.	47¼	300	do.	38⅝
400	do.	47⅜	200	do.	38¾
100	do.	47¼	200	do.	38⅞
100	do. s3.	47⅛	300	do.	39
100	Panama	110½	300	do. b3.	39
800	Erie Railway	31⅞	600	do.	38⅞
500	do. s3.	31¾	200	do. s3.	38¾
200	do.	31¾	200	do.	38¾
200	do.	31⅞	400	do.	38⅝
100	do. s3.	31¾	200	do. b3.	38⅝
100	do.	31¾	900	do.	38½
100	do. s3.	31⅝	200	do.	38⅝
800	do.	31⅝	300	St. Paul	33¼
200	do. s3.	31½	400	do.	33⅛
	do.	31⅝	400	do.	33¼
800	Union Pacific s3.	35½	100	St. Paul Pref.	52
300	do.	35½	800	Tol. & Wab.	32⅝
900	do.	35⅞	300	do.	32½
100	do. b3.	35¾	200	do.	32⅝
400	do.	35⅝	500	do.	32¼
300	do. s3.	35½	200	Ohio & Miss. s3.	28
1000	do.	35½	100	do.	28
100	Rock Island	102⅝	100	do.	27⅞
900	do.	102¾			

FRIDAY, Oct. 9—P. M.

There was no reawakening of activity in the Wall street markets to-day, and the drooping tendency, which has been the characteristic of business in financial and speculative circles during the week, continues to be felt. It is gratifying to know, however, that no new failures were reported, although there were numerous flying reports in circulation concerning fresh mercantile suspensions and embarrassments. The results of the day's business show a general decline in the list of Railway and Miscellaneous Stocks, a slight improvement in the Gold premium, and a lowering of the rates for Foreign Exchange, the latter being brought about by the higher price of Gold, as well as by the dullness of the market. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is drawing on London, also, to the amount of £100,000, against a previous negotiation, and of this sum about £60,000 sterling sold at $4 84¾. The cotton and grain receipts are beginning to flow more freely into the seaports at this time, and there is every prospect of a good supply of Commercials bills in the early future. The Bank of England gained £86,000 bullion on balance to-day. The rate of discount in the open market at London is 2⅞ ⅌ cent., or ⅛ ⅌ cent. below the Bank rate. The reports of the accountants and of the Board of Trade Engineer on the condition of the Erie Railway were both read publicly on the London Stock Exchange to-day, and as the reading progressed the stock declined steadily. The last advices quoted it at 28½@28¾, with a downward tendency. The decline in this market was in sympathy with that at London, but no information concerning the nature of the reports was made public here. Dispatches from Frankfort announce a stringency in the money market at that point, with rate in the open market 4¾ ⅌ cent. against 5 ⅌ cent. at Bank.

The Money market here is still abundantly supplied, and Call Loans are done at the rate of 2@3 ⅌ cent per annum. Time Loans are quoted freely at 5 ⅌ cent. for the balance of the year on interest-bearing securities, and 7 ⅌ cent. on ordinary collaterals. The Gold speculation has been dull all day, though the premium has ruled firm and higher than yesterday, with but two prices in the market. The opening sales were made at 110, and there was no change until near the close, when an advance of ⅛ ensued, and the market closed strong at that figure. This higher tendency at the close was the subject of considerable comment and inquiry, and the result was an advance in the borrowing rate for cash gold to 1-64 of 1 ⅌ cent. per diem. The rates in Gold Loans during the day were "flat," and 1 to 4 ⅌ cent. for borrowing, and 1@2 ⅌ cent. for carrying. After business hours it was reported that there was a heavy "short" interest in the market. The rates for Sterling Exchange were steady during the early dealings, but became weaker at the close on the Gold movement, and was finally quoted at $4 84 to $4 84½ for good to prime bankers' 60 days' bills, and $4 87½@4 87¾ for short sight. The asking rates were $4 85 and $4 88¼. Commercial bills closed at $4 81 to $4 83. The official transactions in Government Bonds reported at the three Boards amounted to $132,000, but a considerable business is reported over the counters of the leading bond houses. The leading features of the market were 1868s, coupon, and Currency 6s, which sold at 117⅜ and 117½ respectively.

The transactions in Railway and Miscellaneous Shares to-day aggregated 207,462 shares. Lake Shore led in point of activity, 53,700 shares having changed hands. Union Pacific sold to the extent of 33,100 shares; Western Union, 28,400; Erie, 26,400; North-west, 25,300; Pacific Mail, 18,600; Ohio and Mississippi, 6,700; and Wabash, 6,000 shares. The course of speculation was exceedingly erratic, there having been frequent spells of weakness and strength until after the second call, when the market settled down to a positively heavy feeling, and prices declined rapidly under free sales. As compared with yesterday's closing, Erie opened ⅝ ⅌ cent. lower, Wabash ⅜, North-west and St. Paul common, Western Union, and C. C. and I. C. ¼, and the remainder of the list, except Lake Shore and New-York Central, which were unchanged, ⅛ ⅌ cent. below. The early transactions were at a further slight decline in some instances, but shortly after the market gathered strength, and prices advanced ¼ to ⅞ ⅌ cent., the highest quotations of the day having been generally made at the First Board, when Lake Shore sold at 80⅝; New-York Central, 101¾; Erie, 32⅜; Union Pacific, 36⅜; Western Union, 80; Pacific Mail, 48⅛; North-west, 39⅞; Rock Island, 103; St. Paul, 33⅞; Ohio and Mississippi, 28½; Wabash, 33⅛, and C., C. and I. C., 11¼. After the first call Erie fell off to 31½, Lake Shore to 79⅞, and the general list reacted ⅛ to ½ ⅌ cent. The decline was recovered at the Second Call, but from that time to the close the course of the market was a declining one. The lowest figures were touched in the final dealings, North-west Common showing a decline of 1½ per cent. from the highest point, Lake Shore and Erie, 1⅛; Pacific Mail and Western Union, 1; Union Pacific and Wabash, ⅞; Ohio and Mississippi and St. Paul, ⅝, and the remainder of the list ⅛ to ⅜ ⅌ cent. The sales of investment shares were, as a rule, in small lots. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western sold at 107@107¼, New-Jersey Central at 104, Illinois Central at 91½, and Pittsburg at 87¾. State Securities were weak for Tennessee issues, but otherwise not essentially changed. There was a brisk inquiry for Railway Mortgages, twenty-three varieties being represented in the Exchange transactions. Union Pacific Firsts advanced from 88 to 89; Sinking Funds from 74¾ to 75; New-York Central First from 109¾ to 110, and Michigan Central sevens from 99¾ to 99⅞. Albany and Susquehanna first sold at 104; Rock Island sevens at 106¼; Ohio and Mississippi consolidated at 93, and Central Pacific, State aid issue, at 101. In Bank Shares there were sales at the Second Board only, when Manhattan brought 150½ and Commerce 116.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed, on Government account, $29,000 for interest, and $2,800 in redemption of called bonds. The Customs receipts aggregated $327,000. The Imports of Dry Goods for the week ending to-day amounted in value to $2,019,347, and the amount marketed, $2,189,960. For the corresponding week of last year the Dry Goods Imports amounted to $2,091,112, and of 1872, $1,403,240.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Thursday's final sales:

Closing Quotations—OCT. 9.

	Thursday.	Friday.
U. S. new 5s, coup., '81	112¼	112¼
U. S. 5-20s, coup., '62	112¾	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, coup., '67	117¼	117¼
American Gold	110	110⅛
Bills on London, 60 days,	$4 84½@$4 85	$4 84@$4 84½
N. Y. Central & Hudson	101⅝	101½
Chicago & Rock Island	102⅞	102¾
Pacific Mail	48	47⅛
St. Paul Common	33¾	33¼
St. Paul Preferred	52¼	52
Western Union	79⅞	79⅛
Union Pacific	35⅝	35½
Lake Shore	80½	79½
Toledo & Wabash	33⅜	32⅛
North-western Common	39⅜	38⅜
North-western Preferred	55¼	55
Delaware and Lackawanna	107⅛	107¼
New-Jersey Central	104	104
Panama	110¼	110½
Erie	33⅛	31⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	28¼	27⅞
C., C. & Indiana Central	11	10⅞
Harlem	129¾	129

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the number of Shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	101¾	101½	800
Erie	32⅜	31½	26,435
Lake Shore	80⅝	79½	53,700
Wabash	33⅛	32¼	6,000
North-western	39⅞	38⅜	25,300
North-western Preferred	55	55	100
Rock Island	103	102⅝	1,050
Milwaukee & St. Paul	33⅞	33¼	4,200
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	52	51⅞	100
Pittsburg	87¾	87¾	50
Del., Lack. & Western	107⅛	107	360
New-Jersey Central	104	104	75
Illinois Central	91½	91½	200
Union Pacific	36⅜	35½	33,100
C., C. & Indiana Central	11¼	10¾	1,400
Albany & Susquehanna	95	95	23
Ohio & Mississippi	28½	27⅞	6,700
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	134	134	130
Panama	110½	110¼	200
Western Union	80	79	28,415
Atlantic & Pacific Pref.	12¼	12¼	100
Pacific Mail	48⅛	47⅛	18,650
Morris & Essex	97½	97½	59
Adams Express	108	108	85
Del. & Hudson Canal	116	116	25
American Express	61½	60½	29
United States Express	66	66	20
Spring Mountain Coal	68	68	100
Alton & T. H. Pref.	25	25	20
Rens. & Saratoga	109½	109	36
Total sales			207,462

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Currency 6s	117¼	117¾
U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered	117¼	117½
U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupons	118	118¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered	109¼	110
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupons	112¾	113¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered	111⅜	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupons	115⅜	115⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered	112½	113
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons	116⅜	116⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	115½	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	115⅞	116
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered	116¼	116½
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117¼	117½
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered	116½	117
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupons	117⅜	117½
U. S. 10-40s, Registered	111⅛	111⅜
U. S. 10-40s, Coupons	111⅞	112
U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered	112¼	112½
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupons	112¼	112½
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	92½	92¾
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	84	85

The day's transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

Gross clearances	$32,896,000
Gold balances	1,458,536
Currency balances	1,606,798

And at the Clearing-house as follows:

Currency exchanges	$69,314,550
Currency balances	3,296,506
Gold exchanges	7,716,339
Gold balances	1,127,007

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for the various State Securities:

Cal. 7s	111	N. Car. 6s, N. C. R., Jan. & July	42
Conn. 6s	103½	N. Car. 6s, N. C. R., Apr. & Oct.	42
Ga. 6s	76		
Ga. 7s, new bonds	88	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., cp. off, Jan. & July	30
Ga. 7s, indorsed	82		
Indiana 5s	101	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., cp. off, Apr. & Oct.	30
Ill. coupon 6s, '77	101		
Ill. coupon 6s, '79	101		
Ill. War Loan	101	N. C. Fund. A., '66	15
Kentucky 6s	100	N. C. Fund. A., '68	14
La. 6s	22	N. C. n. bds., J. & J.	12½
La. 6s, new bds.	22	N. C. n. bds., A. & O.	10
La. 7s, Penitentiary	20	N. C. spe. tax, c. 1	5
La. 6s, Levee bonds	22	N. C. spe. tax, c. 2	5
La. 8s, Levee bonds	23	N. C. spe. tax, c. 3	5
Mich. 6s, '78-'79	102½	Ohio 6s, '81	103
Mich. 6s, '83	102½	Rhode Island 6s	103
Mich. 7s, '90	103	South Carolina 6s	20
Mo. 6s, due in '74	100	S. Car. 6s, Jan. & Ju.	17
Mo. 6s, due in '75	100⅛	So. Car. 6s. Apr. & Oct.	17
Mo. 6s, due in '76	99⅛	So. Car. Fd. Act '66	17
Mo. 6s, due in '77	97⅞	S. C. L. C. '89, J. & J.	17
L. bds. due '81 to '91 in	94	S. C. L. C. '89, A. & O.	17
N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	108¼	So. Car. 7s of '88	17
N. Y. Coup. B'y L'n	108⅜	So. Car. Non-Fund. B.	6⅝
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '75	108	Tenn. 6s, old	70
N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '77	108	Tenn. 6s, new bds.	70
N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '78	108	Tenn. 6s, n. bs., ex. c.	52
N. Y. 6s, G. Reg., '87	112	Tenn. 6s, new ser.	50
N. Y. 6s, G. Cp., '87	112	Texas 10s, of '76	95½
N. Y. 6s, G. Ln., '83	112	Virginia 6s, old	32
N. Y. 6s, G. Ln., '91	114	Va. 6s, new bds., '66	32
N. Y. 5s, G. Ln., '75	107	Va. 6s, new bds., '67	32
N. Y. 5s, G. Ln., '76	107	Va. 6s, Consol. bds.	52¾
N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	21	Va. 6s, do., 2d series	41
N. Car. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	20½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bs.	103¾	Lake Shore D. bds.	97
Alb. & Sus. 2d bs.	100	L. Shore C. C. 1st.	100
Bos., H. & E. 1st.	22	L. Shore C. R. 1st.	98
Ches. & O. 6s 1st.	50	L. S. Cons. Coup. 2d.	92
Chi. & Alt. 1st.	108	M. Cen. C. 7s, 1902	99½
Chic. & Alton In.	96½	M. C. 1st 8s, '82. S. F.	108
Joliet & Chic. 1st.	106	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	99⅞
La. & Mo. 1st, guar.	84	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	96¾
St. L., J. & C. 1st.	95	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	95½
Chic., B. & Q. 8⅌c. 1st.	110	N. Y. Cen. 6s R. E.	92½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	106¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub.	92½
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st n.	106½	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100½
M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P. D.	106	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C.	109½
M. & St. P. 1st L. & M. D.	72½	Har. 1st 7s C.	108½
Mil. & St. P. 2d.	65	North Mo. 1st.	80
Chic. & N. W. I. bs.	97	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	93
Chic. & N. W. C. g. bs.	80¼	Ohio & Miss. Con.	92½
Gal. & Chic. Ext.	101½	Ohio & Miss. 2d C.	74
Gal. & Chic. 2d.	101	Cen. Pac. G. bs.	92¾
Chic. & Mil. 1st.	92	Cen. Pac. St. A. B.	101
C., C., C. & I. 1st 7s S. F.	104	West. Pac. bs.	84
Del., L. & W. 2d.	106	Union Pac. 1st bds.	88⅝
Del., L. & W. 7s C.	107½	Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	85
Morris & E. 1st.	108	Union P. In. p. due.	90
Morris & E., 1900	90	Union Pac. S. F.	74¾
Morris & E. C.	90	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.	79⅞
Morris & E. 7s of '71.	96½	P., F. W. & C. 1st.	108½
Erie 1st Ext.	103	P., F. W. & C. 2d.	103½
Erie 3d 7s, '83	98	P., F. W. & C. 3d.	93
Erie 4th 7s, '80	96½	Clev. & P. C. S. F.	101½
Erie 5th 7s, '88	95½	Clev. & Pitts. 3d.	101
Long Dock bds.	100	Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st.	70½
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.	86	Col., C. & Ind. C. 2d.	28
H. & St. Jo. 8s C.	77½	St. L. & I. M. 2d.	62
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '75	100½	Alton & T. H. 1st.	107
D. & Sioux C. 1st.	95	Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	87
D. & Sioux C. 2d D.	95	Alton & T. H. 2d In.	72
Cedar F. & M. 1st.	80	Belle. & S.I.R. 1st, 8s.	92
Ind., B. & W. 1st.	40	T., P. & W., E. D.	80
M. So. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d.	101¼	T., P. & W., W. D.	74
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ ct.	104	Tol., Peo. & W. C. 7s.	50
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102	Tol. & W. 1st, Ext.	86
Clev. & Tol., N. bds.	96	Tol. & W. 1st St. L. D.	71½
C., P. & A., O. bds.	100	Tol. & Wab. 2d.	73
C., P. & A., N. bds.	97	Tol. & Wab. C. C.	59
Det., M. & T. bds.	98½	Gt. West. 1st, '88	86
Buff. & Erie, N. bds.	97	Gt. West 2d, '93	68
Buff. & St. Line 7s.	98	Q. & Tol. 1st, '90	70
Kal. & W. P. 1st.	85	Ills. & So. I. 1st.	55

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

America	148	Merchants'	118½
American Exchange	113	Merchants' Exch.	108
Central National	99	Metropolitan	131¼
City	300	Nassau	106
Commerce	115	New-York	124
Corn Exchange	122½	New-York County	205
First National	200	North America	90
Fulton	140	Pacific	165
Grocers'	100	Phenix	100¼
Hanover	100	Republic	104½
Irving	128	State of New-York	110
Mechanics'	135	Tradesmen's	142

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—OCT. 9.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101½	102
City 6s, new	104	104¼
Camden and Amboy	126	126¼
Pennsylvania	54⅛	54¼
*Reading	54¼	54⅜
Lehigh Valley	61¼	61½
Catawissa Preferred	43	43⅛
Philadelphia and Erie	14¼	14½
Northern Central	32	32½
Lehigh Navigation	46⅝	46¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	97	97¼

* Ex-dividend.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 9, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	53	Hides, bdls.	266
Bees-wax, pks.	3	Resin, bbls.	1,760
Broom-corn, bales	11	Spirits Turp., bbls.	116
Copper, bbls.	58	Tar, bbls.	29
Cotton, bales	3,288	Leather, Sides	22,821
Flour, bbls.	12,949	Oil-cake, pks.	1,162
Wheat, bushels	131,242	Beef, pks.	65
Corn, bushels	116,138	Pork, pks.	769
Oats, bushels	86,053	Cut-meats, pks.	438
Malt, bushels	500	Lard, tcs.	300
Barley, bushels	[illegible]	Lard, kegs	300
Peas, bushels	[illegible]	Butter, pks.	6,629
Grass-seed, bags	[illegible]	Cheese, pks.	15,087
Dried-fruit, pks.	[illegible]	Tallow, pks.	19
Eggs, bbls.	[illegible]	Pea-nuts, bags	77
Beans, bbls.	[illegible]	Tea, pks.	6
Flax-seed, bags	[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds.	201
Hemp, bales	41	Tobacco, pks.	419
Hops, bales	802	Wool, bales	53
Hides, No.	342	Whisky, bbls.	626

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the ship Ne Plus Ultra, for London—676,548 ℔s. Oil-cake, 41,579 bushels Wheat, 116 pks. Woodware, 1,998 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. Starch, 700 bxs. Corn, 100 bales Hair, 30 cases Tobacco, 168 bales Tobacco, 1 hhd. Tobacco, 916 bxs. Clocks, 678 cases Sewing-machines, 3,000 Oars, 12 pks. Machinery, 8 bales Hay, 150 cases Milk, 557 bbls. Resin.

By the brig Pearl, for Port Spain—100 bbls. Beef, 3 tcs. Hams, 200 pails Lard, 100 bxs. Cheese, 650 bbls. Flour, 312 bbls. Crackers, 50 tcs. Corn-meal, 20 dozen Woodware, 100 bags Corn, 800 bdls. Shooks, 48 Mules, 60 bales Hay, 500 bxs. Fire-crackers, 200 bushels Oats, 10 bbls. Apples.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The business in most kinds has been moderately active, and prices have been generally quoted firm. The demand has been, in good part, from Western buyers. The offerings of desirable styles have not been urgent through private channels or the auction rooms. Quite satisfactory reports are made as to collection.

CANDLES—Have been in rather better request with Adamantine quoted at 13c.@17½c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 27c.@28c.; Sperm, patent, 37c.@38c.; Stearine, 28c.@29c. ⅌ ℔.

COAL—A fair demand has been noted, since our last, for the leading kinds, at former quotations. Liverpool House Cannel at $18@19; do. Gas Cannel at $11; Newcastle and Scotch Gas, $8; American Gas, $7@$7 75; Cumberland Soft at $6 25@$6 75, and Anthracite at $5@$6 50 ⅌ ton.

COFFEE—A very good demand prevails for Rio at firmer prices, the favorable Rio telegram tending to stimulate purchases. Sales have been made since our last of 3,004 bags by the Flora at 18⅝c., gold; 500 bags by the South America, (to arrive,) at 17½c., gold; 1,000 bags by the Memling, (a resale,) at 18½c., gold. And, at Baltimore, 835 bags by the J. P. Pontigodidan at about 18½c., gold. And, at New-Orleans, 5,000 bags by Elgil at 18½c., gold. The stock now in first hands is very light at all the distributing ports. Other descriptions are attracting considerable attention and are quoted somewhat stronger as to values. Sales have been made of 355 bags Porto Rico at 19c.@20c.; 150 bags Laguayra at 18¼c.; 300 bags Costa Rica at 18c., gold, with other dealings in invoices rumored but without reliable particulars. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 15c.@15½c.; fair, 17c.@17¼c.; good, 18½c.@18¾c.; prime, 20c.@20¼c., gold, ⅌ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 14½c.@21c., gold; Java, 22c.@27c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@19c.; Porto Rico, 17c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@19½c.; Mexican, 17½c.@19c.; San Domingo, 15c.@15½; Laguayra, 17c.@19c.; Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Savanilla, 16c.@19c.; Curacoa, 15½c.@17½c., and Jamaica, 15½c.@18c., gold, ⅌ ℔. In the jobbing line, business is more animated, and values are quoted strong within the previous range.

COTTON—Has been more active, for early delivery at advanced prices, the official quotations showing an improvement of fully ⅛c. ⅌ ℔., with holders less urgent in their offerings of stock, of all grades, at the ruling figures. The demand has been largely from shippers, though, in good part, also from spinners. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,719 bales, (of which 868 bales were placed last evening,) including 1,562 bales to shippers, 711 bales to spinners, and 446 bales in transit. Of the sales 665 bales were to arrive. The following are the closing quotations in New-York, as based on the old standard, and on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted: Ordinary, 12⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅜c.; strict Good Ordinary, 14⅞c.; Low Middling, 15⅛c.; Middling, 15½c.; Good Middling, 16½c. ⅌ ℔.... The Quotation Committee of the Cotton Exchange now give quotations of the grades of Cotton as established by the National Cotton Exchange, with the addition of the grades of Middling Fair and Fair as established by the local Exchanges; also, until Sept. 1, 1875, the six grades of Upland Cotton on the types that have ruled this market for the past year. This is done for the settlement of contracts, all of which have been made on the old classification. The only official quotation now telegraphed, however, is based on the new standard American classification....The business for forward delivery has been on an extensive scale, opening at an improvement of 1-16c. ⅌ ℔., but receding subsequently and closing 1-16c.@5-32c. ⅌ ℔. easier than yesterday. The very liberal arrivals at the ports operated against values. Liverpool reports were of a quiet market. The firmness in ocean freights was against the outward movement. Sales have been reported since our last of 26,400 bales, of which 7,300 bales were on last evening, and 19,100 bales to-day, and 4,800 bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling; with October options, closed at 15 5-32c.; November, 15 5-32c.@15 3-16c.; December, 15 7-16c.; January, 15 11-16c.@15 23-32c.; February, 16c.@16 1-32c.; March, 16 11-32c.@16⅜c.; April, 16 11-16c.; May, 16 31-32c.@17c., ⅌ ℔., closing steady on the basis of the modified figures. The receipts at this port to-day were 3,288 bales, including 1,580 bales from Norfolk, 1,355 bales from Charleston, and 353 bales per railroad. The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 18,301 bales, and for the week 96,638 bales, against 59,603 bales last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 251,103 bales, against 192,922 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (six days) exports to Great Britain, 18,402 bales; to the Continent, 300 bales; stock in New-York, 44,926 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 199,716 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅛	12¼	12⅜	12⅜
Good Ordinary	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
Low Middling	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Middling	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Good Middling	15½	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞
Middling Fair	16	16⅛	[illegible]	16⅜
Fair	16½	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞

EGGS—Have been in fair supply and slack request, within the range of from 21c.@26c. for ordinary to choice, with the main call for supplies available at 22c.@24½c. for fair to prime.

FRUITS—A more active jobbing demand has been noted, with sales of 1,600 bxs. new Layer Raisins at $2 85@$2 90; 2,000 bxs. loose Muscatel on private terms; 1,200 half bxs. Valencia Raisins at 9¼c.@9½c.; 1,300 bxs. Sultana Raisins on private terms, quoted at 12½c.@13c. for old; 50 cases Citron at 34c. for Leghorn; 100 bbls. old Currants at 6c.; 300 cases new Figs on private terms, quoted at 16½c.@19c. for drums and layers; 300 bxs. Sicily Shelled Almonds and 600 bxs. French Prunes on private terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a very moderate trade reported in most kinds of State and Western Flour at drooping prices. Shippers have been purchasing stock reservedly, chiefly within the range of $5 10@$5 30 for the English markets, and $5 60@$6 for the West Indies and South America. The inquiry for No. 2 and Superfine has been less urgent, and for trade and family Extras on a restricted scale within our range, buyers, in nearly all instances, having the advantage. The sales since our last have been 12,200 bbls. of all grades, including Sour Flour at $4 50@$6; No. 2 at $3 60@$4 25; poor to inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 35@$4 90, chiefly at $4 60@$4 75; inferior to very good Extra State at $5@$5 40, mainly at $5 10@$5 75; very good to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra, at $5 40@$6, mostly at $5 50@$5 85; very poor to very choice Shipping Extra Western, $4 90@$5 40, mainly at $5 10@$5 30; poor to choice Round-hoop Ohio at $5@$5 50; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 35@$6 25; Western Trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 45@$7 75; Western Trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, $5 50@$7 75; Western White Wheat Extras, $5 65@$8 25; St. Louis Extras, $5@$8 75; Extra Genesees, $5 50@$7 75; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 60@$8 50, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher. Included in the sales have been 3,900 bbls. shipping stock within our range, of which were 500 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras for South America at $5 75 ⅌ bbl....Southern Flour has been in light demand and weak in price. Offerings of stock rather more urgent. Sales have been reported since our last of 830 bbls., in lots, at $4 75@$6 75 for very poor to choice Shipping and Trade Extras, and $6 75@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice Family Extra....Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been moderately active, at from $4 25@$5 40 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 500 bbls., chiefly at $5 10@$5 40 for Superfine, ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been in fair request and quite firm on limited offerings of stock, within the range of from $4 40@$5 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, the latter an extreme; $4 40@$4 65 for Jersey, and $5 40@$5 50 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 600 bbls., including 50 bbls. Golden Ear at $5, and 230 bbls. poor Yellow Western at $4 50@$4 60, flat-hoop pks....Corn-meal, in sacks, in demand, in a jobbing way, and quoted at from $1 70@$2 10 ⅌ 100 ℔s....Oat-meal has been held higher, on, however, a restricted business, within the range of $7 25@$8 50 ⅌ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been in very moderate demand within the range of $3@$3 50 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—A comparatively limited trade has been reported in Wheat, at rather easier prices for Spring, the offerings of which have been more liberal, partly for forward delivery, and within the previous range for Winter, which has been in quite moderate supply. The export inquiry has been on a restricted scale. The general market closed heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 134,000 bushels at $1 13@$1 15 for new No. 2 Minnesota and Milwaukie Spring, odd lots, with lines or boat-loads quoted nominally at $1 13@$1 14 for good to prime, afloat; $1 10½@$1 12 for ordinary to choice new No. 2 North-west Spring, in lots, the latter an extreme; $1 10@$1 11, nearly all $1 10, for new No. 2 Chicago Spring, which was offered with most eagerness, especially car stock; $1 07@$1 09 for new No. 3 Spring, chiefly at $1 07@$1 07½ for ordinary lots; $1 15@$1 20 for old No. 2 Spring; $1 20@$1 25 (nominally) for new No. 1 Spring; $1 05@$1 22 for ungraded Spring; $1 15@$1 23 for fair ordinary to strictly choice new Red Western; $1 23@$1 25 for new Amber do.; $1 30@$1 40 for new White do. Included in the sales have been 10,000 bushels new No. 1 Minnesota Spring, to arrive, at $1 23 ⅌ bushel.... Corn has been in quite moderate supply and held with more firmness, but has been less active. The export demand has been less urgent. Sales have been reported since our last of 124,500 bushels at 96½c.@97¼c. for ordinary to strictly prime old Mixed Western, afloat, chiefly at 97c.@97¼c. for prime samples; 96c.@96½c. for do. in store; 97½c.@98c. for old Yellow Western; $1, in part, for White do.; and 72½c. for New Crop Mixed Western, (ear lots,) in poor condition....Rye firm, within the range of 94c.@$1, but inactive....More demand has been noted for Barley, particularly for Canada West, which has been quoted higher and quite firm at the advance, holders showing very little urgency in their offerings, notwithstanding the more liberal arrivals. Sales have been reported of 9,500 bushels strictly prime Canada West at $1 42, with this price quoted as bid at the close; another boat-load (rumored) on private terms; and 2,500 bushels two-rowed State at about $1 25 ⅌ bushel....Barley-malt steady, but quiet....An unusually brisk trade has been reported in Oats, largely for forward delivery, at an advance of fully ½c. a bushel, closing strong and buoyant. The business has been mainly in new Mixed Western. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 89,000 bushels at 62c.@65c. for poor to choice new Mixed Western, mainly at 64¼c. for very good Chicago, prompt delivery; 63c.@67c. for poor to choice new White Western, chiefly at 65½c.@66c. for Chicago, from cars and afloat, and 63½c. for Toledo, in store; 64c.@65½c. for new White State, and 62c.@63c. for new Mixed do. And for forward delivery, of prime new Mixed Chicago, 45,000 bushels, last half of October options, at 64c.; 20,000 bushels, first half of November do., at 64½c.; 20,000 bushels, all November, at 64½c., and (reported) 30,000 bushels same option and rate.... Feed has been in demand within the range of $22@$32 ⅌ ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been very quiet, with Bags quoted at 11¾c.@12c. Calcutta Bagging at 10c.; Domestic Bagging at 13⅜c.@13½c. Borneo Cloth quoted at 13¼c.@13½c.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been in fair demand, with shipping stock, fair to prime, quoted at 60c.@70c., and the range of retailing qualities at from 80c.@$1 10 ⅌ 100 ℔s. Clover Hay, 50c.@65c. Straw has been in request within our range, with Oat quoted at from 45c.@60c., and Rye at 60c.@70c. ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Sisal has been purchased to the extent of 300 bales at 5¾c., gold, showing a steady market. Jute has been in brisk demand, and recently 5,000 bales have been purchased on private terms. Jute Butts have been quoted steady at 2⅝c., currency, but have been inactive. A sale of 500 bales has been made in Boston, to arrive, at 2⅛c., gold. Other kinds of stock dull. We quote American Hemp at $140@$150 (nominally) for undressed, and $220@$275 for dressed ⅌ ton; Manila, 8c.@9c.; Sisal, 5¾c.@6c., gold; Jute, 3¼c.@5½c., gold; Jute Butts, 2⅝c.@2 11-16c., currency, ⅌ ℔.; North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Have been in increased demand at steady prices. Sales, 2,140 California, 24½c., gold; 300 California Kips, 24c., gold; 600 Buenos Ayers, 500 wet-salted Texas Kips, on private terms; 1,500 wet-salted Texas, on private terms; 5,000 do., 14c., and 200 Country Steers, 10¾c.

HOPS—The feature of the week's business has been the free export movement on a firm basis as to values. The local trade inquiry has been limited to job lots at previous prices. American, crop 1874, quoted 40c.@45c.; American, crop 1873, 15c.@25c.; American, crop 1872, 12c.@15c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@12c.; Foreign, 1873, 18c.@25c.; California, 1874, 40c.@45c. ⅌ ℔. The week's receipts of domestics have been 5,119 bales, and since Sept. 1, 9,122 bales, against 2,754 bales same time last year. Exports this week, 895 bales, and since Sept. 1, 3,325 bales. Mr. Wells remarks of the export movement: "We join in the opinion of many of our prominent dealers, that if shipments continue another month at the present rate, the cream of our stock will be exhausted, and our brewers will have to come down to the use of old Hops and what is left of low and ordinary grades of new; and it is a question in the minds of many whether there will be Hops enough of this character to carry us down to the crop of 1875. Brewers, on the other hand, think there is nothing to warrant present high prices; even admitting the yield of the world to be considerably less than last year, they count largely on the stock of old Hops on hand here and in London, and complain of dull sales and a large decrease in the consumption of their beer."

LEATHER—A fairly active movement has been reported in the leading kinds, but not sufficient to absorb the current arrivals of stock, and some increase of supplies is noted, tending to give buyers the advantage as to values in most instances. The more desirable qualities of Sole rule about as last quoted as to prices, on a generally good demand for other than Buenos Ayres Medium, which attracts but little attention. Upper Leather is comparatively quiet at about former figures. The choicer qualities of Morocco and Harness Leather are salable again, but other kinds of stock are dull and weak. The export movement in Sole is fair. We quote Sole thus: Hemlock Tannages—Light, 26½c.@27c. for Buenos Ayres; 25c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 25½c.@26c. for California; Medium, 28½c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres; 26½c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 28c.@28½c. for California; Heavy, 29c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres; 27c.@28½c. for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28½c. for California; good damaged stock, 24c.@26c.; poor do., 16c.@20c. ⅌ ℔....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 36c.@38c.; Middle Backs, 37c.@40c.; Light Crop, 33c.@35c.; Middle Crop, 34c.@36c.; Heavy Crop, 35c.@36½c. ⅌ ℔....Texas thus: Light, 32c.@34c.; Middle and over Crop, 33c.@36c.; Bellies, 16c.@19c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@30c.; Rough Oak, 28c.@32c. ⅌ ℔.

METALS—The feature of the Copper trade has been the brisk business in Ingot, of which further sales have been reported of 4,000,000 ℔s. at 21½c.@22c. for prompt and forward delivery, with up to 22½c. asked toward the close for options for the remainder of the year, the market showing decidedly more firmness and buoyancy....New Sheathing quoted at 30c.@31c.; Old, 21c.@21½c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 22c.@23c.; Copper Bolts, 32c.@33c.; Yellow Metal do. at 28c.@30c. ⅌ ℔....The scarcity of Scotch Pig-iron has impeded dealings in this line, and only small lots from yard have been selling at the extreme rates, including Glengarnock at $39@$40, and Eglinton at $37@$38. The last round lot marketed was of 200 tons Glengarnock, to arrive, on private terms. Full lots could not be placed at anything like current quotations for job lots. American Pig-iron has been in fair request, and 500 tons No. 1 have been sold on private terms. Other kinds dull. We quote: American Pig, $29@$31; No. 2 do., $27@$29; Forge, $24 50@$27; English Rails at $50, gold; American Rails at works, $55@$60; Old Rails at $33@$36; Wrought Scrap, $29 50@$33 50, ⅌ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $115@$120, gold; Refined Bar, $67 50@$75; Russia Sheet Iron at 15c.@15¼c., gold....Pig-lead has been in fair request at full prices, with ordinary foreign Pig quoted at $6 62½, and American at $6@6 25, gold; Bar at 8½c.; Sheet and Pipe at 8½c.; Spelter has been in limited demand in a jobbing way, on the basis of 6⅝c.@6⅞c., gold, for foreign, and 6¾c. for ordinary domestic....American Steel has been held firmly, but has been without activity....Business in Regulus Antimony has been quiet on the basis of 11⅜c.@11½c., gold, ⅌ ℔....In Pig-tin there has been no movement of importance. Straits quoted at 21¾c.@22c., gold; English at 21¼c.@21½c., gold; Banca at 25½c., gold. Tin Plates have been inactive, with sales reported of 500 bxs. Coke Terne at $7 25, gold. We quote I. C. Charcoal at $9 62½@$10; I. C. Coke, $7 62½@$8 12½; Charcoal Terne at $8 62½@$9; Coke Terne, $6 87½@$7 12½....Zinc has been offered sparingly, and has been in moderate request within the range of from 8¾c.@9c., gold.

MOLASSES—The demand for foreign has been fair, but the offerings have been very limited, especially so of other than Porto Rico stock, and extreme prices have been claimed for anything really desirable for grocery purposes, from which source the inquiry has been most urgent. No further arrivals have been reported, and the invoice dealings have been unimportant. A lot of 40 hhds. Cienfuegos was purchased at 40c., and another of 38 hhds. Matanzas at 41c. ⅌ gallon, both taken for shipment. In a jobbing way a moderate call has been noted for suitable qualities at full rates, and equal to about 135 hhds. Porto Rico and Demerara have been disposed of, in lots, within our range. Old crop New-Orleans has been comparatively quiet and weak as to price, though not in stock of much magnitude. The dealings have been mainly in small lots to meet immediate wants within our quoted range. No further receipts of new crop New-Orleans have been reported, and values on this description are as yet wholly nominal in our market. The inquiry from refiners is on very limited scale for all kinds of suitable stock, but the offerings are unimportant. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining (50 test) at 40½c.@41½c.; Grocery do., at 41c.@47c.; Cuba Centrifugal, (nominally,) 36c.@38c.; Porto Rico, 45c.@65c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 47c.@50c.; Demerara, 40c.@58c.; St. Croix, 47c.@55c.; New-Orleans, old crop, 76c.@80c., the latter for strictly choice. The prospects of a liberal yield from the new crop New-Orleans are represented as being quite encouraging. Sugar-house Syrup has been quoted steady within the previous range of 45c.@75c. ⅌ gallon, with a fair demand noted. Sugar-house Molasses has been in good request and strong in price, on the basis of 34c.@35c. for hhds. and 37c.@38c. for bbls.

NAVAL STORES—A comparatively brisk business has been reported in Resin at firm prices, largely for shipment. Sales have been reported of 5,600 bbls. Strained (part to arrive) within the range of $2 35@$2 45, chiefly at $2 40; 1,600 bbls. No. 2 at $2 50. And at Wilmington, 2,500 bbls. Strained at $2 12½ ⅌ 280 ℔s. with freight room to a direct port reported at 4s. ⅌ 280 ℔s....Tar dull; 100 bbls. Provision packages sold at $3 25 ⅌ bbl....Pitch quiet at $2 62½ for City ⅌ bbl.... Spirits Turpentine has been quoted firm at 38c. for merchantable, but has been less freely dealt in; sales 200 bbls.

OILS—Whale and Sperm have been held more confidently, but have been without notable animation. Linseed has been selling moderately, within our range. Lard quiet, but steady on the better qualities. Menhaden held higher on rather more demand. Most other kinds dull. We quote: Crude Whale, 57c.@65c.; Unbleached Whale, 68c.; Bleached Whale, 70c.@72c.; Crude Sperm, $1 62½@$1 65; Unbleached Sperm, $1 85@$1 90; Bleached do., $1 90@$1 95; Lard-oil, $1 05@$1 20; Red Oil, 55c.; Saponified do. at 57c.; Linseed-oil from 77c.@79c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 22½@$1 25, in casks and bbls.; Menhaden, 36c.@38c. Crude Cotton-seed at 43c.@45c.; Yellow do. at 56c.@60c.; White do., 67c.@72c.; Paraffine, 25c.@32½c.; Palm-oil, 8¼c.@8½c.; Tallow-oil, 72½c.@82½c.

PETROLEUM—Has been generally quiet and depressed. The export demand has been comparatively limited....Crude, in bulk, quoted at 5¾c.@5⅞c. for early delivery, with sales reported of 1,500 bbls.... Refined dull here at 12⅝c.@12¾c. for early delivery. Sales 2,000 bbls. at 12⅝c. And at Philadelphia at 12⅜c.@12⅝c. for October deliveries....Refined, in cases, quiet at 17½c.@18c....Naphtha at 9½c.@10½c. for Western and City.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very dull, and quoted lower and irregular, with sales reported since our last, for early delivery, 230 bbls. Western Mess, in small lots, at $22 75@$23 12½; 250 bbls. do. at about $22 50, cash; with Prime Mess held at $23. And for forward delivery, of Western Mess, 250 bbls., October option, at $22 35 ⅌ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been in better demand within the range of 8c.@8½c. for City....Cut Meats have been moderately active and quoted lower, with sales of 140 bxs. Clear Bellies at 13c.; 15,000 ℔s. Pickled Bellies on private terms, quoted at 11½c.@11¾c.; 1,200 ℔s. fresh Bellies at 10½c.; 1,250 Pickled Shoulders at 9½c.; 1,000 Smoked Shoulders at 10½c.; 1,000 Pickled Hams, part at 12c., and 800 Smoked Hams at 14c....Bacon has been depressed and lower, on a slow trade; 145 bxs. City Long Clear sold, part at 11½c.; Long and Short Clear, December and January deliveries, quoted at 10⅛c. ⅌ ℔....Lard has been sparingly sought after and quoted cheaper, with sales reported, for early delivery, of 50 tcs. New Western Steam, choice, at 14c., contract stock quoted at 13⅞c.@14c.; 225 tcs. City Steam at 13¾c.; 150 tcs. No. 1 City at 13¼c.; with small lots of Refined within the range of 14⅛c.@14½c. And, for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 250 tcs., October option, at 14c., with seller the remainder of the year, and seller six months, quoted nominally at 12c....Beef dull within our range; of old crop, only small lots called for. We quote job lots at $12@$13 50 for Plain Mess; $13 50@$15 for Extra Mess; $20@$21 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 for India Mess; $25@$26 for Extra do. ⅌ tierce....Beef Hams, $24 for Summer-cured Western....Butter has been in less confident demand, and values have shown rather less buoyancy on even the choicest grades of stock. Consumption has been checked by the extreme prices recently claimed for all really fine goods. We quote the range, on firkins, tubs, and pails, from 25c.@41c. for fair ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 41c.@48c. for very choice to fancy; 22c.@31c. for fair ordinary to strictly prime Western, and 32c.@36c. for choice to fancy....Cheese has been in less request, the very full prices asked for the best makes operating against free dealings. We quote: State Factory, fair to very fancy, 12½c.@16c., chiefly at 13½c.@15¾c. for good to fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@15c.; Western, 6c.@15c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—Has been more sought after and held more firmly. Carolina quoted at $6 75@$8 for common to choice; Rangoon at $6@$6 25, free, and $2 70@$3, gold in bond, and Patna, free, at $7@$7 25 ⅌ 100 ℔s. Included in the sales were 3,200 bags Rangoon, at $2 75@$2 80, gold, in bond.

SALT—Has been firm and in good request, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 28c.@30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been in some demand at 5⅝c., gold, free.

SEEDS—Of Linseed a sale has been made of 1,600 bags for Mirzapore, at $2 32½, gold, four months; other kinds dull, but steady.

SUGARS—Raw have been moderately active and quoted firmer. Refiners have been operating with a little more freedom. The recent extensive purchases have materially reduced the available stock in first hands of all descriptions since the 1st inst. Holders show no particular urgency in their offerings of supplies, especially of the finer grades of Refining goods. Sales have been made to-day of 1,145 hhds. and 542 bxs., including 300 hhds. Centrifugal at 9⅝c.; 670 hhds. good fair to good Refining Cuba at 8⅝c.@8¾c.; 542 bxs. Clayed at 8¾c.@9c., and 175 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 8c.@8¼c. ⅌ ℔. We quote: Fair Refining, 8½c.; good do., 8¾c.; prime do., 8⅞c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅞c.@9⅝c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 9⅛c.@9¼c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¾c.@9⅝c.; Manila bags, 7¾c.@8½c.; Molasses Sugar at 7½c.@8½c.; Melado, 5¼c.@7c. ⅌ ℔. Refined Sugars have been in active demand and rather stronger in price, with Crushed quoted at 11⅜c.@11½c.; Powdered at 11¼c.@11⅜c.; Granulated at 11¼c.@11⅜c.; A's at 10½c.@10⅞c., and Yellow at 9¼c.@10⅜c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Firm and wanted; sales, 170,000 ℔s. at 8½c.@8¾c. for good to strictly prime....Stearine very dull, with best City quoted at 15¼c.@15½c., and Western at 14¾c. ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—Sales have been made of 950 half chests Green and 1,900 half chests Oolong on private terms.

TOBACCO—The demand has been quite active for the leading kinds, prices of which have been well supported. Sales have been made since our last of 1,500 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 10c.@25c.; 300 cases 1873 Connecticut Seed-leaf at 6¾c.@30c.; 140 cases 1871 Connecticut on private terms; 276 cases 1870 do. at 8c.@12½c.; 166 cases 1873 New-York at 10c.@11c.; 41 cases 1873 Pennsylvania at 10c.; 295 cases 1873 Wisconsin at 8c.@8½c.; 200 cases sundry growths at 7c.@45c., and 600 bales Havana at 75c.@$1 ⅌ ℔. A fair business has been noted in Manufactured Tobacco within the previous range.

WHISKY—Declined to $1 06½ ⅌ gallon; sales, 350 bbls., in lots.

WOOL—Has been in much less urgent request, especially on manufacturing account, buyers purchasing only to meet immediate and pressing wants, in view of the slow and unsatisfactory trade in Woolen Goods. Yet holders of desirable grades of stock have been insisting on full previous prices, and have been offering supplies quite moderately, evincing undiminished confidence in the future of values on all fine Wools. Sales have been reported during the week of equal to 165,000 ℔s. domestic Fleece, in lots, at from 45c.@56c.; 97,000 ℔s. unwashed stock at 30c.@42c.; 39,000 ℔s. Washed at 57c.@60c.; 170 pks. and 52,000 ℔s. Domestic Pulled at 33c.@50c., mainly at 42c.@50c.; 5,000 ℔s. Black Pulled at 30c.; 10,000 ℔s. Superfine Lambs' Pulled at 48c.; 100 bales Oregon, part at 43c.; 10,000 ℔s. Burry Southern at 24c.; 44,000 ℔s. Georgia at 34c.@40c.; 20,000 ℔s. Colorado, 50 bales Donskoi, and 8,000 ℔s. Smyrna, on private terms; 51,000 ℔s. Scoured stock at 65c.@82½c.; 38,000 ℔s. Combing at 52½c.@63c.; 671 bales and 285,000 ℔s. California Spring at from 20c.@36c.; 222 bales California Fall, new clip, in lots, chiefly within the range of from 25c.@27½c.; 91,000 ℔s. Texas at 24c.@36c.; 5,500 ℔s. Mexican, on private terms; 20,000 ℔s. foreign Carpet at 19c.; 24 bales and 11,000 ℔s. Cape at 35½c.@36½c.; 88 bales New-Zealand and Port Philip at 53c.; 25,000 ℔s. Australian, part at 52c.; 100,000 ℔s. do. (at Boston, for New-York) at about 52c.; 25,000 ℔s. New-Zealand on private terms; and 21,000 ℔s. domestic Noils at 38c.@45c. ⅌ ℔.

FREIGHTS—In the way of berth freights the main business has been in Grain and Cotton shipments, chiefly for British ports, the demand for accommodation in these instances having been fairly active at the ruling figures, which show a firm market for steam room, with considerable depression as to rates by sail. For the Continent, there has not been much movement, though rates continue low. The chartering business has been less active, with rates, however, quoted generally about steady for tonnage suited to the Cotton and Lumber trades, with a moderate inquiry noted. Petroleum and Grain tonnage is in some request, but at low and irregular quotations. From the outports the advices are of generally dull times in the chartering line....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, equal to 32,000 bushels Grain, reported on the basis of 3s. ⅌ quarter, (at which rate the 40,000 bushels mentioned in our last were said to have been taken,) with some lots of Cotton rumored as having been taken on private terms, the asking rate having been ¼d. ⅌ ℔., and, by steam, 1,200 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. ⅌ ℔.; 48,000 bushels Grain, including 8,000 bushels, at 5d.; 16,000 bushels at 5¼d., and 24,000 bushels at 4¾d.@5d. ⅌ bushel; equal 350 tons Provisions, within the range of 20s.@25s. ⅌ ton, and 250 bbls. Apples on private terms. Also an Austrian bark, 931 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo, and a ship, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported at ⅝d. ⅌ ℔., and a Norwegian bark, 477 tons, (now here), with about 1,400 bales Cotton, from Savannah, at 7-16d. ⅌ ℔., with option of Havre, or if to the other customary Continental ports, at 15-32d. ⅌ ℔. And four ships, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Wheat, at 5¼d. ⅌ bushel; 1,400 tons Oil-cake, in bags, at 16s. 3d. ⅌ ton; and 2,000 Staves on private terms. Also a British bark, 658 tons, and a Norwegian bark, 779 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. Also an Italian bark, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s.; a Norwegian bark, 611 tons, (now here,) with about 3,800 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s., with option of Antwerp.... For Glasgow, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 4½d. ⅌ bbl.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 5d.@5¼d. ⅌ bushel, and 600 bbls. Apples at 4s. ⅌ bbl....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 394 tons, hence, with about 2,600 quarters Grain at 4s. 3d. ⅌ quarter....For Antwerp, by sail, 10,000 Staves on private terms; also, a German bark, 882 tons, (now here,) with about 5,200 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported on private terms....For the Continent, direct, a Norwegian ship, 1,326 tons, with about 8,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms, quoted at about 3s. 9d. ⅌ bbl....For Bremen, a Norwegian bark, 353 tons, hence, with about 2,250 bbls. Naphtha, at 4s. ⅌ bbl.; and a German bark, 799 tons, hence, with about 4,700 bbls. Petroleum, reported on private terms, with privileges, including Hamburg....For Rotterdam, by steam, 4,000 bushels Wheat, at 8d. ⅌ bushel, and 115 tons Provisions on private terms....For Beyrout, an Austrian bark, 387 tons, hence, with about 13,000 cases Petroleum, at 23c....For Havana, an American brig, 438 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For the Rio Grande, a Norwegian brig, 162 tons, with Flour, from Richmond, reported at $1 30 ⅌ bbl....For Santos, a German brig, 226 tons, hence, with Flour, at $1 15 ⅌ bbl.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 9, 1874.

Trade in Live Stock generally was slow on both yesterday and to-day. The animals on hand remained unsold, in part, on both forenoons when the markets closed. Beeves sold from 6¼c.@12¾c. ⅌ ℔., weights from 4½ cwt. to 8 cwt. on 55 ℔s. to 58 ℔s. net. Milch Cows slow from $40@$69 ⅌ head, Calves included. Smooth quality Veals were not quoted. Grass Calves sold from $6 50@$10 ⅌ head. Sheep were very slow of sale from 4½c.@6¼c. ⅌ ℔. Lambs also slow even on reduced rates; prices, 6¾c.@8¾c. ⅌ ℔. Live Hogs sold from $6 10@$7 ⅌ cwt.; City-dressed from 8¼c.@8½c. ⅌ ℔.; trade in these latter fair.

SALES.

At Harsimus Cove—Martin, Fuller & Co. held on sale for L. Meyer & Co., 28 choice quality Virginia Steers. M. Goldschmidt sold for Stern, Strauss & Co. 28 coarse Kentucky Steers and Oxen, mixed, at 11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for B. Maines, 30 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12¾c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; held on sale for L. Meyer & Co., 28 choice quality Virginia Steers. Bray & Fitch sold for Hedges & Graff, 124 Ohio Steers, from poor to good, from 9c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., weights from 6 cwt. to 8 cwt.; for Hasker & Co., 164 poor quality Indiana Steers from 9½c.@9¾c., weight 5¾ cwt.; 20 Texan Steers at $3 10 ⅌ cwt., live weight. D. Waixel held on sale since yesterday 109 Texan Steers. M. Lauterbach held on sale since yesterday 44 Cherokee Steers. F. Samuels held on sale since yesterday 66 Texan Steers.

At Weehawken Yards—Moorehouse & Doty had on sale yesterday and to-day, 12 cars of corn-fed Cherokee Steers. B. Westheimer had for M. B. Doty 4 cars of Cherokee Steers and 2 cars of Native Steers. H. Westheimer had for M. B. Doty 2 cars of Native Steers. These herds were partly sold; prices, 7c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., weights 4½ cwt. to 7¾ cwt.

At Harsimus Cove—J. N. Pidcock sold 995 Sheep, weight 82,070 ℔s., at 5⅜c. ⅌ ℔.; 223 Sheep, weight 17,270 ℔s., at $5 56 ⅌ cwt.; 66 Sheep, weight 5,620 ℔s., at 5⅝c. ⅌ ℔.; 208 Sheep, weight 18,830 ℔s., at 5¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 111 Sheep, weight 9,910 ℔s., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 166 Sheep, weight 15,690 ℔s., at 6¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 123 Ohio Lambs, weight 6,290 ℔s., at 6¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 97 yearling Lambs, weight 3,780 ℔s., at 6¾c. ⅌ ℔.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market—Judd & Buckingham sold 32 Sheep, weight 2,710 ℔s., at 4½c. ⅌ ℔.; 220 Sheep, weight 17,680 ℔s., at 5½c. ⅌ ℔.; 41 Sheep, weight 4,140 ℔s., at 6c. ⅌ ℔.; 178 Sheep, weight 19,150 ℔s., at 6¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 206 State Lambs, weight 12,330 ℔s., at 6¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 222 State Lambs weight 14,200 ℔s., at 7⅞c. ⅌ ℔. P. Lerch sold 429 Ohio Sheep, weight 33,420 ℔s., at $4 85 ⅌ cwt.; 15 Ohio Sheep, weight 1,450 ℔s., at 6¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 15 State Lambs, weight 1,045 ℔s., at 8¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 303 Ohio Hogs, weight 48,710 ℔s., at $6 10 ⅌ cwt.; 114 Ohio Hogs, weight 24,930 ℔s., at 6⅝c. ⅌ ℔. T. H. Reid sold 45 Ohio Hogs, weight 10,230 ℔s., at 6½c. ⅌ ℔.; 4 State Hogs, weight 1,410 ℔s., at 6½c. ⅌ ℔.; 17 State Store Pigs, weight 1,610 ℔s., at 7c. ⅌ ℔.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—Hume & Elliott sold 50 Sheep, weight 4,300 ℔s., at 5¾c. ⅌ ℔.; J. Kirby sold 40 Sheep, weight 3,240 ℔s., at 5½c. ⅌ ℔.; 208 Lambs, weight 14,830 ℔s., at 7⅜c. ⅌ ℔.; 46 Lambs, weight 3,070 ℔s., at 7¾c. ⅌ ℔.; 100 grass Calves from $6 50@$10 ⅌ head.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh Arrivals at Harsimus Cove for Yesterday and To-day.—1,195 head of Horned Cattle, 4,475 Sheep, 3,795 Hogs.

Fresh Arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for Yesterday and To-day.—5,059 Hogs, 7 Veals, 3,167 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh Arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for Yesterday and To-day.—8,301 Sheep and Lambs, 31 Bulls and Dry Cows, 225 Veals and Calves, 6 Hogs.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Receipts of Cattle for the week, 542 car loads, against 726 last week, a falling off of 3,128 head. Prices rule ½c. ⅌ pound stronger for common to good, and ¼c. for extra; 8c. was refused for three loads of prime Illinois, averaging 1,575 ℔s.; 8¼c. was also refused for another lot averaging 1,650 ℔s. Following is the range of prices obtained: Premium, $7@$7 75 ⅌ 100 ℔s.; extra, $6 75@$7; first class, $6 25@$6 50; second class, $5 13@$5 88; third class, $4 13@$4 88; inferior, $2 50@$3 88. The market for Sheep and Lambs opened active and steady at last week's closing quotations, but the decline in New-York was followed here by a falling off of ¼c. ⅌ ℔. on Lambs; receipts for the week, 76 cars, against 77 last week; prices obtained—Sheep, 3¾c.@4¾c. for common to fair; 5c.@5¼c. for fair to good; 6c. for extras; Lambs, 5c.@5½c. for common to fair; 5½c.@6c. for fair to good; 7c. for extra. One car-load of ordinary Milch Cows sold for $73 ⅌ head; good Cows bring $75; demand brisk.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 1,411 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,557 head, or 621 cars, against 684 cars for the same time last week; sales confined principally to the local retail trade; one large bunch sold was 75 head Texas Steers, averaging 881 ℔s., at $4 25; three or four loads of thin Texans were held over. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 1,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 15,800 head, against 16,800 head for the same time last week; prices firm during the week, but to-day, on unfavorable news from the East, went off full ¼c.; Canada Lambs $6@$6 75; Canada and Western Sheep $4@$5. The only sales reported were 800 head Western Sheep, ranging from 88 to 92 ℔s., made yesterday afternoon, at $4 75@$5 25. Hogs—Receipts to-day 5,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 24,000 head, against 26,000 head for the same time last week; market slow; prices a shade lower; Yorkers $5 50@$6; heavy Hogs $6 75@$7.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—Clover-seed—New in fair demand at $10 37½. Timothy commands $2 75@$3. Flax-seed, $1 95. Flour in demand; Superfine, $3 50@$3 75; Extra, $4@$5; North-west Extra Family, $6 25@$7 25; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 62½@$6 25; high grades, $7@$8. Wheat in moderate demand: Red, $1 20@$1 22; Wheat, $1 30@$1 35. Rye held at $1 05@$1 06. Corn—Demand good at full prices; Yellow, $1 01@$1 02; Western Mixed, $1. Oats less active; White, 60c.@62c.; Mixed 58c.@60c. Petroleum declined; Refined, 12½c.@12⅝c., spot and during the month; Crude, 9c. in bbls.; 5c. in bulk. Whisky dull at $1 06. Butter steady; New-York State and Bradford County choice, 42c.@44c.; Western prime, 36c.@38c.; choice Western rolls, 35c.@40c. Cheese firm; New-York State, fancy, 15½c.@16c.; do. prime, 14¾c.@15¼c.; Western prime, 14½c.@15c. Eggs firmer; State, New-Jersey, and Delaware, 27c.@28c.; Western, extra, 26c.@27c.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9.—Flour unchanged and quiet; only order trade demand. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 3 Fall Red, $1 02½; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 14@$1 14½. Corn higher; sales at 84c.@84½c. Oats dull and drooping; lower to sell; No. 2 at 51c.@52c., closing at 51c. Barley unchanged. Rye unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 04. Pork dull at $22@$22 25, cash; $18, February. Bacon very quiet; only small jobbing sales. Lard lower; Summer, 13¼c. Live Hogs dull; Yorkers, $4 50@$4 75. Bacon, $5@$5 25; Butchers', $5 25@$5 50; Extra, $5 75@$6. Cattle quiet; good to extra Native Steers, $4 50@$6; Cows and Heifers, $1 75@$3 25; Butchers', $2 25@$2 75; Wintered Texans, $2@$4; through Texans, $1 75@$3 50. Receipts for the last two days—16,000 bbls. Flour, 58,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn, 51,000 bushels Oats, 29,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs, 2,200 Cattle. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 5,600 bbls.; Wheat, 64,528 bushels; Corn, 22,000 bushels; Oats, 41,300 bushels; Barley, 2,500 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 66,658 bushels; Corn, 49,584 bushels; Oats, 24,011 bushels; Flour, 2,200 bbls. Rail Exports—Wheat, 78,600 bushels; Corn, 30,800 bushels; Oats, 32,200 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Canal Freights firm; Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 8c.; Oats, 5¼c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $5 75@$6; Bakers', $6 75@$7; Amber, $6@$6 25; White, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat dull; sales of Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 12½c.; held; No. 2 Spring, $1 04; Chicago No. 2 Spring, at $1 03; Red Winter, $1 14@$1 15. Corn firm; sales of 33,000 bushels at 89c. Oats dull; No. 2 Western held at 57c. Rye nominal at 90c. Barley Malt steady; Canada, $1 50@$1 60. Western, $1 40@$1 50. Other articles unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.—Wool—Market dull, but prices firm; stock scarce; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, double extra and above, 55c.@56c.; extra, 54c.@55c.; medium, 55c.@57½c.; coarse, 50c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana and Western, fine, 48c.@51c.; medium, 53c.@55c.; coarse, 48c.@50c.; combings, washed, 60c.@65c.; do. unwashed, 42c.@43c.; Canada combing, 63c.@64c.; fine unwashed, 34c.@36c.; coarse and medium unwashed, 38c.@40c.; tub-washed, 55c.@60c.; Colorado, washed, 28c.@35c.; do., unwashed, 24c.@26c.; extra and Merino pulled, 43c.@47c.; No. 1 and superfine, pulled, 43c.@47½c.; Texas, fine and medium, 28c.@35c.; do., coarse, 22c.@25c.; California, fine and medium, 29c.@37c.; do., coarse, 22c.@35c.

TOLEDO, Oct. 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 11; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 13½; Extra do., $1 18½; Amber Michigan held at $1 08; No. 1 Red, $1 10½; No. 2 do., $1 06½, cash and October; $1 08 November; No. 3 Red, $1 02; Rejected, 91c.; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 11. Corn dull and lower; High Mixed, 84c., spot; 83c., October, do., new, October, 73c.; December, 67c.; Low Mixed, new, 73c.; do., November, 65c.; White, 87c.; no grade, new, 73c.; Damaged, 70c. Oats a shade better; No. 1, 53¾c.; No. 2, 52¾c.; Michigan, 53c.; Rejected, 50c.; White, 54½c. Freights dull; to Buffalo, 2¾c.; to Oswego, 5¾c. Clover-seeds, $5 75. Receipts—43,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—74,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 9.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged at 83c.@85c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 62c.@65c. Rye quiet and unchanged at $1. Pork—None here. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13c.; plain nominal. Bulk Meats quiet. Lard, 16½c. Whisky, $1. Bagging unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Red and Amber Western, $1 23; No. 2 do., $1 19½@$1 20½; No. 3 do., $1 17@$1 18; White Western, $1 20@$1 28; Rejected, $1 12@$1 13; Red Maryland, $1 10@$1 30; Amber do., $1 32@$1 35; White do., $1 15@$1 30. Corn firm; White Southern, $1 03@1 05; Yellow do., $1@$1 03; Mixed Western, 95c.@96c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye steady and unchanged. Hay unchanged. Provisions dull and drooping; Mess Pork, $23@$24. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8¾c.@9c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.@9¾c. Clear Rib Sides, 14½c.@14¾c. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@15c. Lard, 15c. Butter—Western very firm and scarce at 35c.@38c. Coffee unchanged and quiet. Petroleum firm at 5⅜c. Whisky, $1 07.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Flour unchanged; sales 2,200 bbls. Wheat in light demand; sales, 3,000 bushels of No. 1 White Michigan at $1 25; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 15; No. 2 do. at $1 10. Corn quiet; sales in car lots at 93½c. Barley firm but quiet; sales, 3,000 bbls. Canada at $1 34. Corn-meal—Sales at $38 for Bolted, and $38 for Unbolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed lower; sales of Shorts at $22; Shipstuffs at $25; Middlings at $32, ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6¾c.; Corn and Rye, 6¼c.; Barley, 5¾c. to New-York; Barley, 5c. to Albany; Lumber, $2 75 to the Hudson; $3 50 to New-York. Canal Shipments—19,000 bushels Barley, and 96,000 feet Lumber.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, 98¾c.; No. 2, 93½c., spot; 92¼c., October; 91¼c., November. Oats steady; No. 2, 49c. Corn in improved demand and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 81c. Rye unchanged; No. 1 nominal, 87c.@88c. Barley unsettled and less firm; No. 2 Spring, cash and October, $1 09½; No. 3 do., 93c. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 4¼c.; to Oswego, 8c. Receipts—4,500 bbls. Flour, 120,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,200 bbls. Flour, 99,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 9.—Flour dull. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet and weak; old, 80c.@83c.; new, 55c. Oats dull and declining at 53c.@56c. Rye dull at 95c. Barley unchanged. Butter steady. Pork nominal. Lard steady; Summer, 13½c.@13¾c. Bulk Meats dull; Shoulders, 7⅝c.; Sides nominally unchanged. Bacon quiet and steady; Shoulders, 8¼c.@8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 15c.; Clear Sides, 15¼c.@15½c. Whiskey firm at $1.

DETROIT, Oct. 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 17½@$1 17¾; No. 1 White, $1 13¾@$1 14; Amber Michigan, $1 07½. Corn dull and lower at 88c.@90c. Oats dull and lower at 49c.@53c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 63,000 bushels Wheat.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 9.—Flour firm and in fair demand at $3@$6 25. Wheat, 95c.@$1 10. Corn, in the ear, 50c.; new, 79c.@80c. in elevator. Oats, 50c.@52c., in elevator. Rye, 90c. Barley, $1 03@$1 05.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 9.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 36½c. Resin firm; $2 15 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 60 for Hard; $2 60 for Yellow Dip; $2 60 for Virgin. Tar dull at $1 85.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 9.—Flour unchanged. Corn, 94c.@95c. Oats, 64c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9c.@9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14¼c.@14¾c.; Clear Sides, 15½c.@15¾c. Lard unchanged.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 9.—Wheat quiet and lower; no Red; held at $1 10; No. 2, $1 05. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—No market to-day.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 9.—Cotton more steady; Middling, 14⅜c.@14½c.; Low Middling, 14⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.@14c.; net receipts, 2,351 bales; exports to France, 701 bales; coastwise, 89 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 26,453 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 18,951 bales; exports to Great Britain, 16 bales; to France, 701 bales; coastwise, 596 bales; sales, 6,600 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 9.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.@13⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 1,508 bales; gross, 1,508 bales; exports to the continent, 962 bales; coastwise, 719 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 13,705 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 8,050 bales; gross, 8,050 bales; exports to the continent, 962 bales; coastwise, 3,836 bales; sales, 3,800 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 9.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14⅜c. Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 4,731 bales; gross, 4,731 bales; exports coastwise, 1,384 bales; sales, 1,222 bales; stock, 35,425 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 25,151 bales; gross, 25,174 bales; exports coastwise, 10,873 bales; sales, 7,929 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 9—Cotton steady; demand good; Middling, 14½c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 3,362 bales; gross, 4,007 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; stock, 40,244 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 17,426 bales; gross, 20,976 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,673 bales; coastwise, 5,151 bales; sales, 15,000 bales.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 9.—Cotton firm; good demand; Middling, 14½c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 1,446 bales; shipments, 1,144 bales; sales, 1,900 bales; stock, 1874, 14,826 bales; 1873, 11,393 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 8,900 bales; shipments, 7,086 bales; sales, 10,400 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 9.—Cotton easy at ⅛c. decline; Middling, 14½c.; Low Middling, 14⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 1,617 bales; gross, 1,617 bales; exports, coastwise, 41 bales; stock, 22,485 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 8,505 bales; gross, 8,633 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,593 bales; sales, 4,250 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 9—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 108¼; 10-40s, 103¼; New 5s, 104¾. Erie Railway Shares, 29¾; do., preferred, 52.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 29½@29¾. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 62f. 35c.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 29. The Erie report is printed, and is now being read, page by page, in the Stock Exchange. After each page is read, Erie stock advances or recedes according to its purport.

3 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 28½@28¾.

3:15 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅞ ⅌ cent., which is ⅛ ⅌ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Erie Railway Shares, 28¼@28½.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of Bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £86,000. Erie Railway Shares, 28½; do. Preferred, 51.

5 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 62f. 30c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 9—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 124,000 bales, of which 9,000 bales were taken for export and 20,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 691,000 bales, including 189,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 61,000 bales, including 5,000 bales American. Actual export, 7,000 bales. The stock afloat is 218,000 bales, including 33,000 bales American. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 25,000 quarters, including 22,000 quarters American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped October and November, at 7⅞d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. California White Wheat, average, 9s. 11d.@10s. 3d. ⅌ cental; Red Western Spring, 8s.@9s. 4d. ⅌ cental. Peas, 45s. 6d.@46s. ⅌ quarter for Canadian. Provisions, 89s. ⅌ tierce. Cheese, 67s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American Fine.

3:15 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,300 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 7 15-16d.; do. nothing below Low Middlings deliverable October, at 7 15-16d.

5 P. M.—Trade report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet but firm.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, 28s. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Spirits Petroleum, 13½d.@14d. ⅌ gallon. Refined Petroleum, 9d. ⅌ gallon.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, 27s. ⅌ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 26s. 3d.@26s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

FAMILY MARKETING.

Retail market transactions during the past week were marked by a decided decline in the prices of Poultry and Game, and some varieties of Meats and Vegetables. Salmon and Spanish Mackerel advanced 25c. ⅌ ℔. Beef and Mutton remained firm at the old prices, and the meagre supply of the best quality of the former article is still complained of by dealers. The following were the general quotations yesterday at Washington Market:

MEATS.

Porterhouse St'k, ℔.	35@ ..	Veal, h'd q'rs, ℔.	$ 22@$ ..
Sirloin Steak, ℔.	26@28	Veal Cutlets, ℔.	35@ ..
Round Steak, ℔.	22@ ..	Loin, ℔.	25@ ..
Stewing Pieces, ℔.	16@ ..	Pigs' Tongues, ℔.	12@ ..
Suet, ℔.	10@ ..	Beef Tongues	1 00@1 25
Mutton, h'd q'rs, ℔.	18@20	Bacon, ℔.	16@ ..
Mutton Chops, ℔.	25@ ..	Tripe, ℔.	10@ ..
Pickled Hams, ℔.	18@ ..	Lard, ℔.	17@ ..
Porterhouse Roast'g Beef, ℔.	35@ ..	Smoked Beef, ℔.	25@ ..
Roasting Beef, ℔.	26@ ..	Smoked Ham, ℔.	20@ ..
Sausages, ℔.	14@ ..	Shoulders, ℔.	12@ ..
Sausages, Smok'd, ℔.	15@ ..	Lamb, fore quarters, ℔.	18@ ..
Veal, fore q'rs, ℔.	15@ ..	Lamb, hind quarters, ℔.	22@ ..
Pork, Fresh, ℔.	14@ ..		
Pork, Corned, ℔.	14@ ..		

FISH.

Codfish, ℔.	8@10	Black Trout, ℔.	75@$1 25
Kennebec Salmon, ℔.	40@50	Eels, ℔.	10@ 20
Halibut, ℔.	18@20	Porgies, ℔.	10@ 12
Perch, ℔.	10@12	Mackerel, ℔.	15@ 20
Sunfish, ℔.	10@ ..	Kingfish, ℔.	20@ 25
Flounders, ℔.	10@15	Spanish Mack., ℔.	50@ 60
Scollops, ℔.	25@30	Weakfish, ℔.	6@ 12
Sea Bass, ℔.	15@20	Bluefish, ℔.	8@ 12
Pickerel, ℔.	18@25	Lobsters, ℔.	8@ 10
Striped Bass	15@25	Salmon, ℔.	40@ 50
Blackfish, ℔.	12@16	Salmon Trout, ℔.	15@ 20
Sheepshead, ℔.	25@35	Whitefish, ℔.	18@ 20
Smelts, ℔.	40@ ..		

POULTRY AND GAME.

Spring Chickens, ℔.	$ 25@$ 28	Plover, dozen.	$2 50@$3 00
Common Chickens, ℔.	18@ 20	Surf Snipe, doz.	1 25@ ....
Geese, ℔.	20@ 23	Ox-eyes, doz.	25@ ....
Fowl, ℔.	18@ 20	Tame squab, dozen.	3 00@ 3 50
Partridges, pair.	1 25@	Common Turkeys, ℔.	22@ 25
Woodcock, pair.	1 00@1 25	Young Turkeys, ℔.	20@ 25
Reed Birds, doz.	1 50@1 75	Spring Ducks, ℔.	23@ 25
Yellow-legged Snipe, dozen.	3 00@3 50	Rabbits, pair.	50@ 60
Prairie Chicken, pair	1 00@		

SMOKED AND SHELLED FISH.

Smoked Mackerel, ℔.	18@ ..	Oysters, large, gallon	$1 50@$2 00
Dried Cod, ℔.	10@ ..	Oysters, small, gallon	75@ 1 00
Smoked Salmon, ℔.	20@ ..	Hard Clams, gallon	50@ 75
Smoked Eels, ℔.	25@ ..	Soft-shl Clams, gallon	40@ 80
Smoked California Salmon, ℔.	20@22	Soft-shl Crabs, dozen	1 00@ 2 00
Smoked Halifax Salmon, ℔.	20@22	H'd-Shl Crabs, dozen	50@ 75
Salt Mackerel, each.	12@25	Sturgeon, ℔.	25@ ..
Pickled Lobsters, ℔.	25@ ..		
Smoked Bloat, each.	3@ ..		
Freische Bueckling, each	6@ ..		

VEGETABLES.

Turnips, half peck	25@ ..	Leeks, bunch	5@ 8
Potatoes, half peck	25@ ..	Celery, bunch	18@20
Potatoes, bushel	$1@$1 15	Cauliflower, head	35@45
Sweet Potatoes, h'f pk	40@ ..	Lima Beans, h'f pk.	40@ ..
Squashes, piece	8@10	Mint, bunch	2@ 5
Boston Squash, each	15@25	Onions, half peck	40@ ..
Thyme, bunch	2@ 5	Beets, bunch	5@ 6
Cabbage, head	12@ ..	New Carrots, bunch.	5@ 6
Parsley, bunch	3@ 5	Sage, bunch	4@ ..
Radishes, bunch	2@ 4	Water-cresses, b'ch.	2@ 3
New Tomatoes, q'rt.	5@ ..	Cucumbers, piece	3@ 4
String Beans, h'f pk.	30@ ..	Green Corn, dozen	30@ ..
Peas, half peck	50@ ..	Spinnage, half peck	25@ ..
Oyster Plant, bunch	15@ ..		

FRUITS.

Lemons, dozen	30@40	Cranberries, quart	18@20
Apples, half peck	25@ ..	Figs, ℔.	15@20
Pears, half peck	30@40	Box Figs	1 00@ ..
Honey-comb, ℔.	35@40	Grapes, box	25@40
Macaroni, ℔.	15@18	Almonds, ℔.	35@50
Brazil Nuts, ℔.	20@ ..	Bananas, dozen	50@75
English Nuts, ℔.	20@ ..	Cocoa-nuts	8@10
Hickory-nuts, quart	10@ ..	Dried Cherries, ℔.	20@30
Black Walnuts, q'rt.	10@ ..	Dried Plums, ℔.	25@ ..
Pecan-nuts, quart	20@ ..	Can Peaches	35@40
Dried Peaches, ℔.	20@25	Can Pears	35@40
Dried Apples, ℔.	15@ ..	Can Pine-apples	35@ ..
Dried Pears, ℔.	15@ ..	Can Plums	40@ ..
Dried Currants, ℔.	12@15	Can Quinces	35@40
Filberts, ℔.	25@ ..	Can Cherries	35@40
Prunels, ℔.	25@ ..	Can Fresh Pears	50@ ..
Seedless	20@ ..	Can American Peas	35@ ..
Oranges, dozen	$1@1 50	Can String Beans	25@ ..
Prunes, new, ℔.	15@20	Can Tomatoes	20@25
New Dates, ℔.	10@15	Can Raspberry	35@ ..
Raisins, ℔.	10@15		

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON

Will reopen their school for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested without further notice.

They will continue their experiment of a Kindergarten in connection with their school at No. 7 Gramercy Park, to reopen Oct. 1, under the charge of Mme. Kriege and her daughter, with a class for training Kindergarteners, to commence Nov. 1.

They design having also a class for boys, who will be taught some of the "occupations" of the Kindergarten, and gymnastics, with reading, writing, arithmetic, and objects lessons.

Applications for the school and Kindergarten and boys' class to be made personally, or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.
NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.

Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

The Infant Department, for little girls and boys, will have special attention given to it.

Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on the second Thursday in November, and continue until the middle of May.

The course this Winter will commence with the writers of the time of Queen Anne.

For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 112 5th av.,
Between 16th and 17th sts., (Knabe building.)

The most successful and complete music school in the world. All branches of vocal and instrumental music practically and theoretically taught by the most eminent professors at moderate prices.

The Amateur Orchestra meet every Tuesday at 8 P. M. Classical Soirée by the Professors every second Wednesday, Lectures every third, Opera Recitals every fourth Wednesday in each month.

Charlier Institute
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.

This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course; French, German, light gymnastics, lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

N.B.—The Belles-Lettres Class will also begin Sept. 23. Special attention given to English literature.

MR. HAMMOND'S SCHOOL,
No. 692 6th av., (Reservoir Park, South,) prepares for business or collegiate courses (classical or scientific.)

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
No. 108 West 59th st.
on Central Park, near 6th av. Boarding and Day School primary department. Pupils prepared for Business, College, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools. Independent department for College preparation for Harvard, Yale, &c. Modern languages, French, German, Spanish, taught and spoken. Large gymnasium. New building unsurpassed for location and ventilation. Fire-proof stairs, &c.

LESSONS RESUMED ON SEPT. 14.
BIBLE, THE CORNER-STONE OF THE SCHOOL.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.
S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals,
No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park,
Reopens Sept. 23.

GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION. Among their patrons are:

T. S. Hastings, D. D.,	G. L. Prentiss, D. D.,
Howard Crosby, D. D.	H. E. Montgomery, D. D.,
T. Gallaudet, D. D.,	Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D.,
J. O. Murray, D. D.,	Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D.
E. H. Chapin, D. D.,	Prof. C. Short, LL. D.,
H. D. Ganse, D. D.,	Prof. C. A. Joy, Ph. D.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,
NO. 58 PARK AV.,
For young gentlemen of all ages,
fitting for college or for business.
Four pupils received into the family.
REV. JOSEPH D. HULL, A. M., (Yale,) Principal.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 12 East 47th st., Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York, and also the new branch at Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.

An early attendance is specially requested.

School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

MISS DU VERNET,
ASSISTED BY COMPETENT MASTERS,
will reopen her
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.

A first-class school for thirty boarding pupils: a few vacancies. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS HINSDALE,
assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's,) Nos. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

A Kindergarten for little girls and boys will be opened in connection with the school.

MISS COMSTOCK,
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK,

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.

A FULL KINDERGARTEN METHOD FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.

Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.

E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, Jr.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.
FOUNDED A. D., 1820.
REV. HENRY B. CHAPIN, PH. D., Principal.

No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th avenue, (late No. 101 West 14th st.) reopened Sept. 21; boys prepared for college or business; a primary department. Circulars furnished on application.

MME. LESPINASSE'S
Fort Washington French institute for young ladies reopens Sept. 21. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, 33 Pine st., Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Brentano's, 33 Union square.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS— Holladay Collegiate Insitute, No. 1,285 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts. Utmost care and special attention given to preparing boys for college, for scientific schools, or for business. Reopens Sept. 21. Circulars containing all necessary information at No. 47 West 49th st., where the Principal may be seen or addressed. WALLER HOLLADAY.

MRS. KRAUS-BOELTE AND PROF. KRAUS, Formerly of No. 7 Gramercy Park, will open their KINDERGARTEN and intermediate class Oct. 1, and training class for kindergartners Nov. 2, in beautiful spacious apartments opposite the new Cathedral, between Madison and 5th avs., at No. 26 East 50th st., (D'Aert's Institute.) In the intermediate class Froebel's ideas will be continued and extended and more completely realized.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.,
For the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, &c.,
Elementary Class for boys from eight upward.
SPECIAL TWO YEARS' COURSE IN ARCHITECTURE.
CLASSES IN DRAWING, free hand, linear, &c.
A. COLIN, M. E.,
Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N., and Prof. Naval Academy.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
English and French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 32 West 18th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Now forming, a special class in English Literature, with lectures on Art and History.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL reopens Sept. 21, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Circulars at THOMSON'S, and CARTER'S, Nos. 1,107, 530, and 1,269 Broadway.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University.) Primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE. H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, on the Hudson. For circular address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies and Children, No. 250 West 38th st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 21.

NOT FASHIONABLE—WORTHY THE SUPPORT of judicious parents—Yonkers Military Institute. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Circulars sent. THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.— Students received any time before Oct. 20. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON, NO. 793 LEXINGTON av., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO 38 East [illegible] st., will reopen Sept. 22.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

M. W. Lyon's
Collegiate Institute,
NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.

Rooms—Superior.	**Supervision**—Personal.
Assistants—Experienced.	**Teaching**—Thorough.
Government—Kindly.	**Pupils**—Manly.

Collegiate Institute,
(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER,
NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST.,
(formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,)
French Protestant boarding and day school for young ladies. Thorough English course in all classes.
REOPENED SEPT. 23.
French classes for ladies three times a week.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
WITH KINDERGARTEN,
No. 658 Lexington av., between 55th and 56th sts.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School.
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at
NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)
Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.
THE FALL TERM of 1874, will commence Sept. 17.
For circulars or admission, address
L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

MISS SPRING'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL
for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Sept. 25, in the building of the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place, corner of 18th st.

Boys under ten will be received; pupils have entrance to Gramercy Park at recess.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
NO. 620 5TH AV.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children
Sixteenth year commenced Sept. 28.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE—PORT CHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for ten boys. O. Winthrop Starr, Principal. Situation beautiful; play ground 4½ acres; instruction thorough; references first class; experience, 19 years; $400 per annum.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

DR. J. SACH'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 101 West 45th st., corner 6th av., reopens Sept. 14. Thorough course of classical, English, and French instruction. GERMAN A SPECIAL FEATURE. Apply for circulars. References: President Barnard, Prof. Drisler, Prof. Werner, Chancellor Crosby, S. P. Nash, Esq., Edwin M. Cox, Esq.

MISS WHITCOMB, 82 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular. Superior advantages for young ladies from abroad.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 6 East 20th st., west of Broadway.
Prof. HENRY SCHROEDER, Musical Director.
The oldest and most prominent Musical Institute.
Thorough instruction at liberal terms.

A GERMAN GENTLEMAN, DOCTOR OF Philosophy, who has studied modern languages at the Universities of Breslau and Berlin, and then spent several years in England and France, desires to give private instruction in German and French languages and literature. His professional experience, certificates, and references will be found satisfactory. Address E. S., Post Office, Box No. 4,807.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REOPENED Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av. and at the school. Latin conversation taught. Carpentry taught. Out door classes organized.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE. —Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young ladies and gentlemen, and kindergarten, Nos. 369, and 371 West 23d st., has reopened. FEODOR THURSON, Principal.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., re-opens Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to five, to whom every home comfort and care will be extended. Apply by letter, or personally, as above.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREPARATORY School of Mr. NEWELL, No. 115 East 26th st., is limited to about ten pupils. Reference to parents of scholars: Cyrus W. Field, Esq., Jarvis Slade, Esq., George M. Ogden, Esq., &c.

MISS BALLOW'S
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st.
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MRS. WILLIAMES' SCHOOL, NO. 26 WEST 39th st., reopened Sept. 24. Prof. Labberton's and Prof. Goodyear's lectures will begin in November.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., FOR young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

DR. BERTHET'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys; French, English, classical and mathematical. Opens 21st, at No. 52 West 54th st. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

THE MISSES LANE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 49 West 18th st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A separate class for little boys.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Oct. 1, at Astoria, N. Y.

HOME SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN UNDER fifteen. Only ten taken. Terms moderate. School reopened Sept. 26. Address Rev. R. BOLTON, Lewisboro, Westchester County, N. Y.

SPANISH LANGUAGE FREE OF CHARGE at the Evening High School, 13th st., near 6th av.; private lessons at No. 789 6th av., by Prof. DE TORNOS.

KINDERGARTEN REMOVED TO NO. 44 East 43d st.—Will reopen Sept. 23; all the Froebel occupations taught in the best manner; training class for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 9; terms moderate. Miss E. M. COE, Principal.

PARENTS WHO BELIEVE THAT THE EARLIEST education is most important, are invited to address or call on Miss DICKSON, Visiting Teacher, No. 23 Lafayette place.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., N. Y., reopened Sept. 16.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., New-York, will reopen Oct. 1.

THE MISSES DOREMUS
HAVE REOPENED THEIR DAY SCHOOL
at No. 47 East 21st st.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SMALL boys; number limited. For circulars, with references, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

BOARDING-SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.— Home comforts, healthy location; terms moderate. Address AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st. Reopens Sept. 21.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

MISS C. E. FERRIS, NO. 108 EAST 12TH ST., will reopen her School for Young Ladies and Children, TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

$300 FOR 50 WEEKS—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys. E. HINDS, Hempstead, Long Island.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BEST BURNT ENGLISH Portland Cement.—Sealed proposals for furnishing 7,000 barrels of Fresh Burnt English Portland Cement will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M., of Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR MAKING REPAIRS TO STEAM DREDGE NO. 1.—Sealed proposals for this work will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, Oct. 15, 1874.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE,	DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE	LATHAM A. FISH

ANDREW STUART & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Pine st., New-York.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
DAVID STUART & CO., LIVERPOOL,
(Payable in London.)

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of George Merritt, deceased, the following Stocks and Bonds, viz.:

$12,500	Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company Seven per Cent. Bonds, due 1896.
10,000	Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Bonds, due 1883.
30,000	Morris and Essex Railroad Company First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, Registered; due 1914.
4,000	Morris and Essex Railroad Company Seven per Cent. Construction Bonds, due 1889.
4,000	Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad Company First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Bonds, due 1877.
10,000	Orange and Newark Horse Railroad Company Seven per Cent. Mortgage Bonds, due 1883.
25,000	Oswego and Rome Railroad Company First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, due 1915, guaranteed by Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company.
10,000	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, Registered, due 1912.
10,000	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company Second Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, Registered, due 1912.
5,000	Oxford Iron Company First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds, due 1876.
100	Shares Oxford Iron Company, $100 each.
100	Shares Importers' and Traders' National Bank, $100 each.
500	Shares Mercantile National Bank, $100 each.
50	Shares Metropolitan National Bank, $100 each.
100	Shares Crawford Coal Company, $100 each.
400	Shares Quicksilver Mining Company, $100 each.
414	Shares Manhattan Gas-light Company, $50 each.
130	Shares Metropolitan Gas-light Company, $100 each.
$5,200	Metropolitan Gas-light Company Scrip.
10,000	Metropolitan Gas-light Company Seven per Cent. Bond, due 1878.
360	Shares Tarrytown and Irvington Gas-light Company, $50 each.
$10,000	Greenburg Town Seven per Cent. Bond, due 1878.
50,000	New-York City Accumulated Debt Bond, due 1885.
100,000	United States Six per Cent. Bonds, 1867, Registered.
50,000	United States Six per Cent. Bonds, 1868, Registered.
10,000	United States Six per Cent. Bonds, 1880, Registered.
190,000	United States Six per Cent. Bonds, 1881, Registered.
1,000	United States Six per Cent. Bonds, 1881, Coupon.
200	Shares Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, $100 each.
400	Shares Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad Company, $50 each.
800	Shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, $50 each.
600	Shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad Company, $100 each.
150	Shares Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, Preferred, $100 each.
15	Shares Troy and Boston Railroad Company, $100 each.
162	Shares Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad Company, guaranteed by Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, $100 each.

WILLIAM B. DOUGLAS,
WILLIAM A. HAINES, } Executors.
DOUGLAS MERRITT,

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF THE METROPOLIS, on the morning of SATURDAY, the 26th day of September, 1874:

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts		$1,795,833 25
Due from banks		98,283 30
Due from directors of the bank	$123,000	
Cash items and exchanges		120,426 68
Expense account		7,739 53
United States Stocks		5,000 00
Bank fixtures		16,200 00
Overdrafts		1,944 44
City taxes for 1874		14,000 00
Total		$2,059,427 20
LIABILITIES.		
Capital		$500,000 00
Profits		58,641 43
Due depositors, on demand		1,226,958 93
Due to banks		272,766 84
Unclaimed dividend		1,060 00
Total		$2,059,427 20

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: ROBERT SCHELL, President, and THEODORE ROGERS, Cashier of the Bank of the Metropolis, a banking association, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 26th day of September, 1874, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

ROBERT SCHELL, President.
THEO. ROGERS, Cashier.

Severally sworn and subscribed to by both deponents, the 6th day of October 1874.

SPENCER C. DOTY, Notary Public, New-York County.

FIRST-CLASS WESTERN
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau st.

GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau st.

STOCKS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

UNITED STATES 5 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

CHOICE INVESTMENT SECURITIES FOR SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS. TRUST FUNDS, &c., ALWAYS ON HAND.

BULL'S FERRY AND BRANCH ROADS.
PROPOSALS FOR CERTIFICATES.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will receive BIDS FOR $65,000 IMPROVEMENT CERTIFICATES to be issued by them under the authority of acts of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, passed in the years 1872, 1873, and 1874 for the improvement of the Bull's Ferry and Branch Roads in Hudson County, N. J. The certificates are payable out of moneys to be received from assessments on lands benefited by said improvements in proportion to benefits received, or out of proceeds of sales of lands sold for non-payment of said assessments. Until paid the assessments are a lien on the lands assessed. The certificates bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from date of issue until the Commissioners give notice of their readiness to redeem them, in the official newspaper of the City of Hoboken, and are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment of said assessments.

No bids will be considered below ninety-five per cent. The bids will be opened on Tuesday next, the 13th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., at the office of Messrs. Spielmann & Brush, No. 8 Newark st., Hoboken, and are to be addressed to

JOHN H. BONN,
HENRY J. BOTTMANN, } Commissioners.
ABRAHAM W. DURYEE.
(Care Post Office Box No. 100, Hoboken, N. J.)
Town of Union, Oct. 5, 1874.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the bonds are for sale.

BUFFALO CITY 7s, due in 1908.
JERSEY CITY 7s, due in 1904.
ROCHESTER CITY 7s, due in 1893.
PEEKSKILL 7s, due in 1904.
FLUSHING (L. I.) WATER 7s, due in 1903.
For sale by
DANIEL A. MORAN, No. 40 Wall st.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company.—The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of election will take place at the office of the Company, No. 20 Fulton street, Brooklyn, on MONDAY, Oct. 19, 1874. Polls open at 3 o'clock and close at 4 P. M.
E. F. DRAYTON, Secretary.

WANTED.—HALF THE VALUE ON A FIRST mortgage on City lots to be improved; worth $18,000; no agent. Address T. D., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

$250,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on real estate in New-York, or to buy mortgages on Brooklyn property.
QUACKENBOSS & BADIE, No. 58 Wall st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS
Bought and sold by
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS and women; good cooks, and reliable help of all nations, American, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored, for City or country. Apply at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

A STRANGE LADY OF REFINEMENT AND culture, an excellent musician and speaking French, German, and Italian, wishes immediately, a situation in any respectable capacity. Address A. A. A., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A POSITION as companion in a family, or with an invalid lady or child; City or country, or to travel; best of references given and required. Address C. M., Bowery Savings Bank, stating where an interview may be had.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN DIRECTORY, Nos. 316 and 318, Bowery, entrance Bleecker st., a large number of capable and trustworthy German servants for all capacities.

AT BONGRAND'S FRENCH OFFICE, 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st., is daily found, for all situations, the most reliable help of all nationalities. 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID—COOK.—BY TWO GERMAN young women; one as thorough, good cook; can wash and iron well; the other as chamber-maid, waitress, and general house-worker; for City or country; together or separate; have satisfactory references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEWING.— By a Protestant girl; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has good references. Call at or address, for two days, St. George's Chapel, No. 408 East 19th st.

CHAMBER-WORK AND FINE WASHING and Ironing.—By a thoroughly capable and reliable girl; has the best of City references; is mild and respectful. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; best reference from last place. Inquire in the fancy store, No. 915 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and laundress or seamstress; has good City reference. Call or address No. 1,431 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS—OR TO take charge of children. Call on or address present employer, at No. 158 Madison av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—IN CITY or country, by a smart, active woman as cook, washer, and ironer; is a good baker and an excellent seamstress; understands the care of milk and butter. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, WHO IS A thorough cook in all branches, plain or fancy; or can cook for a hotel, or dinner cook in a restaurant or first-class boarding-house; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av. above 10th st.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS in a private family; one as first-class cook; will wash and iron; the other as first-class waitress and chamber-maid; best City reference. Apply at No. 253 West 27th st.

COOK, &c.—BY TWO SWEDISH WOMEN; ONE is good chamber-maid, waitress, and general house-worker; City or country; have good recommendations. Are to be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY, capable colored young woman, for City or country; is first-class cook; can wash and iron well; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS cook; can do boning, larding, pastries, and all kinds of cooking; no kitchen-maid wanted; speaks good English; City references; strong and willing. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a hotel, club, or restaurant; can take full charge of any kitchen; first-class testimonials. Call at No. 173 Forsyth st., top floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook; has no objection to assist with washing if required; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen until engaged at No. 335 East 13th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS COOK, and excellent washer and ironer in a private family; City or country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 344 West 26th st., basement.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-rate cook; understands all kinds of baking; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at No. 118 West 19th st., rear.

COOK, &c.—BY A VERY CAPABLE SCOTCH GIRL to cook, wash, and iron, or as general servant; has good reference; no objection to the country; willing to do her duty. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL TO cook for a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 20 West 36th st.

GOVERNESS.—BY A FRENCH NURSERY GOVERNESS; long experience in French language; take full charge of children; is a good seamstress; no objection to travel; best City reference. Call for two days at Mme. Morrot's No. 134 West 24th st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—AN EXPERIENCED AND capable American woman desires the situation of working house-keeper in a family of moderate size; no objection to the country; reference to present employer. Apply personally, after 12 o'clock, or by letter, to J. P., at No. 361 Degraw st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS BEEN taught to do everything about a house and housework; wages no object; City or country; is tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSEKEEPERS—FOR HOTELS, PRIVATE families and institutions, first-class and thoroughly competent, can be found at the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS; can do any kind of washing and ironing, French fluting and polishing; has the highest recommendations from last employer. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG nurse and seamstress; has the best of City references for six years; and understands perfectly the care and charge of a baby; also can bring it up by the bottle. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE AND LADY'S MAID.—BY A REFINED Protestant person; speaks good French and is obliging, of a pleasant disposition; can sew and alter clothes; has good references. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—FOR INVALID OR INFANT FROM BIRTH; is thoroughly experienced and competent, either with sick or well; careful, kind and obliging; country or City or travel; has best of references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE AND MAID.—BY A COMPETENT French person, who is a good seamstress; dresses hair plainly and is willing to make herself useful; is fond of children; has the best of references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as nurse and seamstress; willing to do any kind of up-stairs work; perfectly understands her business; good reference. Call at No. 237 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT WOMAN as wet-nurse, (child three weeks old;) good references. Call at No. 116 West 19th st., in the rear, for three days.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED INFANT'S NURSE, or would take care of growing children and do fine sewing. Call at present employer's, No. 20 East 62d st.

NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST. —Mrs. HARDMAN.—Select servants, Protestant, German, French, Irish, Scotch, English, Swedish, colored. Lady attending.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH Protestant seamstress and light chamber-maid; is an excellent seamstress, and either Misses' maid or is good to wait on an elderly lady; will travel to any part. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, with references.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMSTRESS and assist in light chamber-work; twelve years' reference from her present place. Call at No. 213 West 42d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SMART FRENCH GIRL AS seamstress and child's nurse; is a good dress-maker. Call at No. 66 West 33d st., top floor.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Protestant young woman; is a thorough waitress; understands salads, care of silver, &c.; is perfectly trustworthy; several years' reference; is bright and tidy. Can be seen at the Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN Protestant young woman as first-class waitress in a private family, or first-class private boarding-house; understands salads and care of silver; best of City references. Address No. 25 East 44th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS waitress; no objection to do chamber-work or waiting; has best City reference from last place. Call or address No. 654 2d av., room No. 14.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 61 West 44th st.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN, (MARRIED,) OUT OF EMPLOYMENT, is desirous of obtaining a situation of any kind in some banking institution, or position of trust, messenger, janitor, watchman, or hard work of any kind; is a good penman, and can be highly recommended. Address W. M. D., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

BUTLER, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT man as butler or waiter; is thoroughly competent in his duties; unexceptionable City references. Call or address for two days, F. H., No. 108 East 11th st., rear house.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTFUL MAN; UNDERSTANDS his business thoroughly; polite and obliging; City or country; with first-class reference. Call or address No. 504 Hamilton st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; understands his business thoroughly; best references from first-class families. Address Coachman, No. 56 North Moore st., for two days.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN; MARRIED, NO incumbrance; fully understands his business in all its branches; seven years' reference from last place. Call or address M. G., at Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GROOM.—A LADY WANTS A SITUATION FOR the Winter for her groom, whom she can highly recommend. Apply at Grace Church Rectory before 11 A. M.

NURSE.—ANY GENTLEMAN IN WANT OF AN experienced male nurse or valet, having first-class medical and private references, may address A. Walters, No. 212 East 39th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG colored man as useful man about the house; understands his business; has some knowledge of waiting; is a good driver, and understands the care of horses; best City reference. Address B. G., Box No. 3,162 Post Office.

VALET, WAITER, FOOTMAN, OR ATTENDANT to an Invalid.—By a highly respectable young man; English; great experience in all cases; no objection to travel; good height, appearance, and first-class City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 67 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER, who speaks English perfectly, and is thoroughly efficient in every respect; unexceptionable references, which will bear strict investigation. Address A. B., No. 789 6th av., lock-smith store.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS MAN AS WAITER; speaks French, German, and English; has long references from a first-class family, where he lived last, in Europe. Can be seen at Bongrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

WANTED—A POSITION WITH SOME MERCANTILE house for either office or outside employment, by one who has had a long experience in some of the prominent houses of this City, where he has been employed; can give the most unqualified references from City firms of the highest standing; would not object to go abroad, if necessary. Address W., Post Office Box No. 2,018.

WANTED.—AN ENGAGEMENT AS GARDENER, florist, and farmer; great experience in Europe, and five years in America; is thoroughly competent, and not afraid of work; best references. Address G. T. F., No. 189 Water st., New-York.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country, who are in want of bookkeepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, NO. 119 LIBERTY ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1874.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND a half per cent. has been declared, payable at this Office, on and after TUESDAY, the 20th proximo.

The transfer books will be closed from Thursday, the 1st, to Thursday, the 22d of October next.

SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R. R. Co.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS this day been declared payable on the 27th day of October to the shareholders who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer books. The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 10th day of October next. F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

UNITED NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND CANAL COMPANY,
TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 15, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO Dollars and Fifty Cents per Share has this day been declared on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 10th day of October next, at the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad, No. 57 Broadway, or Philadelphia.

The transfer books will be closed from 21st day of September until 11th day of October next.

LEROY H. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,)
NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1874.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND One-half per cent. out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., on the 10th day of October.

Transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 11th of October. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL teacher, gold medalist of foreign University, desires private pupils; prepares for scientific schools and college, English or American; highest City reference. Address TUTOR, No. 29 West 15th st.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING, who speaks French, and is also qualified to teach the English branches, German, and music, wishes a position as governess. Address E. F. M., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY experienced in training and successful in advancing pupils, receives pupils for additional tuition. Address Windsor, Box No. 17, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A GENTLEMAN GRADUATE OF A GERMAN university, experienced teacher, wishes a few additional pupils in German; best references. Address Reggnit, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, WITH HIGHEST City reference, desires private pupils. Preparing for college a specialty. Address YALE, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE TEACHER IN ENGLISH, CLASSICS, mathematics, music, &c., desires pupils. Address Constant, No. 101 East 25th st.

A YALE GRADUATE DESIRES TO GIVE PRIVATE instruction; the best references offered. Address K., No. 243 5th av.

AN EXPERIENCED TUTOR, GRADUATED AT Harvard, desires another private pupil; highest references in New-York and Cambridge. Address Room No. 10 Association Building.

RESIDENT GERMAN TEACHER WANTED at Charlier Institute, No. 108 West 59th st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 10 A. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT, RECOLOWX..........Saturday..Oct. 17
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE..........Saturday..Oct. 31
PEREIRE, SURMONT..........Saturday..Nov. 14
FRANCE, TRUD LLE..........Saturday..Nov. 28

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125.....Second Cabin, $75.....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF NEVADA..........Wednesday, Oct. 14
STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, Oct. 28
STATE OF FLORIDA..........Wednesday, Nov. 4
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Nov. 11
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Nov. 18

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway. Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

NATIONAL LINE.
NOTICE.—The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen...Oct. 10, 3 P. M.	England......Oct. 24, 3 P. M.
Denmark...Oct. 17, 9 A. M.	Spain......Oct. 31, 10 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE..........Saturday, Oct. 24, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. MEYER, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 10, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship DEUTSCHLAND, Capt. W. LADEWIGS, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:

First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River as follows:

FOR HAVANA.

CITY OF MEXICO..........Saturday, Oct. 10
CITY OF MERIDA..........Thursday, Oct. 15
CITY OF HAVANA..........Thursday, Oct. 22
CITY OF NEW-YORK (via Nassau)..........Thursday, Oct. 29

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MEXICO..........Saturday, Oct. 10
CUBA..........Saturday, Oct. 31

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Tuesday, Oct. 13.
COLUMBUS, Capt. S. C. REED, Tuesday, Oct. 20.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
China, Saturday, Oct. 10	*Cuba, Wednesday Oct. 28
*Russia, Wed'day, Oct. 14	Calabria, Saturday, Oct. 31
Java, Saturday, Oct. 17	Algeria, Wed'sday, Nov. 4
*Bothnia, Wed'day, Oct. 21	Batavia, Saturday, Nov. 7
Parthia, Saturday, Oct. 24	*Abyssinia, Wed., Nov. 11

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CHINA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M. on Saturday, Oct. 10, 1874.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Oct. 13, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. JONES..........Oct. 20, 1 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE..........Oct. 27, 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..........Nov. 3, 1:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Oct. 17, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Oct. 24, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Nov. 7, at 2 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

AMERICAN LINE.
THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN.

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia.

*KENILWORTH....Oct. 15	PENNSYLVANIA....Nov. 5
INDIANA..........Oct. 22	ILLINOIS..........Nov. 12
*ABBOTSFORD....Oct. 29	OHIO..........Nov. 12

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations. Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.

Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

RED STAR LINE.
Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.

The following Steamers are appointed to sail

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.		From New York.	
Nederland,	Oct. 17	Colina,	Oct. 29
Vaderland,	Nov. 10	Switzerland,	Nov. 22

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.		For New York.	
Vaderland,	Oct. 17	Switzerland,	Oct. 29
Nederland,	Nov. 10	Colina,	Nov. 22

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90. Second Cabin, $60

Steerage and Intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

Through tickets and through Bills of Lading issued between all prominent points.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to GEORGE W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Phila.

John McDonald, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery pl.

B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 10, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Oct. 10, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Oct. 13, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY Oct. 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
W. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.

VINDICATOR, Capt. —, Saturday, Oct. 10.
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Tuesday, Oct. 13.
GULF STREAM, Capt. CROWELL, Thursday, Oct. 15.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.

ANDES..........Oct. 9

For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.

ETNA..........Oct. 27

For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.

CLARIBEL..........Oct. 8
ATLAS..........Oct. 30

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, Oct. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.— United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4.20 and 8.20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M. Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive, as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del. Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R.,

No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

ERIE RAILWAY,

No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,

No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 19, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Albany and Troy Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR NEWPORT AND BOSTON.

The new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and the elegant steamer NARRAGANSETT, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

E. A. DE VEAU, Freight Agent. L. W. FILKINS, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

SEA BIRD.
for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 10..3:00 P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 10..7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 13th...9:00 A. M.	Monday, 12th.....7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 15th..10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 14th..7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 17th..12:00 M.	Friday, 16th.......8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 20th...10:00 A. M.	Monday, 19th....10:30 A. M.
	Tuesday, 20th......2:30 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE STEAMER ARMENIA will leave New-York Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Vestry st. at 8:30 A. M., and 24th st. at 8:45 A. M.

Returning, leaves Albany Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 8:30 A. M., landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat) West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson.

Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning the following day, $1.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 84th, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:50 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.

N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 7:15 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New Paltz,) Esopus.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Fare 50 cents deck, $1 with berth, $1 50 with room; J. B. SCHUYLER, from (Pier No. 43) Spring st., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M., connecting ahead of all boats by railroads. J. W. HANCOX, Owner.

FOR YONKER'S DAILY, (INCLUDING SUNDAYS.) STEAMER "SAPPHO" leaves Pier No. 26 North River, foot of Barclay st., at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., landing at 24th st., MANHATTANVILLE, CARMANSVILLE, and FORT WASHINGTON.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6:55, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:45, A. M.; 12 M.; 1:15, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 5, 6:10 P. M. See time cards for landings. Sunday boats from 9 A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Friday, Oct. 9, James M. Miller sold, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, the plot of land, 200 by 175 by 150 by 114, on the east side of Railroad avenue, 109 feet north of the Quarry road, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, to H. A. Rawcliffe, for $3,625.

R. V. Harnett adjourned the foreclosure sale of the house and lot on the south side of Forty-eighth street, 97 feet east of Eighth avenue, to Nov. 6.

William Kennelly adjourned the foreclosure sale of the house and lot on the south side of Ninetieth street, 156.3 feet east of Avenue A, to Nov. 9.

PRIVATE SALE.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., No. 11 Pine street, has sold the three-story high stoop brown stone house and lot, 20 by 55 by 100, No. 58 West Forty-fifth street, to Francis M. Weld for $23,000 cash.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions announced for to-day at the Exchange are as follows:

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry F. Pultz, Esq., referee, of a house and lot, 28 by 78.10, on the east side of Third avenue, 84 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-sixth street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., referee, of a house and lot, 20.1 by 90.10, on the west side of Seventh avenue, 19.10 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty seventh street.

By Jere Johnson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale of a house and lot, 20 by 75, on the west side of Fourth avenue, 60 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Hubbell, Esq., referee, of one lot, 25.2 by 65.5 by 25.8 by 78, on the west side of Eleventh avenue, 75.4 feet south of Ninety-sixth street.

EXCHANGE SALES, FRIDAY, OCT. 9.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

A plot of land, 200x175x150x114, on e. s. of Railroad av., 109 ft. n. of Quarry road, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward	$3,625

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Oct. 8.

Beach st., s. e. corner Hudson st., 54.11x92; Elizabeth S. and Mary Jane and Robert Kelly, and Resin A. Wright, Executors of William Kelly, to Isaac Newton	$65,000
Mott st., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Canal st., 75x94; F. Heerlein to A. and M. Marks, Q. C.	nom.
28th st., n. s., 475 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x92; S. Longstreet to S. H. Longstreet	15,000
53d st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 10th av., 50x146; James A. Striker to Catherine Mehlig	8,000
56th st., s. s., 145 ft. e. of 3d av., 65x100.5; J. Falk to Doris, wife C. A. Buddensiek	45,000
59th st., s. s., 130 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.4; E. Rowley, to Julia, wife O. C. Assenheimer	15,000
52d st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th av., 25x102.2; 71st st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 11th av., 25x102.2; Thomas P. Fowler, Referee, to Benjamin P. Dunning, foreclosure	3,000
76th st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x102.2; Susan E. Moore, guardian, to John Bannen, infant's share	32
Same property, W. J. and A. McNeil, Esther McCaughan, Mary J. West, J. Moore, Letitia Fraser, and Ann J. McCrory, to J. Bannen	3,000
112th st., n. s., 247.2 ft. w. of Avenue A, 20.10x100.11; Mary, wife S. Frank, to Victoria, wife M. H. Chambers	18,000
112th st., s. s., 41.6 ft. w. of 2d av., 18.6x83; also, strip on e. s., 44.8 ft. s. of 112th st., 0.6x38.4; George H. Laughlin to Henry M. L. Risbey	9,000
113th st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x100.11, foreclosure, T. Allison, Referee, to A. Roe	1,800
123d st., n. s., 118.11 ft. e. of 4th av., 19.5x100.11, foreclosure; L. A. Fuller, Referee, to W. H. Willets	16,000
124th st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of 4th av., 25x100.11; Elizabeth Thompson, widow, to Harris Austin, C. A. G.	30,500
124th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 6th av., widened, 25x100.11, partition; W. H. Leonard to M. D. Barr	4,525
132d st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 4th av., 20x99.11; 132d st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 4th av., 60x99.11; 132d st., n. s., 195 ft. w. of 4th av., 20x99.11; 133d st., s. s., 195 ft. w. of 4th av., 20x99.11; Aaron A. Mott to Jacob Voorhis, Jr.	39,340
Locust av., easterly cor. Broadway, 21x100; M. Twomig to G. Schutz	500
Robbins av., s. s., 250 ft. s. w. of 147th st., 50x100, Morrisania; Hannah, wife of M. Fuselehr, to Charlotte, wife of H. Haffen	2,000
Whitlock av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of 145th st.; 25x120; Whitlock av., s. w. cor. 145th st.; 100x75, one plot, Springhurst; 146th st., s. s., 25 ft. s. of Whitlock av., 25x100; G. W. Stevens to Moris Herzberg	2,500
1st av., s. s., 23 ft. s of 21st st., 23x68.10; Emilie, wife of Morris White, to Adolphus Engel	10,500
2d av., No. 851, bet 51st and 52d sts.; J. F. Anthon, J. C. Poucher and W. Stevens to Catharine A. Stevens and Lillian Stillman, q. c.	1,000
10th av., s. e. 99.11 ft. n. of 140th st., runs e. 250 ft., thence s. 75 ft., thence e. 100 ft. to a new av., thence s. 24.11 ft. to 140th st., thence w. 17.9 ft., thence n. 343.10 ft. to 10th av., at point 88.5 n. of 140th st., thence n. 11.6 ft.; Avenue St. Nicholas, s. e. s., 602.6 ft. s. of 145th st., 16.7x11x15.7x108.11; 144th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th av., runs e. 49.11 ft., thence s. 100 ft. to 10th av., thence n. 7.5 ft. to centre of old road, thence n. e. to n. 144th st., at point 45.10 ft. e. of 10th av., runs e. 54.2 ft., s. e. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th av., runs e. 99.11 ft., thence s. w. on centre of old road, to n. s. 144th st., at point 112.7 ft. e. of 10th av., thence n. e. 112.5 ft., new av., 350 ft. e. of 10th av., corner 145th st.; runs n. 99.11 ft., thence w. 125 ft., thence s. to 145th st., thence e. 16.6 ft. to beginning; 145th st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 9th av., 125.10 ft., thence n. e. to centre block, thence e. 99.11 ft. to beginning, gore; 146th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th av., 4.9 ft., thence s. to centre of block, thence 100x99.11; W. G. and C. H. and Abby M. Ward, heirs of William S. Ward, to J. F. Ruggles	20,087

LEASES RECORDED.

Bleecker st., No. 223, five years, per year	$1,080
Charles st., Nos. 103 and 105, five years, per year	1,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AT LESS THAN PANIC PRICES.

BEAUTIFUL MEDIUM-SIZE RESIDENCE,
On Seventy-fourth street,
Near Fifth avenue.

Cabinet-work by Pottier & Stymus; Dining-room Decorations by Garibaldi; Chandeliers, Carpets, (nearly new,) Cornices, Shades, and nine superb Mirrors. House in perfect order, and ready for occupancy. Will be sold at a very great sacrifice on actual cost. Terms to suit purchaser.

J. C. CLINTON, No. 40 East 18th st.

FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE house, NO. 622 LEXINGTON AV., BETWEEN 53D AND 54TH STS., WEST SIDE, 20.10x50 feet; in fine order throughout; walls tastefully painted; water runs to top of house; fourth floor divided and finished like third; will be sold low for cash; mortgage $10,000; furniture sold with house if desired. Apply on the premises.

A BARGAIN—THE FIRST-CLASS MEDIUM-SIZED four-story brown-stone house, No. 63 East 61st st., north side, between Madison and 4th avs., with pier glass and parlor cornices. Apply to E. H. NICHOLS, owner, No. 9 Pine st.

A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE, 25 feet wide, on the west side of Madison av., near the entrance to the Park, for sale; completely and elegantly furnished; price $70,000. Apply at No. 59 Liberty st., Room No. 8.

NEW FOUR-STORY FIRST-CLASS CABINET-finish dwellings, 62d st., 174 feet west of Broadway, only $20,000; also, No. 308 West 58th st., all will be rented, with or without furniture. Apply on premises. WILLIAM BEDELL.

NO. 10 EAST 46TH ST., 200 FEET FROM 5TH av.—First-class full size four-story brown-stone house for sale very low; possession.

S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON LAFAYETTE AV., BETWEEN Everson st. and Grand av., or Grand av., between DeKalb and Lafayette avs., the most desirable and accessibly located three-story high-stoop brown-stone front houses, including an elegant corner; splendid location for a physician; replete with modern improvements; twenty minutes by DeKalb or Green av. cars from Fulton Ferry; price, $13,000. No. 799 DeKalb av., a three-room-deep detached cottage, 22x50x100; every improvement; on DeKalb and Green av. cars; five minutes; an excellent opportunity for those wishing a cheap, comfortable and accessible home; price, $10,000; $6,500 on mortgage. Apply on premises, or THOMAS FAGAN, No. 173 Adelphi st., Brooklyn. Immediate possession.

TO EXCHANGE—THE FOLLOWING BROOKLYN property, for lots in Brooklyn or farms unincumbered: Brown-stone dwelling on 5th av., equity, $4,500; brown-stone dwelling on Prospect place, equity, $6,000 and $8,000; two brown-stone dwellings on Park place, equity, $6,000 and $8,000; brown-stone dwelling on McComb st., equity, $12,000; brown-stone dwelling on Fulton st., equity, $7,000; brown-stone dwelling on Henry st., equity, $10,000. Full particulars on application to J. N. WYCKOFF & CO., No. 21 Park row.

A RARE CHANCE FOR SOMEBODY.—ON the hill; no better location in Brooklyn; a new three-story brown-stone house; all improvements; just newly painted and frescoed; this is a chance seldom met with, as the owner is determined to sell immediately at much below its actual value; lot, 20x100. For permits, &c., address OWNER, G. E. N., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

A BARGAIN—MACON ST., BROOKLYN.—BEFORE you buy, examine Nos. 144, 146, and 150 Macon st., near junction of Macon and Fulton avs. These are the best built not more fashionable houses in Brooklyn. Size, 20x45x100. Apply on premises, or to E. H. NICHOLS, (owner,) No. 9 Pine st., New-York.

FOR SALE—LOT IN GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY, pleasantly located on Cypress av.; in excellent neighborhood. Address Post Office Box No. 401, Albany, N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ROSELLE, N. J.

Desirable lots for sale, on elevations fronting on Washington and 5th avs., in the growing town of Roselle, forty-three minutes from New-York, by the popular Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Thirty trains daily.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
NO. 6 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey.—Land, improvement and houses at all points on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

180 LOTS
in the
CITY OF YONKERS.
The estate of the late
SAMPSON SIMSON
To be sold at auction on
TUESDAY, OCT. 20,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

These lots are situated on PARK and LAKE AVS., HIGH ST., and AVENUES D, E and F, and command extensive views of the HUDSON RIVER, and being only a few minutes' walk from the railroad depot, are very desirable for immediate improvement. There are hourly trains from New-York to Yonkers, and the time to Wall st. by Elevated Railroad is only about one hour. Sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage.

Descriptive maps at the office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st., New-York.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS FOR UNPAID ASSESSMENTS, FOR STREETS, AVENUES, AND PARK OPENINGS, WIDENINGS, AND EXTENSIONS.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF ARREARS, Sept. 1, 1874.

Under the direction of ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller of the City of New-York, the undersigned hereby gives public notice, pursuant to the provisions of the act, entitled an act for the Collection of Taxes, Assessments, and Croton Water Rents in the City of New-York, and to amend the several acts in relation thereto, passed April 8, 1871, that the respective owners of all the lands and tenements on which assessments have been laid and confirmed, and are now due and unpaid, and have remained due and unpaid since the confirmation of said assessments for streets, avenues, and park openings, widenings, and extensions, confirmed prior to Jan. 1, 1871, are required to pay the amount of the assessments so due, and remaining unpaid, to the Clerk of Arrears, at his office in the Finance Department, in the New Court-house, in the City of New-York, together with the interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, to the time of payment, with the charges of this notice and advertisement. And if default shall be made in such payment, such lands and tenements will be sold at public action at the New County Court-house in the City Hall Park, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Dec. 15, 1874, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the lowest term of years at which any person shall offer to take the same, in consideration of advancing the amount of the assessment so due and unpaid, and the interest thereon, as aforesaid, to the time of the sale, and together with the charges of this notice and advertisement, and all other costs and charges accrued thereon. And that such sale will be continued from time to time until all the lands and tenements here advertised for sale, shall be sold. And notice is hereby further given, that a detailed statement of the assessments, the ownership of the property assessed, and on which the assessments are due and unpaid, is published in a pamphlet, and that copies of the pamphlet are deposited in the office of the Clerk of Arrears, in the Finance Department, and will be delivered to any person applying for the same.

A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE
of the
PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE
NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH BUILDING,
BY ORDER OF RECEIVER.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 13, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

The National Bank of the Commonwealth Building, north-west corner of Nassau and Pine sts., being 36 feet 7½ inches on Nassau st., and 80 feet deep on Pine st. Building is five stories, brown stone, containing over thirty offices, independent of banking-room floor and basement.

The commanding location of this property renders it very desirable as a first-class investment.

One-half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. SALE ABSOLUTE.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st.

ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

13 LOTS ON BLOCK BOUNDED BY WASHINGTON AV., DE KALB AV., AND HAMILTON ST.; ALSO, DWELLING, STABLE, AND FOUR LOTS ON WASHINGTON AV. AND HAMILTON ST., TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION

ON THURSDAY, OCT. 15,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

The dwelling-house is 25x38, with extension 22x21, is in good order, and has modern improvements. The stable is 25x38, two story, brick, has four stalls, coachman's room, &c.

Seventy per cent on bond and mortgage.

Maps and full particulars at the office of

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, in good order, West 21st st.; rent, $2,000. Three-story high-stoop brick, West 19th st.; $1,100. Three-story and attic high-stoop brick large house, West 21st st.; $1,500. Three-story low-stoop brick, West 38th st.; $1,000. And others, furnished and unfurnished, at moderate rents. Also, several good flats, entirely new, seven rooms each, and others in course of construction.

J. DENHAM & CO.,
No. 273 West 23d st., near 8th av.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, 30 feet front, fully furnished, with garden adjoining; also, if desired, a stable, with entrance on next street; moderate rent to a good tenant.

J. F. WILLIAMS & SONS,
No. 270 West 34th st., corner 8th av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS three-story brown-stone house, on Lexington av., near 62d st.; will rent to a party next to a small private family at a fair price.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY FULL SIZE house in West 50th st., CLOSE TO 5TH AV., ELEGANTLY FURNISHED. Will be rented to a private family for one, two, or three years.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FORTY-SEVENTH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—To let, unfurnished, a splendid four-story brown-stone house in complete order; possession at once.

B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—NO. 26 WEST 25TH st., desirably located four-story high-stoop house, in good order; full-sized house and lot. Apply to

HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED MADISON AV. house; four story, high stoop, brown stone, on Murray Hill, to let, lease, or for sale upon favorable terms.

DR. HEATH, No. 200 Broadway.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES on and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs., Murray Hill, &c., at reduced rentals.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.,
No. 31 East 17th st., or No. 11 Pine st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES to let in choice locations.

B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

SECOND FLOOR IN PRIVATE HOUSE—(Best block in the street,) to small American family of adults; four rooms; rent, $45. Inquire at No. 171 West 10th st.

TO LET OR LEASE—LARGE HOUSE NO. 20 Waverley place, on favorable terms; well arranged for a boarding-house. Apply to

HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BAKERY TO LET—WITH SMALL APARTments.—That well-known stand for bakery on the north-west corner of Hudson and Franklin streets; has been well established for the last forty years, and always procured a good share of family baking. At the above place is a first-rate oven, with fixtures all complete. Rent, $450 a year. To a competent person, wishing to do a small, safe, and profitable business, a rare chance offers. Inquire of WILLIAM VAN ARSDALE, on the premises, or at Mr. Fritze's, the watchmaker.

OFFICES IN THE BUILDING NOS. 113, 115, 117, and 119 Broadway, between Thames and Cedar sts., on the first, second, and third floors; very light and convenient.

Large floor on street, suitable for an insurance or banking institution.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Agents, No. 3 Pine st.

TO LEASE—THE DESIRABLE STORE WITH BASEment and cellar, No. 19 John st.; well located for silver ware, jewelry, or other business. Apply to

HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—STORE AND BASEMENT, BROADWAY, corner Amity st.; desirable location for drug store, or clothing, jewelry, or other business. Apply to

HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, OR FOR a boarding-house, No. 44 West 14th st.; large building, desirably located. Apply to

HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE SPACIOUS DOUBLE store Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, about 50x138 feet, with basement and sub-cellar; new building and very well lighted. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—NOS. 23 AND 25 MERCER ST., ON favorable terms; extra wide marble-front store and lofts; can be rented together or separately. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—GRAND AND ALLEN STS. AT REDUCED Rent.—The stores, basement, and upper part, in new buildings; location unsurpassed.

JOHN CROMWELL, No. 270 Grand st.

TO LET—NO. 50 WATTS ST., STORE SUITABLE for a butcher and green grocer; would be a good place for express depot and stables.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st., five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

INDISPENSABLE
TO BUSINESS, PROFESSIONAL, AND LITERARY MEN.

THE UNITED STATES
OFFICIAL POSTAL GUIDE.
REVISED AND PUBLISHED QUARTERLY
BY AUTHORITY OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

[From the Postmaster General.]

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 29, 1874.

The United States Official POSTAL GUIDE, published by Messrs. H. O. Houghton & Co., is compiled and published under a contract made with them by the Postmaster General, in pursuance of an act of Congress approved June 23, 1874, and is the only publication of the kind so authorized.

MARSHALL JEWELL, Postmaster General.

NO. 1, FOR OCTOBER, 1874,
NOW READY,
CONTAINING

I. A COMPLETE ALPHABETICAL LIST of all the Post Offices in the United States.

II. A LIST OF ALL THE POST OFFICES ARRANGED BY COUNTIES under States.

III. A LIST OF ALL THE MONEY-ORDER OFFICES in the country, Domestic and International.

IV. RATES OF POSTAGE on all classes of mail matter to all parts of the world.

V. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAIL STEAMERS.

VI. FULL INFORMATION RESPECTING REGISTRY OF LETTERS.

VII. SUGGESTIONS TO THE PUBLIC, and

ALL THE INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THOSE WHO SEND OR RECEIVE MAIL MATTER.

TERMS $1 50 a year, postage free.

Subscriptions received by the Post Office Carriers, or on application to the Publishers.

HURD & HOUGHTON,
No. 13 Astor place, New-York.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

I. CLOTH OF GOLD AND OTHER POEMS.

By THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH, author of "Prudence Palfrey," "Marjorie Daw," &c. 1 vol., 16mo. Uniform with Aldrich's popular stories. $1 50.

It is some years since we have met with an American poet so rich in achievement and promise as Mr. Aldrich.—*London Athenæum.*

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HUSSEY'S NATIONAL COTTAGE ARCHITECTURE.

New and original designs, working-scale drawings, and details for all styles of low-priced houses, with specifications and cost. Royal quarto. Post-paid, $6.

ORANGE JUDD COMPANY,
No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned, WILLIAM FREDERICK ROWLAND, EDWARD WALSH HUMPHREYS, EDWIN D. MORGAN, and SOLON HUMPHREYS, have this day formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of article I., title I., of chapter IV. of part second of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, entitled "Of Limited Partnerships," and the acts amendatory thereof, under the following terms and conditions, and therefore do make, file, and publish this certificate, and declare:

That the name, or firm, under which said partnership is to be conducted is "ROWLAND & HUMPHREYS."

That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the importing and dealing in coffee, tea, sugar, and other merchandise, for their own account and on commission.

That the names of the general partners are WILLIAM FREDERICK ROWLAND, of the City, County, and State of New-York; EDWARD WALSH HUMPHREYS, of the City of Bayonne, County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey; and the names of the special partners are EDWIN D. MORGAN, of the City, County, and State of New-York, and SOLON HUMPHREYS, of the City of Bayonne, County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey.

That the amount of capital which each special partner has contributed to the common stock is as follows: The said EDWIN D. MORGAN has contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and the said SOLON HUMPHREYS has contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

That this partnership is to commence on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1874, and is to continue until the 1st day of October, 1876, and that the City of New-York is to be the principal place of business of the said partnership.

Dated Oct. 2, 1874.

W. F. ROWLAND,
E. W. HUMPHREYS,
E. D. MORGAN,
SOLON HUMPHREYS.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: On this 2d day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-four, before me personally came WILLIAM FREDERICK ROWLAND, EDWARD WALSH HUMPHREYS, EDWIN D. MORGAN, and SOLON HUMPHREYS, to me personally known to be the individuals described in, and who executed the foregoing certificate, and severally acknowledged the execution thereof.

EDWIN F. COREY, JR.,
Notary Public, New-York County.

City and County of New-York, ss.: WILLIAM FREDERICK ROWLAND, of said City and County, being sworn, saith that he is one of the general partners in the firm of ROWLAND & HUMPHREYS, mentioned in the foregoing certificate, and that the sums of fifty thousand dollars each in the said certificate specified to have been contributed to the common stock of said firm by the said EDWIN D. MORGAN and SOLON HUMPHREYS, the special partners therein named, have been actually, and in good faith, paid in cash.

W. F. ROWLAND.

Sworn to before me this 2d day of October, 1874.

EDWIN F. COREY, JR.,
oc3-6wS. Notary Public, New-York County.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

In consequence of the death of Mr. FREDERIC P. TERRY, the firm of "ROWLAND, TERRY & HUMPHREYS" is hereby dissolved by mutual consent from and after this date.

Dated Oct. 2, 1874.

W. F. ROWLAND, E. W. HUMPHREYS, } Surviving General Partners.
E. D. MORGAN, JOHN T. TERRY, SOLON HUMPHREYS, } Special Partners.

City and County of New-York, ss.—On this 2d day of October, 1874, before me personally came WILLIAM FREDERICK ROWLAND, EDWARD WALSH HUMPHREYS, EDWIN D. MORGAN, JOHN T. TERRY, and SOLON HUMPHREYS, surviving partners of the firm of ROWLAND, TERRY & HUMPHREYS, each to me known to be the same persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and severally acknowledged that they had executed the same.

EDWIN F. COREY, JR.,
Notary Public New-York County.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE
No. 103 Fulton st.,
NEW-YORK.
BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

PHELPS, DOREMUS & CORBETT,
Nos. 264 and 266 Canal st.,

Propose to sell for net cash, on or before Jan. 1, 1875, their immense stock of CABINET FURNITURE and UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDROOM on second floor, with southern exposure, for mother and daughter; also room for gentleman with or without board. Address C., No. 129 East 23d st., stating full particulars. Reference given and required.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED FOR A FAMily of three adults; small in size, well furnished; willing to lease for two years; must be located between 14th and 59th sts., 4th and 6th av. Address J. H. R., Box No. 4,494 Post Office. Brokers need not apply.

WANTED—BY A PHYSICIAN, AN OFFICE WITH or without board, between 30th and 45th sts., and Broadway and Madison avs. Address G., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, E. D., BY A GENTLEman and his wife, a second floor, adapted for house-keeping; neighborhood must be respectable; private family preferred. Address, with particulars, T. B., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS, suitable for Stable and STREET uses. Also, DRESS BLANKETS, Carriage Robes, and Wagon Blankets; CLARK'S HORSE CLIPPERS, and of other celebrated manufacturers, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.

N. B. No. 72 Beekman st.

SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, in full stock.

WANTED—A COUPE, BROUGHAM, OR LANDAUlet, built by Brewster & Co., of Broome st.; must be nearly new, large size, and in good order. Address J. B. M. G., Box No. 4,494 Post Office, New-York.

A PRIVATE STABLE TO LET—NO. 18 EAST 39th st., between 5th and Madison avs. For sale, a shifting-top phaeton, three-fourths clarence, and top wagon, City make.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR HORSES.—EXTRA accommodations; boxes if desired; horses at risk of owners. G. BRADISH, Bay Side, Queens County, N. Y.

COUPE ROCKAWAY AT A SACRIFICE.—Private stable, No. 17 West 44th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

TO RENT, WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD, TO GENtleman and wife, for $60 per week, a beautiful second floor of two large rooms, appointments complete, by a small private family; location elegant and central; references required. Address MADISON, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 67 38TH ST.,

Between 5th and 6th avs.—Elegant suites of rooms, newly furnished, consisting of parlor floor, with front basement, and second, third, and fourth floors; private table only; references exchanged.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDing on 5th av., near Windsor Hotel, will let an elegantly-furnished suite of apartments, with board, to a party of two or three persons. Address G. L. K., Uptown *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS, WITH OR without board, private table if desired, can obtain full particulars, location, price, &c., free. Apply to COLES & HUBBARD, agents, No. 64 West 33d st.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, en suite or singly in thoroughly first-class house; superior board; private table given; good stable accommodations; references exchanged.

NO. 117 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN LEXINGton and 4th avs.—Rooms, with board, connecting rooms suitable for a family, and others for gentleman and wife, and single gentlemen.

NO. 114 EAST 18TH ST.—TWO HANDSOMEly furnished rooms on parlor floor; also rooms on second and third floors, with board. References exchanged.

DESIRABLE FRONT ROOMS, WITH large closets, on second floor; hall-room on third floor for a gentleman, with board, at No. 22 Waverley place.

FIFTH AV., NO. 294.—ONE SUITE OF HANDsomely-furnished apartments, with board; also, large and small front rooms for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; references.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, a handsome suite of rooms suitable for a lady and gentleman; also rooms for single gentlemen; terms moderate; table first class; references exchanged.

FIFTH AVENUE.

A very fine suite of four or six rooms to let, with private table. Inquire at No. 588 6th av.

E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library.

SPLENDID FAMILY SUITE, CONSISTING of newly furnished parlor, large private dining-room and two large bedrooms, entire first floor, with private table. No. 50 West 19th st.

LARGE AND SMALL ROOM, CONNECTED, ON fourth floor, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; first-class board; terms reasonable. No. 133 West 44th st.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—ONE DESIRABLE suite, parlor floor; hot and cold water, and one front room, third floor; with or without private table; references exchanged.

ELEGANT SUITES TO LET, WITH AND without private table. Full particulars and services without charge, Metropolitan Boarders' Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway; open evenings.

TO LET—LARGE UNFURNISHED ROOMS ON parlor floor, for a family or physician's office, in a private family, at No. 36 West 35th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT TWO or three pleasant, sunny rooms, with first-class board; references exchanged. No. 280 4th av., one block from Association Hall.

NO. 46 IRVING PLACE,

Opposite Westminster Hotel. Handsomely furnished; large and small rooms on third floor; breakfast if desired.

ONE SUITE OF ROOMS, HANDSOMELY FURnished, with private table, at No. 41 West 35th st.; others for married couples; house recently changed hands; references exchanged.

BOARDERS WANTED.—ROOMS WITH BOARD, en suite or single; all improvements of the house first-class; references given and required, at No. 45 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

ELEGANT ACCOMMODATIONS.—FLOORS, with private table; rooms, singly or en suite; all locations; price list free. BOARD DIRECTORY, No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d st.

NO. 108 EAST 24TH ST., NEAR MADISON square.—A pleasant sunny room, to a gentleman and wife wishing quiet and comforts of home, or would let to two gentlemen, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 12 EAST 17TH ST.,
Near 5th av.,

Handsomely furnished suites of rooms on parlor floor, with private table if desired; references.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Superior accommodations, in first-class house, for gentlemen desiring board. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Handsomely-furnished parlor floor, with or without private table; also room on third floor with board.

FORTY-SECOND ST., NO. 107, WEST.—TO rent, with board, very desirable rooms, en suite or singly, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO 130 WEST, near Broadway—Handsomely-furnished rooms on second, third, and fourth floors, with first-class board; private table if desired; references exchanged.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS WEST of Broadway.—Large and elegant second floor to let, with private table only; references given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—NEWLY AND HANDsomely furnished rooms to let, to gentlemen, without board, in a first class house; family private. No. 37 East 19th st., between 4th av. and Broadway.

5TH AV.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF APARTMENTS, with private table. Apply to H. R. DREW, No. 3 23d st, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

NO. 127 WEST 45TH ST.—ELEGANTLY-FURnished rooms, with strictly first-class board; two pleasant hall rooms for single gentlemen.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., EAST, NO. 224.—FURnished hall room to let to a single gentleman in a private family; board if desired.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER, HAVING completed the renovation of her house, offers suites of apartments, with private table or without board.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—A SUITE OF FOUR or five rooms to let with private table. Also a handsome parlor floor.

PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET A LARGE furnished room to gentleman, without board; reference. No. 234 4th av., corner 19th st.

NO. 109 EAST 16TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, a suite of rooms, on second and third floors; also, two parlors.

S. FAULKNER BROWN.

NO. 295 5TH AV.

Mrs. Hall will let furnished apartments, en suite, with bath, &c.; liberal terms; private table only; references.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.—A SUITE OF NEWLY and elegantly furnished rooms, with private table; first-class in every appointment; references exchanged.

5TH AV., NO. 164.

Comfortably furnished suites, with bath; breakfast if desired; also, single rooms.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board, en suite or singly; house and location first-class; references.

22D ST., NO. 45 WEST.

Two large connecting rooms on second floor to let, with board; best references given.

A SUITE OF SECOND-FLOOR ROOMS, with private table or without board. No. 38 East 20th st.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS on second floor to let, with board; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen, without board. No. 39 West 29th st., near Broadway.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST.—PARLOR AND SECond floor to rent to a family, with private table; also rooms to rent to gentlemen, without board.

NO. 36 EAST 22D ST.—ROOMS ON SECOND and fourth floors to let, with first-class board; reference exchanged.

NO. 21 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN BROADway and 5th av.—Second floor, elegantly furnished, with first-class board; private table if desired.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms on second floor; private table if desired; also, other rooms; references exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished third-floor room, with board, for gentleman and wife.

YORKVILLE.—FINE ROOMS TO LET WITH board, at No. 151 East 92d st., near Lexington av.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.—ONE SMALL SUITE of rooms to let, with board.

NO. 88 MADISON AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST.—FRONT ROOMS TO let with board; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO PLEASANT HALL BEDROOMS may be had at No. 48 East 21st st.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JOHN BAKER and BOLSIE BAKER by Conrad Baker. Address CONRAD BAKER, at Virginia City, Nevada.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
Also
SATURDAY MATINEE,
A NEW COMEDY
by H. J. BYRON, Esq., entitled
PARTNERS FOR LIFE,
in which the following artists will appear:
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE,
Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT,
Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. W. CARROLL,
Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD,
Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme PONISI,
Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE, Miss KATE BARTLETT.
IN PREPARATION,

Mr. Lester Wallack's and Mr. Pierrepont Edwards' adaptation from Octave Feuillet's great drama,

THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

This fine play will be produced with the greatest care and completeness, and will introduce

Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE

in his second impersonation before the New-York public. In the same play

Miss ADA DYAS

will make her first appearance in Wallack's Theatre.

The cast will include:
Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. B. POLK,
Mr. J. W. CARROLL, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND,
Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Miss EFFIE GERMON,
Miss IONE BURKE, Mme. PONISI,
Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.

Due notice will be given of the first appearance of

Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
in his
NEW IRISH DRAMA,
which is now in active preparation.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. MATINEE DAY.

TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.

AFTERNOON at 1:30.
EVENING at 8.

MATINEE—CONNIE SOOGAH, with all its wealth of new scenery. EVENING—CONNIE SOOGAH (last time) and CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY. Last week but one of Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. MISS A. L. CARY.

SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, at 8.
Doors open at 7.
SECOND GRAND CONCERT
by the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
on which occasion the following BRILLIANT ENSEMBLE will appear:
Mlle. DONADIO, | Mlle. MARESI,
the young and distinguished prime donne soprani;
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY,
America's greatest contralto;
Signor BENFRATELLI, | Signor SCOLARA,
Mr. G. F. HALL, | Mr. C. WALTERS, pianist,
together with a selected chorus and the
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE ITALIAN OPERA.
Musical Director .... Mr. S. BEHRENS

Admission, fifty cents. Reserved seats, fifty cents and one dollar extra, according to location. For sale at the Academy of Music; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway. Box Office at BOOTH'S THEATRE open on SUNDAY from 9 A. M.

*** In order to prevent a rush at the doors, FIFTY-CENT TICKETS will be sold during the day at Booth's Theatre.

A CARD.

ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE
BY THE
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
to give
SEVERAL OPERAS AND CONCERTS
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

To commence in December, under the direction of MAX MARETZEK, the renowned Conductor and Operatic Impresario.

Patrons and others desiring to take part in these entertainments will please make early application at the CONSERVATORY, No. 5 East 14th st., next to Delmonico's.

BROOKLYN, Nos. 102, 104 and 106 Court st., near State.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.

EDWARD PAYSON WESTON
is now performing
THE UNPARALLELED FEAT
of walking
500 MILES IN SIX DAYS,
at the Hippodrome.
ADMISSION AT ALL MODES, 50 CENTS.
BARNUM'S HIPPODROME,
GRAND REOPENING
MONDAY, NOV. 2, 1874.

MACCABE. STEINWAY HALL.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14.

First appearance in America of England's renowned Mimic and Ventriloquist,

Frederic Maccabe,

in his original character entertainment,
BEGONE DULL CARE.

A vocal, ventriloquial, musical, sartorial mélange. Pronounced by the London and leading provincial journals throughout England, Ireland, and Scotland, the most successful monologue entertainment ever produced.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE,

No. 201 Bowery, opposite Spring st.
TONY PASTOR and his GREAT COMPANY.
MATINEES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
LADIES ADMITTED FREE ON FRIDAY EVENINGS.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

No. 128 West 14th st., New-York.

The Museum will be open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Gallery of pictures by old masters; large collection of pictures, and other art objects; Cesnola collection of Cypriote antiquities. Admission 25 cents. Mondays FREE. Catalogues can be had at the Museum.

DRAMATIC RECITATIONS.

PROF. AUGUSTUS WATTERS,

in connection with PEALE'S MAGNIFICENT PAINTING, "The Court of Death," at Leavitt's Art Gallery, corner Broadway and 12th st., EVERY EVENING.

Tickets 50 cents. Doors open at 7:30, to begin at 8 o'clock.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED IN REFINED FAMILY FOR gentleman, wife, and two daughters, (aged 13 and 7,) at price not exceeding $160 per month; preferring location on or near Murray Hill; good table required; unexceptionable references given. Address, with full particulars, "HOME," Box No. 3,626 Post-office, New-York City.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, babe, and nurse, in a strictly private family, where no other boarders are taken; location above 23d st. best references given and required. Address, with full particulars, Post Office Box No. 5,121.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WOULD like a moderately large room in private family; terms must be low. Address Artist, Box No. 206, *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FIRST-CLASS WINTER BOARD CAN BE had near Long Branch for a family of seven persons; parlors, three bed-rooms, fuel, light, private table, and use of horses for $50 per week. Address J. DALMER, Seabright, N. J.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open until November. JAMES G. ROE.

HOTELS.

THE ST. JAMES HOTEL,
(CORNER 26TH ST. AND BROADWAY,)

is now open on the European plan. The hotel has been thoroughly renovated, repainted, and refurnished in the most comfortable and elaborate manner.

C. T. JONES & NORTON.

TYLER HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 12TH ST.—Rooms renovated and refurnished. Front rooms $1 to $3 per day.

W. S. SINEY.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Over Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits on or before Oct. 10 bear interest from Oct. 1.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

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NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from Oct. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

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NO. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON ST.

Money deposited on or before Oct. 10 will draw interest from Oct. 1.

Interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

A. T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—6th av., cor. 12th st. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 5 to 8 P. M. Money deposited now draws interest from Oct. 1.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORner 14th st.—Interest Six per Cent.; money deposited on or before Oct. 10, will draw interest from Oct. 1. Assets, $3,113,818 64; surplus, $297,277 26.

RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season SATURDAY, Oct. 10. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for circular.

MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,

Lyric Hall, 6th av., Reservoir square.
For particulars send for circular.

MR. DEGARMO, NO. 82 FIFTH AV., CORNER 14th st., will resume private instruction in dancing Oct. 1; regular classes, Oct. 10. Particulars in circular.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

SHERIDAN SHOOK .... Proprietor
A. M. PALMER .... Manager
BEGINS AT 8. OVER AT 11.
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Feuillet and Rowe's drama,

THE SPHINX.

This marvelous play, the production of which has excited more extended comment than any other theatrical event in the past twenty years, is now in its

THIRD WEEK,

is attracting

IMMENSE AUDIENCES,

and is received with every manifestation of interest and favor.

The play is presented with the most magnificent scenery, furniture, and appointments ever yet seen upon any stage, and with the following most remarkable cast:

Admiral De Chelles .... Mr. JOHN PARSELLE
Henri De Savigny .... Mr. McKEE RANKIN
Lord Dornoch .... Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON
Arthur Lajardie .... Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY
Everard, Lieutenant of Marines,
Aid to the Admiral .... Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS
Ulric, pianist and composer .... Mr. F. F. MACKAY
Blanche De Chelles, the Admiral's daughter-in-law .... Miss CLARA MORRIS
Bertha De Savigny .... Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON
Clemence Lajardie, the Admiral's niece .... Miss ROBERTA NORWOOD

*** The engagements of Miss CLARA MORRIS and Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON are for a limited number of weeks.

SATURDAY, Oct. 10, at 1:30, THIRD MATINEE of THE SPHINX.

Seats secured two weeks in advance.

ACADEMY. MATINEE—HEILBRON.

STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, at 1:30 P. M.; doors open at 12:30.
GRAND MATINEE.
Gounod's Chef d'œuvre,
FAUST.

Marguerite .... Mlle. MARIE HEILBRON
Siebel .... Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY
Faust .... Signor CARLO CARPI
Mephistopheles .... Signor FIORINI
Valentine .... Signor DEL PUENTE
Full chorus, Corps de Ballet, Military Band, and Grand Orchestra.
Musical Director .... Signor E. MUZIO

SUNDAY, EVENING, Oct. 11.—GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT at BOOTH'S THEATRE.

MONDAY, Oct. 12.—IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA.—Debut at the Academy of Mlle. BIANCA DONADIO, and first appearance in America of Signor DE BASSINI, Lyric Tenor, from "Les Italiens," Paris.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14.—First production in America of Maestro Marchetti's Grand Opera, RUY BLAS.

THURSDAY, Oct. 15.—First Opera Night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.—LA TRAVIATA.

In rehearsal, Verdi's grand MESSA DI REQUIEM.

PARK THEATRE.

MR. MARK TWAIN,
(S. L. CLEMENS, Esq.,)
and
COL. MULBERRY SELLERS,
(JOHN T. RAYMOND,)

Have instructed their secretary, Mr. Stuart, to announce that they are proud to have achieved the triumph of reviving

THE GLORIES
OF THE OLD PARK,

so dear to the remembrance of

NEW-YORK,

by the production of that for which the public has so long yearned,

A GENUINE AMERICAN COMEDY,
EXPRESSED BY AMERICAN ARTISTS.
"None but Americans on guard to-night."
COL. MULBERRY SELLERS
AT HOME EVERY NIGHT,
and the afternoon of
SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

Happy to shake hands with the jury. For the small amount of $1 he will give information that will enable the public to realize their rosiest visions of wealth.

"THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT."
MILLIONS.

PARK THEATRE.

DE MURSKA. DE MURSKA. DE MURSKA.
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DE MURSKA. DE MURSKA. DE MURSKA.
SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.
DE MURSKA. SUNDAY NIGHT, OCT. 11. DE MURSKA.

These concerts, which offer to the loveliness of SUNDAY EVENING the most beautiful accompaniment of DEVOTION, MUSIC, will present their celebration every SUNDAY EVENING.

DE MURSKA. DE MURSKA.

The management has the honor of announcing an engagement with Mr. D. De Vivo for

DE MURSKA,
the greatest living cantatrice.

Mme. CARRENO SAURET, Pianiste. Sig. BRAGA, Violoncello.
Herr THEO. HABELMANN, Tenor. Sig. SAURET, Violin.
Sig. FERRANTI, Buffo Baritone. Sig. MARZO, Accompanist.
Grand orchestra, C. CARLBERG, Director.
Box-office open SUNDAY 12 o'clock M. to 6 P. M.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
GRAND EXHIBITION.

2d and 3d avs., between 63d and 64th sts., New-York.

WONDERFUL MACHINERY
IN MOTION.
THOUSANDS OF INTERESTING PRODUCTS.
FLOWERS AND FRUITS.
An unequaled display.
GRAND CONCERTS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Columbia's Winning Boat.

Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY & 35TH ST.
TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY.
Afternoon, 2:30. Evening, 7:30.
A chaste and refined entertainment.
PARIS BY NIGHT, WITH STORM EFFECTS.
Over Twenty-five first-class artists.
POPULAR PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Matinées Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, admission, 50 cents; children 25 cents. Every Evening and Saturday Matinée; admission 75 cents; children, 40 cents.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

EVENING AT 8; AFTERNOON AT 2.
A
FLASH
OF
LIGHTNING.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12.
UNDER
THE GASLIGHT.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.

EVERY EVENING at 8. SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

MUSICAL.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT
FOR SALE OR RENT AT
OUVRIER & SONS, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 15th st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS MARIE GILBERT IS NOW RESUMING her lessons in the pianoforte, theory and composition; young pianists who desire to be thoroughly and finished pupils trained in the Leipsic and Paris conservatories; classical music a specialty. Circulars, &c., received at Mr. Albert Weber's piano-forte rooms, 5th av. and 16th st.

POND'S, NO. 547 BROADWAY.

New pianos, and pianos but little used, to rent, or sell, on easy terms, Steinway, Chickering, Weber, Pond, Lindeman, Kindt, and other new instruments. The Woods organ, prices ranging from $150 to $1,500. Branch Store, No. 39 Union square.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF PIANOS AND organs, new and second-hand, at extremely low prices for cash, or to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

CHICKERING, WEBER, GORDON PIANOS and Princess organs. Rent, $3 and up. Installments taken. Eight-stop organ, $90. GORDON & SON, No. 13 East 14th st.

AN IMMENSE STOCK—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, and grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash, or to let. On installments and rent. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND PIANOS of our own make; also, a large assortment of fine second-hand pianos. [illegible] No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ventilate

Your houses, schools, churches, banks, offices, factories, and public buildings by using Maine's Patent Portable Window Ventilator. Price, $5 and upward. Send for testimonials.

H. C. TERRY & CO.,
No. 95 Duane st., New-York.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL LIBRARY.—THE library is now open in its spacious apartments at No. 8 West 16th st., Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 12 M.; 1:30 to 5, and 7:30 to 10 P. M.

JOHN L. VANDERVOORT, M. D., Librarian.

BABY CARRIAGE—THE NOVELTY—CAN BE used as a carriage for the winter months. LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 512 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Send for circular.

STUTTERING.—DR. WHITE, OF THE UNITED States Stammering Institute, is permanently located at No. 132 East 26th st., New-York. Best references. No pay until cured. Send for circular.

COAL AND WOOD.

A GREAT REDUCTION
IN THE PRICE
OF KINDLING WOOD.
[illegible]
Oak and Hickory sawed and split by the load.
EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT,
No. 124 East 25th st., near 3d av.

N. B.—Orders by mail delivered with dispatch, free of charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8; over at 11.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY .... Proprietor and Manager
TO-DAY, at 1:30,
Last Matinee of
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL
and
Last time for the present of
This wonderfully successful revival.
TO-NIGHT, at 8,
SATURDAY, Oct. 10, 1874,
AN ENTIRELY NOVEL BILL.

For the first time on any stage, a DRAMATIC EMBODIMENT in a series of LIVING TABLEAUX of the last and most exquisite poem by Henry W. Longfellow, entitled,

THE HANGING OF THE CRANE.
In seven pictures.

The poem will be recited by Mr. HARKINS, and the pictures—framed within a background by Mr. C. W. WITHAM—will be peopled by Mrs. GILBERT, Miss GREY, Miss VARIAN, Miss CONGDON, Mr. DAVIDGE, Mr. RINGGOLD, Mr. FAWCETT, Mr. GILBERT, BIJOU HERON, and the rest of the company.

This will be followed by a new arrangement, in one act, of Mr. Sheridan's famous comedy and mock-tragedy, entitled

THE CRITIC,

offered with an entirely new scene and final tableau piece, painted by Mr. James Roberts, and cast as follows:

Mr. Puff .... Mr. JAMES LEWIS
Mr. Sneer .... Mr. CONWAY
Mr. Dangle .... Mr. WHITING
Prompter .... Mr. MOORE
Characters in the tragedy:
The Earl of Leicester .... Mr. GEORGE PARKES
(His first appearance this season.)
Lord Burleigh .... Mr. CHAPMAN
The Governor of Tilbury Fort .... Mr. J. W. JENNINGS
Sir Christopher Hatton .... Mr. LOUIS JAMES
Sir Walter Raleigh .... Mr. SOL RUSSELL
A Beef-eater in Disguise .... Mr. OWEN FAWCETT
Don Whiskerandos De Feroi .... Mr. W. DAVIDGE
The Master of the House .... Mr. J. G. PEAKES
The Sentinels .... Mr. GILBERT and Mr. DEVEAU
Tilburnia .... Miss FANNY DAVENPORT
Her Confidante .... Miss ALICE GREY
The First Niece .... Miss NINA VARIAN
The Second Niece .... Miss EMILY RIGL

Previous to the tableaux will be acted an entirely new comedy, in one act, by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, entitled

THE TWO WIDOWS.

Francine, the widow in pearl grey .... Miss FANNY DAVENPORT
Cecile, the widow in black .... Miss SARA JEWETT
Edgard De Brennes, a young sportsman, who is engaged in a widow hunt .... Mr. GEORGE CLARKE
Labaraque, the Game-keeper .... Mr. F. HARDENBERGH

*** The whole entertainment will terminate by 11 o'clock, and carriages may be ordered at that hour.

*** Saturday evening, Oct. 17, Mr. BRONSON HOWARD's new American drama, MOORCROFT, and first appearance of Miss ANNIE GRAHAM.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

MONDAY OCT. 12, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
A FAREWELL FESTIVAL MATINEE
by the
FAMOUS VOKES FAMILY.

These celebrated and world-wide favorites will take their farewell of America (they sail for England on the 14th of October) on this occasion in the famous specialty in which they have [illegible] to New-York audiences:

THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN,

as preformed by them more than two thousand times in Europe and America.

Miss JESSIE VOKES .... as .... Lucinda Scrubb
Miss VICTORIA VOKES .... as .... Mary
Miss ROSINA VOKES .... as .... Barbara
Mr. FRED. VOKES .... as .... Timothens
Mr. FAWDON VOKES .... as .... Wiggins

The entertainment will begin with the charming comedietta and Fifth Avenue specialty, entitled

MY UNCLE'S WILL.

*** Box sheet now open.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE.

MM. GRAU & CHIZZOLA .... Lessees and Managers
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
LAST NIGHT BUT SIX OF
AIMEE AND FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE.
TWO PERFORMANCES TO-DAY
MATINEE AT 1:30 | LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.
EVENING AT 8 | AIMEE,
MINELLY, KOLLETZ, DUBOUCHET, | in their great impersonations. | GANDON, DEBREE, DUPLAN.
GENOT.

Next week, positively last week of OPERA BOUFFE AND MADAME ANGOT.

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 19, MISS NEILSON.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.

C. R. THORNE .... Lessee and Manager
THE DELUGE.

With its beautiful scenery, elegant costumes, 200 ladies of the ballet. Miss JULIA SEAMAN and the KIRALFY COMBINATION COMPANY. The BOISSET FAMILY in their mid-air performance. Deluge scene reconstructed.

BOWERY THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT OF MR. C. B. BISHOP,
HAND AND GLOVE,
JACK SHEPPARD AND HIS PAL.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS, New Opera-house, corner of 29th st. AN ENTIRE NEW BILL. Seats secured in advance. [illegible] Street cars may be ordered at 10. FIRST FAMILY MATINEE next Saturday at 2 P. M. Reserved seats, $1.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

FALL MEETING 1874
AT JEROME PARK.
SATURDAY, Oct. 10. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14. SATURDAY, Oct. 17.

Races commence each day punctually at 2 o'clock.

A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

JEROME PARK RACES,
Oct. 3, 7, 10, 14, and 17.

Special trains, with reserved cars for ladies, will leave Grand Central Depot on race days at 12:30 P. M. and 1 P. M., returning after the races. Fourth avenue cars run direct to depot.

Excursion tickets, 40 cents.

C. H. KISSELL, Superintendent.

MEETINGS.

THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE and Hospital for Women will hold the opening exercises and reunion in the new location, north-east corner of 37th st. and Lexington av., New-York, Oct. 13, 8 P. M. Admission free.

LECTURES.

PACKARD COLLEGE LECTURE COURSE.

JAMES PARTON'S new lecture on "The Kings of Business" will be delivered at the Cooper Union Hall, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 14, under the auspices of the Packard Business College. Lecture at 8. Admission to any part of the house, 50 cents. Tickets to be had at the college, No. 805 Broadway, or at the hall on the evening of the lecture. Present and former members of the college admitted free on application.

S. S. PACKARD & CO.

MR. J. M. PEEBLES, INSPIRATIONAL SPEAKER. Lectures for Society of Progressive Spiritualists at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., at New Opera-house, No. 1,195 Broadway, below 29th st. Children's Lyceum at 2:30 P. M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. VERSLAGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of John H. G. Verslage, No. 72 North Moore street, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the second day of July, 1874.

CATHARINE MARGARET VERSLAGE, Executrix.
JOHN H. G. VERSLAGE, JOHN H. G. HILDEBRAND, } Executors.
jy4-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BLOODGOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John H. Bloodgood, Executor, Drexel Building, No. 3 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the eleventh day of January next.—Dated New-York, the third day of July, 1874.

JOHN H. BLOODGOOD, WILLIAM E. BLOODGOOD, MATHIAS B. BLOODGOOD, } Executors.
jy4-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE MARY THORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John B. Stevens, Esq., No. 67 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of May, 1874.

JOHN B. STEVENS, EUGENE THORN, } Executors.
my30-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN SLADE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office, Nos. 56 and 58 Worth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of May, 1874.

JOHN M. SLADE, FRANCIS H. SLADE, Executors.
my23-law6mS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible], late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office No. 19 Barclay street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of September, 1874.

WILLIAM H. BREDEN, Administrator.
s12-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all creditors of and persons having claims against [illegible], late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at [illegible] in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of January next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible]

[illegible], Administratrix.
jy11-law6mS

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY—THE WORK OF THE LAST FEW MONTHS REVIEWED.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was held yesterday, at its head-quarters, Hon. Townsend Harris in the chair. There were also present Royal Phelps, Esq.; John M. Bixby, Esq.; A. P. Hoosack, Esq.; Elbridge T. Gerry, Esq.; Henry Bergh, Esq., and others. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, it was reported that the officers of the society had recently broken up several pigeon-shooting matches in different parts of the State. Two officers had also visited Stamford, Conn., upon the occasion of the match between Paine and Bogardus, but owing to the inefficiency of the officers of the law there, they were unable to stop the shooting of the birds. At the last session of the Legislature of Connecticut, stringent laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals were passed, which covered effectually the cruel and demoralizing pastime, called "sport," of putting tame birds into traps and afterward mutilating and killing them "for the fun of the thing." The authorities at Stamford and Hartford had since declared that no more such assemblages of "roughs" would be allowed. The counsel of the society reported that the suits instituted by the various stage line companies in the City against the society had been finally abandoned. It was reported that the officers had visited a saloon, kept by one Scott at Fort Hamilton, on the 1st inst., and had broken up and prevented a dog-fight between dogs belonging to William Kelly and Harry Jennings of New-York. One of the dogs, called "Danger," was captured by the officers, and had the honor yesterday of being introduced to the Committee. By his playful gambols and tail-wagging he evidently knew he was among friends. This dog, which is of the genuine "bull" breed, was seized by Marshal Sullivan on a writ of replevin, from the head-quarters of the society, but was reclaimed again yesterday and a bond given by the society, in whose charge the animal now remains. The decision of the Court of Special Sessions in the Cider-press Dog case in finding the prisoner, Charles Walker, guilty, and fining him $25, was next read and commented upon. The President reported that his Honor, Recorder Hackett, and Ex-Mayor Hall had very kindly come forward in the cause of humanity and given their testimony in behalf of the prosecution. It was also reported that Mr. James H. Jones, of Pelham, had presented the society with a very fine horse for one of its light vehicles, and a vote of thanks was passed to that gentleman for his generous gift. A letter was read from the Right Rev., the Bishop of Manchester, England, upon the subject of sermons being preached by the clergy in furtherance of this Christian work, and calling attention to a sermon on the subject which he had recently preached in Westminster Abbey. A member of the Committee asked if the clergymen of America took any interest in the subject by preaching sermons or otherwise aiding the good work; but it was stated that with hardly a single exception the clergy in this country seemed to treat the matter as beneath their notice and with total indifference. Designs were presented from Mr. Parry, of Ninth avenue, for a monument to be erected over the remains of that great benefactor of the dumb race, the late Louis Bonard. It was reported that the reward of $700 had failed to produce any clue to the perpetrator of the fiendish act of stabbing and killing the nine horses in the stable of P. Dwyer, in August last. The committee expressed the greatest indignation in regard to this case, and it was resolved that a reward of $1,500 be offered for such information as would lead to the arrest and conviction of the offender. A long discussion then took place upon vivisection, and the action taken by the President was highly approved of. Some minor business was then disposed of, after which the meeting adjourned.

TRIAL OF REV. JOHN S. GLENDENNING.

CHARGES PREFERRED AGAINST HIM BY THE PRESBYTERY—THE ACCUSED CLERGYMAN IN HIS OWN DEFENSE.

The Jersey City Presbytery resumed its session yesterday in the Presbyterian Church on Third street, and received the report of the committee appointed to investigate the charges preferred against Rev. John S. Glendenning, Pastor of the Prospect Avenue Church. The committee submitted a report to the effect that they found sufficient evidence to warrant the investigation of charges of immoral conduct against Mr. Glendenning.

After the reading of the report, Mr. Glendenning was arraigned to answer the charges. He pleaded not guilty. The Presbytery appointed Rev. C. K. Imbrie, of Jersey City, and Rev. H. C. Riggs, of Rutherford Park, to conduct the prosecution. Mr. Glendenning selected S. B. Dodd and Edward Wall, both of Hoboken, to defend him. Mr. Dodd moved that the place of the alleged seduction be inserted in the first specification under the first charge, and he objected to the use of the word "understood" in the last specification under the fourth charge, on the ground that it was not sufficiently explicit. Dr. Imbrie replied that as to the objection to the fourth charge, he had no objection to striking out the word "understood." He was willing, too, he said, to insert the place of the seduction, but he did not think it material.

Mr. Booth called attention to a rule precluding the Presbytery from proceeding with the trial in less than ten days, unless the defendant waived his right under the rule. Mr. Dodd made the waiver in writing, and asked that Mr. Glendenning be allowed to make a statement, so that both sides of the case might go to the public at once. Several members protested that it was not proper for the defense to open their case until the prosecution had closed theirs. Moderator Edwards was among those who objected to Mr. Glendenning being allowed to make a statement. The Presbytery, he said, could not extend any courtesies to Mr. Glendenning.

Mr. Glendenning then addressed the Presbytery. He said that he asked no courtesies from the Presbyteries—only justice. He had not originated the idea of submitting a statement. In fact, he thought the proper time to submit it was when the defense opened. The public had prejudged him, but, according to the advice of his counsel, he had not said a word in his own behalf.

The statement was not read, and the Presbytery took a recess until Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

A BOLD FORGER ARRESTED.

Detective Jo Francis, of Jersey City, yesterday arrested a man named James Cook, in One Hundred and Thirtieth street, near Third avenue, New-York, on a charge of forgery and fraud. Last Saturday Cook went to Chedister & Co., corner of Steuben and Washington streets, Jersey City, and asked them to send a man to a block on One Hundred and Sixty-second street to make estimates on thirty-four houses he had in process of erection there. On Monday he made his appearance again, and ordered a quantity of yellow oak and black-walnut wood to the value of $100. In payment he gave them a check signed C. B. Tooker, and drawn on the Harlem Bank. The check was returned from the bank marked "a forgery." The swindled firm had a warrant issued for Cook's arrest, and it was placed in the hands of Detective Francis. He, after much trouble, succeeded in finding the man in the place where he yesterday arrested him. Cook, some days ago, perpetrated a similar fraud on J. L. Schofield, of First avenue and Twenty-seventh street, New-York, passing a forged check for $80 on him. He is supposed to have been the party who endeavored to defraud Dodge & Meigs, of Jersey City, by a clever device, some time ago. Under pretenses that he had four houses building on Wayne street, Jersey City, Dodge & Meigs delivered a load of lumber to him, and were about to deliver a second when they discovered that their first load had been spirited away to an auction room in New-York. The firm recovered the load, but up to yesterday had got no clue to the swindler. After his arrest in New-York, Cook was delivered to the Jersey City authorities and committed to await examination.

ACCIDENTS.

Christopher J. Schutzle, aged fifty-two, of First avenue and Seventy-sixth street, fell from the roof of his residence yesterday morning, and was seriously injured....While Louis Kass, aged twenty-two, of No. 109 East Broadway, was engaged yesterday morning in lowering a furnace on the elevator at No. 550 Broadway, he was precipitated from the sidewalk to the subcellar by the sudden descent of the elevator and the furnace fell on him, breaking and severely lacerating his right leg below the knee. He was cared for at Bellevue Hospital ....William Clare, aged thirty-seven, of No. 369 East Fourth street, while at work on a steam-ship at the foot of Eighth street, East River, fell into the hold of the vessel and was seriously injured....John Oxer, aged sixty-one, of No. 258 Montgomery street, while intoxicated, fell on the sidewalk at the corner of Fulton and Front streets, and sustained severe injuries.

ALLEGED LARCENY OF GAS.

Thomas B. Crotty, a liquor-dealer, lately in business at No. 766 Second avenue, a short time ago failed, and his store was seized by his creditors. The Metropolitan Gas-light Company, soon after the failure, removed their meter from the premises. A few days afterward an employe of the company visited the store, and found the persons conducting the same burning the gas. Upon examination it was discovered that the service and supply pipes had been connected with an India-rubber tube, as the bartender alleged, by Crotty himself. Crotty was yesterday arraigned before Justice Murray, at the Yorkville Police Court, to answer a charge of stealing gas. Crotty testified that he had not been in the store since he went into bankruptcy, and denied all knowledge of the theft. The witness who told the company's employe that Crotty was the person who made the connection alleged, was called to the stand, but was unable to identify the prisoner. Crotty's counsel, Mr. Nesbitt, thereupon moved for the dismissal of his client, a request which the court refused. The prisoner was held for trial in $500 bail, notwithstanding his counsel's threats to procure a writ of certiorari in his favor.

POLICE MATTERS.

PROPOSED SALE OF THE POLICE BOAT "SENECA"—DISMISSALS AND APPOINTMENTS—DELINQUENT INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, Commissioner Duryee offered a resolution recommending that in consequence of the small service rendered by the police steam-boat "Seneca," and the great exposure attendant upon running her, that she be sold and two steam-launches substituted in her place. The matter was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Sergt. Patrick Dowdican, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was dismissed the department for having left his post while in command of the Station-house, and remained absent for over two hours. The complaint against Patrolman Fox of the same precinct, who left his post at the command of the Sergeant, and was placed in charge of the Station-house during the absence of the latter, was dismissed. Commissioner Voorhis, although voting to dismiss the complaint, remarked that violation of the rules of the department even by the orders of a superior officer should not at all times be held excusable. Commissioner Duryee differed with Mr. Voorhis, and contended that an inferior should obey, no matter what orders are given him by his superior officer, and the latter should be held responsible. Commissioner Disbecker agreed with the views of Mr. Duryee, and President Matsell suggested that the reasons for the dismissal of the complaint against Patrolman Fox should be promulgated to the force. Sergt. Buckley and Roundsman Byrnes, of the Fourteenth Precinct, were fined ten days' pay each for coming in from patrol two hours before their tours of duty expired. Patrolmen Brady and Fitzpatrick, of the Thirteenth Precinct, who were found in a lager-beer saloon when they should have been on post, were fined ten days each.

An application to have a patrolman who speaks Italian detailed for duty as interpreter at the Tombs Police Court was referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline.

Mr. H. F. Spaulding, of Kingsbridge, sent to the board a check for $60, to be distributed among six officers of the Thirty-fifth Precinct, for their courteous behavior while on duty at the wedding of his daughter. The board refused to allow the officers to receive the money, and the check was returned to Mr. Spaulding.

The matter of giving the contract for getting up of polling-places for election day was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Orders were issued summoning a number of Inspectors of Election who were absent from their post on the first day of registration, to appear before the board and show cause why they should not be removed.

Patrolman Leonard, of the Twenty-second Precinct, suspended from duty by Capt. Killalea, who reported the officer as being of unsound mind, and who was reported by the Board of Examining Surgeons as being perfectly sane, was transferred to the Twentieth Precinct. Officer Leonard has preferred charges, said to be of a serious nature, against Capt. Killalea, and these charges are being investigated by the board.

John B. Blake was appointed patrolman, on motion of Commissioner Duryee.

A communication was received from John Crouch, of the Marine Court, requesting that the Property Clerk be instructed to deliver up certain property supposed to belong to a prisoner, Albert Garrett, against whom a judgment had been found in that court. The Property Clerk had hitherto declined to deliver the articles in question, until he was satisfied of its legality. On motion, the matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel for an opinion. The board then adjourned.

ARREST OF NOTED SHOP-LIFTERS.

Yesterday afternoon, Roundsman Thompson, of the Nineteenth Sub-precinct, while passing down Fourth avenue in citizen's clothes, noticed three noted shop-lifters and pick-pockets, named Mary Ann Taylor, Lizzie Smith, and John Wilson, lounging about the entrance to the church at Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, during the funeral of Rev. Thomas M. Eddy. After leaving the church the trio walked down Twenty-fourth street and entered a lager beer saloon near Third avenue, where they remained about fifteen minutes. They then went to Third avenue, and got on board a Lexington avenue car. The officer got on the same car, and observed them preparing to pick the pocket of one of the passengers. He then placed them under arrest When the car arrived at Thirty-seventh street Wilson attempted to get out, but was prevented by the officer. A scuffle which created considerable excitement among the passengers ensued, but Wilson was finally overpowered, and Roundsman Thompson took him off the car and gave him in charge of a policeman on post. During the confusion and excitement, the female prisoners, taking advantage of the Roundsman's dilemma, left the car by the front platform and hurried off down Thirty-eighth street toward Third avenue. Leaving Wilson in charge of the patrolman, Thompson pursued the women and overtook them as they were in the act of hailing a Fifth avenue car. The three prisoners were brought to the Central Office, and on being searched a number of pairs of new kid gloves were found on the persons of the women, who gave their names as Belle Philips and Sarah Williams. The accused, whose portraits already adorn the rogue's gallery at Police Head-quarters, were locked up and will be taken to court to-day. The women are two of the cleverest shop-lifters in the City.

AN ATROCIOUS HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

James O'Brien was placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday charged with highway robbery. The complainant, a widow lady named Mrs. Sallie Duncan Elliott, residing at Morristown, N. J., testified that while she was walking on Forty-seventh street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, on the 12th of August, the prisoner approached her from behind, and attempted to snatch her pocket-book, but did not succeed. He then placed himself in front of her, seized her, and pushed her violently against an area railing, and by brutally twisting the lady's arm possessed himself of her pocket-book, containing $20 in currency, a gold pencil, and a gold watch-key. Her assailant then ran off, and the prisoner who was subsequently arrested was positively identified by the lady as the man who had assaulted and robbed her. Mrs. Elliott was terribly shaken by the assault, and suffered for six weeks from the injury to her arm. After an able summing-up argument by District Attorney Rollins, and a charge of much clearness by Recorder Hackett, the jury found the prisoner guilty, and in the absence of counsel he was remanded for sentence.

ATTEMPT TO RESTRAIN AN ACTRESS.

A motion was argued before Judge Robinson, in Common Pleas, Chambers, yesterday, for an order restraining Marie Wolf, an actress, from performing at one of the New-York theatres. It appeared, in favor of the application, that Miss Wolf, on the 15th of April last, entered into an engagement with the Concordia Society, of Baltimore, to act in Baltimore or elsewhere in the United States. Before entering on the performance of this contract, she entered into a contract to marry, announced her intention to break her contract with the society, and soon thereafter, was announced to appear in this City under a third contract—a theatrical one. To restrain her from the performance of this last contract was the object of the present motion. It is claimed on her behalf, among other things, that the contract had interpolations inserted in it, varying the terms, after she had executed it, and that it had been waived by the parties complaining, they having engaged and announced another actress in her place. The matter was argued at length by Mr. J. B. Root for the motion, and Mr. Henry Wehle opposed, after which Judge Robinson sent the case to a reference to ascertain if the society had authorized the advertisement of a notice of a lady to take the place of defendant.

MATRIMONY PREFERRED TO IMPRISONMENT.

Frans Pospichels, proprietor of a hotel in Barclay street, was brought before the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, charged with having committed a felonious assault on the person of a young girl named Hannah Anderson, who had been employed by him. The case had been once tried in the Court of General Sessions, resulted in a disagreement of the jury, and was then transferred to the Court of Oyer and Terminer. When the case was called on for trial yesterday, the defendant expressed his willingness to marry his victim rather than take the chances of going to prison for a term of years. The Court assenting to this, and the complainant evincing no objection, the parties went before the Mayor, and returning to court with a certificate of marriage, Judge Brady discharged the accused with an appropriate lecture on what had been his past, and what should be his future conduct toward the complainant in the case, and man and wife thereupon left the court in company.

AN INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF THE LATE G. B. LAMAR.

The deceased Gasaway B. Lamar, late of this City, whose death a few days since was noticed in THE TIMES, was one of the survivors from the wreck of the ill-fated steamer Pulaski, which sank off the coast of North Carolina June, 1838. On the night of the wreck he managed to get his wife and eight of his children into one of the steamer's boats, with the intention of following in company with his son, afterward Col. C. A. L. Lamar, when a wave swept the boat and its precious freight out of their reach. The father and son succeeded, after almost incredible hardships, in reaching the shore in safety, but the mother and her eight little ones were never afterward heard of.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Board of Education propose to rigidly enforce the Compulsory Education law after the 1st of January next.

Two hundred and twenty-one criminals are at present awaiting trial in the Tombs. Eight of the number are charged with murder.

Mayor Havemeyer's new charges against Mr. John Kelly have not yet been completed, nor is it likely that they will be ready before Monday.

The Fire Department report eighty-nine fires for the month of September, involving a loss of $66,750, on which there was insurance of $364,900.

Samuel Surbrug was committed for trial at the Tombs yesterday for stealing $40 worth of cigars from Henry Stiassy, of No. 120 Water street.

The body of Frank Williams, a boatman, who fell overboard at the foot of Franklin street on Friday night and was drowned, was recovered yesterday.

Jacob Sharrick was fully committed for trial at the Tombs yesterday for breaking into the premises of James Parsons, boot-maker, No. 49 Warren street, and stealing $30 worth of boots.

Morris McGonigle, of No. 135 Baxter street, a laborer, and Henry Fordham, aged six years, both injured by Texan steers on last Sunday evening, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday.

Charles Barton, of No. 247 West Houston street, was held for trial at the Tombs yesterday for embezzling $119 from his employers, David A. Young & Co., of No. 20 Worth street.

A solemn requiem mass was celebrated in St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church yesterday morning for the repose of those who fell in the defense of Rome against the invasion of the Italian forces in September, 1870.

Rev. M. A. Conyngham, late of Killenaule, in the County Tipperary, Ireland, died at the residence of his brother, Major D. P. Conyngham, in this City, on Friday morning last. Deceased was in his thirtieth year.

Right Rev. Alexander Gregg, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Texas, and Rev. Henry Sansom, Rector of Christ Church, Vicksburg, will preach the anniversary sermon at St. Luke's Free Episcopal Church, Jersey City Heights, on Sunday next.

The preliminary arrangements of the New-York University for the Intercollegiate Convention which is to take place on the 8th of January were completed yesterday by the appointment of J. E. Tomlinson, of '75, as orator, and Alvord and Thompson, of '76, as essay writers.

Bernard Goetz was brought up for trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, charged with the crime of arson, in having, as alleged, set fire to his dwelling, No. 253 Stanton street, in this City, on the 18th of August last, with intent to defraud the Rutgers Fire Insurance Company. The trial of the case was adjourned to Monday next, to which time the court also adjourned.

An adjourned meeting of the new Police Justices was held yesterday, at the office of the Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions, at the Tombs. The full board was present, and passed a resolution appointing Justices Kilbreth, Flammer, Wandell, and Otterbourg a committee to prepare the annual December report required by law. No other business of importance was transacted. The next regular meeting will be held on the last Tuesday of the month.

The suit of Frederick H. Greer against William M. Tweed, Jr., was yesterday called in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Joseph F. Daly, and dismissed, for want of prosecution by the plaintiff. The suit, the particulars of which have already appeared in THE TIMES, was based on a very peculiar contract to subscribe to a book, entitled "Men of Mark," in which the subscribers inadvertently bound themselves to pay enormous fines for delay in sending in their pictures to the publisher.

In the long litigated case of J. B. Alexander against Eliza H. Alexander for limited divorce, a motion was argued yesterday in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Barrett, for an order directing Ex-Judge Mitchell, the Referee, to make a return of the testimony in the case without his opinion thereon. The object of the motion was stated to be to bring testimony before the court in order to punish the plaintiff for contempt in having taken the children of the parties out of the jurisdiction of the court in violation of its order. Decision was reserved.

BROOKLYN.

On Saturday, Oct. 17, the last concert for the season will be given at Prospect Park.

A new steam launch is being built at the navy-yard under the supervision of Admiral Rowan.

About five weeks from the present day the engineers in charge of the work say that the Brooklyn tower of the East River Bridge will be completed.

Coroner Whitehill was notified yesterday to hold an inquest on James' Dicks, who committed suicide at No. 24 Mauger street by taking Paris green. Dicks was a confirmed drunkard.

In the matter of the injunction obtained by the Atlantic Dock Company restraining offal contractor Swift from using their docks, Judge Pratt yesterday filed a decision continuing the injunction.

The jury in the case of Officer Burns, of the Tenth Precinct, who has been on trial for the past two days, on an indictment charging him with assaulting a woman named Margaret McGuire, disagreed at a late hour last night, and were discharged.

Adam Franks, a laborer, employed at the Johnson avenue slaughter-houses, was before Justice Eames yesterday on a charge of stealing $300 worth of fat. Franks denied the charge, but was required to give bail to appear for examination.

The examination into the cases of Michael Caromento, San Felipo, and Mendaila, charged with being implicated in the Torrino murder, was to have taken place yesterday but was adjourned for one week in consequence of a death in the family of Justice Morse.

Heretofore it has been the custom to bury five or six hundred paupers in one large pit in Potter's Field. In future graves will be made large enough to hold four coffins, and over the graves will be placed boards bearing in plain black letters the names of those interred beneath.

The Fifth Brigade, Second Division, Gen. Dakin, paraded for inspection in Prospect Park Parade Ground, yesterday. The men presented a fine appearance, and were complimented for the precision with which they executed the different military evolutions by Brigade Inspector Col. J. R. Denslow.

NEW-JERSEY.

A six-oared gig race between the Oneida and the Bayonne Boat Clubs will be contested on the Kill Von Kull to-day.

At the meeting of the Jersey City Board of Finance held Thursday night, City Controller Carman reported receipts during the preceeding week at $19,188 12.

A day nursery, in which mothers who are obliged to work for a living may leave their children for care during their absence, is soon to be opened in Jersey City.

Owing to a collision between trains at Stockport, on the Delaware Division of the Erie Road, the Cincinnati express train did not reach Jersey City yesterday until twelve hours after time.

Edward Keely, who is charged with the killing of Dominick Flynn, in Newark, on the night of Sept. 28, by pushing him off the stoop of a saloon on Union street, Newark, pleaded not guilty to a charge of manslaughter, in the Essex County Court, yesterday, and was remanded for trial on the 16th inst.

A SILVER FIRM PLUNDERED.

During the past six months the silver manufacturing firm of R. D. Beiderhase & Co., Nos. 7 and 9 Bond street, have missed large quantities of silver dust, amounting in value to about $6,000. Yesterday evening Capt. Byrnes and Detectives Slavin and Henderson, of the Fifteenth Precinct, arrested Alexander Pesant, one of the workmen, residing in Hoboken, and in his possession found $21 worth of stolen silver dust. Pesant, on being locked up, made a full confession of the robbery, and said he had sold his plunder for half its value to Hirsch Wandell, keeper of a small silversmith's place at No. 42 Bowery. Wardell was arrested by Capt. Byrnes for receiving stolen goods, and was locked up in the Mercer Street Station. Both the prisoners will be taken to court to-day.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, Alexander Anderson, indicted for breaking into the premises of Frederick Leschhorn, No. 251 East Forty-eighth street, on the 27th of September, and stealing therefrom property valued at $100, pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for seven years....An audacious young ruffian, named John Burns, of No. 175 Elm street, was placed on trial, charged with larceny from the person. It appeared that on the afternoon of the 19th of September, as Mrs. Adeline Shook was walking with a Miss Morrissey, on Broadway, near Twenty-second street, the prisoner snatched her pocket-book, containing $20, and ran off. Mrs. Shook raised an alarm, and Burns was arrested by Officer Wilson, to whom he acknowledged his guilt. The pocket-book was subsequently found where it had been thrown by the prisoner in his flight. The accused while awaiting trial in the Tombs wrote Mrs. Shook a letter admitting his guilt and imploring clemency. Mrs. Shook and Miss Morrissey positively identified Burns as the thief, but in the face of an overwhelming accumulation of evidence the prisoner persisted in denying his guilt and demanding a trial. The jury immediately found the impudent young scoundrel guilty, and the Recorder, after a severe reprimand, sentenced him to the maximum punishment—five years in State Prison....Alonzo Struck pleaded guilty to an attempt at petit larceny from the person, and was sent to the Penitentiary for eighteen months....A lad named James Hickey pleaded guilty to a similar offense, and was sent to the House of Refuge.... Eugene Fox pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and was remanded for sentence....Daniel McNamee pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....Giovanni Marino, an Italian, pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

BASE BALL.

ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY FOR THE MUTUALS.

Between four and five thousand persons witnessed the tenth and last championship game between the Boston Red Stockings and the Mutuals, played on the Union Grounds yesterday. The ground, after the recent rain, was in a sloppy condition, which will account for a great many of the errors committed by players on both sides during the game. Play was called at 3:25 P. M. by Mr. Clapp, of the Athletics, with the Red Stockings at the bat. Neither side scored in the first inning. In the second inning, with two hands out, and after giving Wright and Schafer each an easy chance to retire the third, the Mutuals made two runs on a terrific drive by Remsen clean over Harry Wright's head, for three bases. This proved a winning lead, the Mutuals keeping it throughout the rest of the game, as the score shows. Schafer at third base seems to be the only weak point in the Bostons play, as nearly all of the runs scored by the Mutuals in yesterday's game were made on errors of that player. Nor did George Wright do much better at short stop, as he let in two runs on a badly-thrown ball to Schafer, and failed to hold an easy-thrown ball from White, which would have retired a runner. The playing of the rest of the team was almost perfect. For the Mutuals, Hatfield and Start played their positions fairly well, and Nelson was all that could be desired at second base. Burdock at third never played better than he did in yesterday's game; but his batting, for some unaccountable reason, was unusually weak for so hard a hitter. Mr. Clapp proved a very satisfactory umpire. In the pools before the games the Mutuals had the call at slight odds. Appended is the score:

BOSTON.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
G. Wright, s. s.	0	3	3	1	Bigham, c.	0	0	3	0
Barnes, 2d b.	1	1	3	1	Allison, r. f.	1	0	1	0
Spalding, p.	1	2	2	1	Start, 1st b.	1	2	14	0
White, c.	0	1	5	0	Carey, s. s.	0	0	0	3
McVey, r. f.	0	0	1	0	Hatfield, l. f.	1	1	3	0
Leonard, l. f.	0	0	6	0	Nelson, 2d b.	1	0	0	5
H. Wright, c. f.	0	1	1	0	Burdock, 3d b.	0	1	3	5
O'Rorke, 1st b.	1	1	8	0	Remsen, c. f.	0	1	3	1
Schafer, 3d b.	0	0	0	1	Matthews, p.	0	0	0	1
Total	3	9	27	6	Total	4	5	27	15

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0—3
Mutual	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—4

Runs Earned—Boston, 1; Mutual, 0.
First Base by Errors of Opponents—Boston, 4; Mutual, 4.
Time of Game—Two hours.
Umpire—Mr. John Clapp, of the Athletic Club.
Wides pitched by Spalding, 8; by Matthews, 23.
Fielding Errors—9 each.

The Boston and Atlantic Clubs play on the Union Grounds to-day, when a very close game may be expected.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Major O. B. Cocks, of the British Navy, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Assistant Bishop William Pinckney, of Maryland, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Roswell Hart, of Rochester, and H. A. Richmond, of Buffalo, are at the Gilsey House.

Capt. J. H. Selwyn, of the British Navy; Major G. G. Huntt, and Major George Gibson, United States Army, are at the Brevoort House.

Chief Judge Sanford E. Church, of the Court of Appeals, and State Senator William Johnson, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy; Senator Reuben S. Fenton, of Jamestown, N. Y.; Prof. Spencer F. Baird, of Washington; Lieut. Col. Dowling, of the British Army, and Hon. Harvey G. Eastman, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

WESTON'S FAILURE.

Weston did not resume his walk yesterday morning until ten o'clock, having retired on Thursday evening in very bad condition from the effects of blood blisters on his feet. His physician, Dr. Robert Taylor, who has been in attendance upon him since he commenced walking, recommended that he should not take the track before the hour named. After a short time he appeared to be in excellent condition for the walk, and accomplished several miles in good time. At 1 o'clock he rested for a few minutes for refreshments, and returned to his work with fresh vigor and remained upon the track until 5 o'clock, when he again rested for a short time. In the evening the Hippodrome was visited by a large number of persons, and Weston completed his miles in twelve and thirteen minutes up to 10 o'clock, when he had walked 286 miles. From the time he started in the morning up to that hour he walked thirty-eight miles. He proposed to walk until 3 o'clock this morning, and hopes to accomplish seventy-five miles to-day, so as to bring his score up to 375 miles.

ZETA PSI.

On the 14th inst. the twenty-ninth annual convention of the Zeta Psi Fraternity will meet with the Delta Chapter, Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J. Delegates are to be present from each of the twenty-one chapters, and important business is to be transacted.

[Advertisement.]

THOSE WHO UNDERSTAND always buy their hats at the popular KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, thereby securing the handsomest fabrics manufactured in the world. This is an indisputable fact.

[Advertisement.]

Drowning faculties of mind and body, Catarrh is the enemy. WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR drives out the invader. PAIN PAINT is the great pain destroyer.

NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 9.—Flour dull; Double Extra, $4 75; Treble Extra, $5@$5 70; Choice, $6@$6 50; Family, $7. Corn scarce; none in first hands; advanced to $1 05 for White. Oats dull at 63c.@65c. Bran in light supply and dull at $1 20. Hay dull and scarce; choice, $26 50. Pork held at $23; no sales. Dry-salted Meats nominal. Bacon—No demand; held, Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib, 15c.; Clear Sides, 15¼c. Hams dull and lower at 13c.@13½c. Lard quiet; Tierce, 15¾c.; Keg, 16½c. Sugar—Nothing done; stock, 143 hhds. Molasses—Nothing doing. Whisky lower, on account of Western advices; Louisiana, $1 04@$1 06; Western, $1 04@$1 09. Coffee quiet; Ordinary to Prime, 16c.@20c. Corn Meal in better demand at $4 30. Gold, 109⅝. Exchange, New York sight, par. Sterling, $5 32.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 9.—Cattle very dull. Receipts, 2,000. Sales generally at reduced figures, closing dull and weak; Stockers, $3 25@$3 75; Texan Steers, $2 60@$2 62½; no quotations of better grades. Shipments, 1,800. Live Hogs active and firm; sales choice to extra at $6 50@$6 75; inferior, $4 70@$5 15; common to fair, $6 10; good to choice, $6 25@$6 50. Receipts, 8,000; shipments, 9,500. Sheep dull and declined 10c.@15c. Sales at $3@$4 30. Receipts, 1,200.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Cleopatra, for Savannah.—Mrs. H. J. Dickerson, Mrs. H. M. Branch, E. Brainard, Jr., Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Bain, L. B. Harrison, F. H. Disbrow, M. Day, Capt. E. A. Armstrong, and seven seamen of British brig Etna.

In steam-ship Canada, for London.—S. R. Crumbaugh, Miss H. L. Miller, Mrs. Mary Ludwig, C. S. Bailey, Master Ludwig, Mr. and Mrs. H. Joel.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship California, from Glasgow.—Rev. Charles M. Giffen, John Paton, lady, and family, Miss Aba Cleveland, Alexander Black, George Goble, George W. Goble, Mrs. N. M. Fredericks, F. S. Fredericks, Miss Kate Weaver, J. L. Davis and lady, Gideon N. Powell, Harold Bateman, Miss Catharine Thornton, Samuel Dempster, James Gilmour, John Greives and lady, Rev. Isaac Gold, Miss Wiseman, Mrs. John Rannie, Robert Hardie, James Walker, S. Balfour, Reuben Law, John Robertson and lady, R. K. Boyle and lady, Jaffrey Boyle, Miss Hannah Boyle, Daniel Dow, John Davidson, Robert Tullis, lady, and family, August Herman, James Davie, M. M. Patterson, Samuel S. Jefferson, Capt. Perry, Mr. Hutton.

In steam-ship Hermann, from Bremen.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Jenckes, Jr., George F. Jenckes, Hugo Funke, Edwin F. G. Rogers, Mrs. M. T. Kimball, Master Willie Linder, Mr. and Mrs. Karl Ophuls and children, Mr. and Mrs. Karl Fehmer, Miss Mary E. Crane, C. De-Ryschkan, Mrs. T. F. Baldwin and children, M. Brunswick, Berthold Welte, Henrich Fallmann, Gustav Oberholzer, Miss Lina Hampe, Mr. and Mrs. G. Levy and children, Henry Livingston, Mrs. A. Henrichs and child, Fr. Kropff, Miss Philippine Westrich, Mrs. Marie Luta, L. Ots.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:06 | Sun sets.....5:28 | Moon rises...6:05

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..7:29 | Gov. Island..8:18 | Hell Gate...9:40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, Oct. 9.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Canada, (Br.,) Sumner, London, F. W. J. Hurst; Ethiopia, (Br.,) Crig, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Annie, Steen, Wilmington, Del., and Chester, Pa., A. Abbott; Andes, (Br.,) Porter, Kingston and Savanilla, Pim, Forwood & Co.; Mediator, Martin, Fernandina and Port Royal, H. Gelpcke; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ship Ne Plus Ultra, Borden, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark Alliance, (Norw.,) Hutchinson, Norfolk, Va., Tetens & Bockmann.

Brigs Herman, Patterson, Bridgetown, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Harry and Aubrey, (Br.,) Briggs, Bridgetown, Bar., Dwight & Platt; Pearl, Briggs Port Spain, Trin., D. Trowbridge & Co.

Schrs. Sarah F. Bird, Hall, Pensacola, Fla., S. C. Loud & Co.; Speculator (Br.,) Juergensen, San Blas, Mexico, L. Schepp.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship California, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow Sept. 26 and Moville 27th, with mdse. and 267 passengers to Henderson Bros. Oct. 5, lat. 44 43, lon. 52 02, passed ship Oasis, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) bound W.; 8th, lat. 40 47, lon. 67 49, a Guion steam-ship, bound E.; same date, lat. 40 44, lon. 69 20, steamship Abyssinia, hence for Liverpool; same date, &c., steam-ship State of Pennsylvania, do. for Glasgow.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston Oct. 6, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Ashland, Whitehurst, Charleston Oct. 6, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Isabella, (Ital.,) Solaris, Santos Aug. 20, via Rio Janeiro Sept. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Baumann & Co.—vessel to Slocovich & Co. Oct. 8, lat. 38, no lon., saw a vessel of about 150 tons, bottom up, and without keel.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Chapin, Savannah Oct. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Vindicator, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Henry, (Ger.,) Wessels, Bremen 33 ds., with mdse. to Henry H. Koop & Co. Had variable weather.

Bark Mustang, (Norw.,) Berkeland, from Bristol, which arr. Sept. 27 and anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders, was towed up to the City this morning (9th.)

Bark Courier, (Ger.,) Clans, Bremen 56 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Orion, (Swed.,) Banok, Newcastle, 64 ds., with coal to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Alfarin, (Norw.,) Tjersen, Limerick 42 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Rosa Boettcher, (Ger.,) Peters, Dublin 52 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Brig Nuova Achille, (Ital.,) Farrari, Cette 65 ds., with wine to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Madawaski, (of Boston,) Smith, from Bremen, which arr. 8th and anchored at Sandy Hook for orders, towed up to the City this forenoon.

Schr. Matilda M., (of Parsboro, N. S.,) Merriem, Windsor, N. S., 5 ds., with 230 tons plaster, to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. L. B. Sargent, Sargent, St. Johns, N. B., 6 ds., with lumber to Goram Boards.

Schr. Lake, Rodgers, Warren, R. I.

Schr. J. Goodspeed, Babcock, Warren, R. I.

Schr. H. S. Collins, Tribble, Hartford.

Schr. Peter Ritter, Arnold, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Ocean Belle, Mills, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster, for Richmond, Va.

Schr. Ida Bella, Owens, Pembroke, with lumber, for Port Morris.

Schr. Alnomak, Flye, Rockland with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. John F. Chandler, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Pettis, Windsor, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster to Wotherspoon Bros.

Schr. Excelsior, Blydenburg, Providence.

Schr. M. P. King, Jarvest, Providence.

Schr. Elizabeth, Parker, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. M. Bayles, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah Purvis, Lisle, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. G. Whilden, Nichols, Providence.

Schr. Lucian, Ball, Providence.

Schr. John Randolph, Robins, New-Bedford.

Schr. Trimmer, Hyde, Bridgeport.

Schr. Garland, Lindsley, Bridgeport.

Schr. C. St. John, Parsons, Bridgeport.

Schr. M. F. Webb, Garlick, Pawtucket.

Schr. E. H. Williams, Russell, Pawtucket.

Schr. Horizon, Leet, Pawtucket, for Rondout.

Schr. Belle, Taylor, Dennis.

Schr. Julia Ann, Smith, Stoneybrook.

Schr. Laura Robinson, Robinson, Salem.

SAILED.—Steam-ship Andes, from Kingston, Jamaica; ships Edward Percy and Gitana, for Liverpool; barks Aster and Orono, for Rotterdam; Veritas, for Havana; Saga, for Bremen; St. Olaf, and Alert, for Lisbon; A. J. Pope, for Queenstown; Agli, for Bermuda; brigs Max, for Montevideo; Favorite, for Demerara; Hattie Eaton, for Port Spain; Chas. A. Hoard, for St. John's, P. R.; Daniel Trowbridge, for Barbados; Excelsior and Mattie B. Russell, for Bermuda; schr. Mott Bedell, for Kingston, Jamaica.

BELOW.—Ship David Crockett, Anderson, from Liverpool Sept. 12, with mdse. to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

WIND—Sunset, light W.; clear.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 9.—Arr. steamers Wm. Lawrence, from Boston; Wm. Kennedy, from Providence; Octorara and Wm. Woodward, from New-York, and Wm. Whilldin, from Philadelphia; schrs. S. C. Tryon, George S. Tarbell, and Ada J. Simonton, from Boston.

Below, steamer Nurnberg, from Bremen.

Cld. steamers D. J. Foley, for Wilmington, N. C.; Blackstone, for Providence; Martha Stevens, for New-York; Richard Willing, for Philadelphia; ship Andrew Jackson, for Charleston; barks Pallas, Cork, for orders; Surprise, for Rio Janeiro, Mary Killain, for St. Mary's, Ga.; brig Waverly, for New-Orleans; schrs. W. G. Dearborn, for Boston; John K. Shaw, for Hoboken; Mattie B. Eulon, for Bridgeport, and Oliver Schofield, for New-Haven.

Sld. brigs Industry, for Bristol, and Agnes Barton, for Cardenas.

BOSTON, Oct. 9.—Arr. steamer George Appold, Loveland, from Baltimore.

Sld. barks Sarah, Captain Dan, Edward May, Samuel B. Hale, Attila, and Florri M. Hulbert.

Arr. 9th, steamer Nereus, Bearse, from New-York.

Cld. steamer John S. Hopkins, Hallett, for Baltimore; barks Agelia, (Br.,) Fleming, for East London, (South Africa;) Unione, (Ital.,) Caffero, for the Mediterranean, via Philadelphia; schrs. Sarah Elwell, Galvin, for Cayenne; Cupid, (Liberian,) Kelly, for Hayti; Stampede, Dow, for Charleston; Ann Dole, Bunce, for Port Royal, S. C.; Clarabel, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, via Saco; L. S. Barnes, Sturges, for Amboy, via New-York.

Sld. barks Agelia, Linda Stewart, Enrice, Dandola, and Hoffnung; barkentine Trio; brig Welund.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 9.—Arr. steamers Champion, from New-York, and Flag, from Boston.

Sld. schr. Lucy D., for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Oct. 9.—Arr. bark Palo Alto, from Richmond, for Rio; brigs Becker, from Portsmouth, for Barbados; Leonard Myers, from Richmond, for Brazil; J. Bulkmore, from Norfolk, for Barbados; schrs. Brightman, from Norfolk, for Demerara; Julia A. Berkley from Richmond, for New-York.

Passed in, for Baltimore, steamer Braunschweig, from Bremen.

GALVESTON, Tex., Oct. 9.—Arr. bark Sabine, from New-York; brigs Brocklesby and Anna, from Rio; schr. Nellie Crowell, from Baltimore.

NEW-CASTLE, Del., Oct. 9.—Passed up, steamer Mary, from Providence; light-house steamer Violet, with the Cross Ledge light-ship in tow; steamers Saxon and Perkiomen, from Boston; bark Maria Rose, (Ger.,) from London; brig Felix Acaso, (Port.,) from Lisbon; schrs. J. H. Wainwright, from Providence; also, three deep-laden schrs., unknown.

Passed down, bark F. Beck, (Ger.,) for Bremen; bark Horatio, for Genoa; schrs. Jacob J. Houseman, for Norfolk; Crissie Wright, for Savannah; Edith B. Everman, for Boston.

The schr. Fred Smith, for Boston, is at anchor.

Noon—Passed up, an Ital. bark, probably the Prospero Padre, from Liverpool; a dismasted schr. in tow, with fore and main topmast gone; schr. Amelia, Hearn, from Norfolk.

Passed down, schrs. John M. Broomhall for Providence; S. B. Wheeler, Horace Moody, C. B. Wood, Sallie M. Steelman, Georgie Clark, Mair and Cranmer, J. P. Wyman, all for Boston; Flavilla, for Wellfleet; Cordelia Newkirk, for Providence; Mary A. Ivans, for Norfolk; Martha Ivans, for Lynn and St. John, N. B.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 9.—Arr. ship Trafalgar, from Liverpool, in ballast. The steam-ship Ohio, for Liverpool, passed out this evening.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 9.—Cld. steamers Cortes, for New-York; Juniata, for Philadelphia.

Arr. at the Passes, ship Itaska, from Antwerp.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Oct. 6.—Sld. steamer Weybosset, Capt. Chester, for Fernandina.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 9.—Arr. bark Alamo, Bruderhausen, from Bremerhaven; steam-ship Leo, from New-York; schrs. Hartstene, McNairn, from Havre; Nancy Smith, Boyd, from Montevideo.

Cld. brig Victoria, Cora, for Palma Majorca; schrs. Ida Richardson, for Baltimore; Benjamin Gartridge, for Philadelphia.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Oct. 8.—Arr. schr. Ellen Perkins, Gloucester, for New-York.

Sld. schr. Clara W. Elwell.

Wind—N. W., fresh; cloudy.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Sld. for the United States: Autocrat, Silver Cloud, Jacob, Friedlander, Austruther, and Dorchester.

Arr. out on the 7th inst.: Amykos, Argonaut, and Albatross.

Arr. out on the 8th: Mizpah, Jenny Queirolo, and Severo.

Arr. out on the 9th inst.: Sladoda, Palawan, and Slaboda.

Also arr. out: Tubal Cain and Nicol Angelo.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 9.—The Cunard steam-ship Algeria, Capt. Le Messurier, from New-York Sept. 30, for Liverpool, arr. here at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The Cunard steam-ship Hecla, from Boston, arr. today and sld. for Liverpool.

ANTWERP, Oct. 9.—The steam-ship Vaderland, Capt. Jackson, from Philadelphia Sept. 24, has arr. here.

IT PAYS TO BUY THE BEST.

Our Stock of Clothing for Men and Boys is entirely new and unequaled in Quality, Variety, and Style, every Garment being made for City Retail Trade, while the Prices are fixed extremely low.

These facts are specially important to consumers at the present time, when large quantities of inferior garments, the refuse of wholesale stocks, are being pressed upon the retail trade at prices equal to what we ask for our superior goods.

DEVLIN & CO.

BROADWAY AND GRAND ST. | BROADWAY AND WARREN ST.

We have no other stores in New-York.

LANDAUS

WITH AND WITHOUT GLASS FRONTS.

BROUGHAMS,

SINGLE AND PAIR-HORSE, FINISHED IN DARK SHADES OF BLUE, BROWN, GREEN, AND MAROON, FRENCH MOROCCOS,

exclusively of our own manufacture, and unequaled in STYLE AND QUALITY.

BREWSTER & CO., of Broome St.,
Factory, Broadway and 47th St.
DOWN-TOWN WAREROOMS, 5TH AV. AND 14TH ST.

BROOKS BROTHERS,

BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND ST.

Ready-Made and Custom

CLOTHING.

New Fall Styles, Fancy Checks, English and French Suitings, &c.

ALSO

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

FORTY-FOUR

DIFFERENT STYLES OF AUTUMN SUITS.

VERY STYLISH.

READY-MADE OR TO ORDER, RANGING IN PRICE FROM

$16 TO $43 50.

AUTUMN OVERCOATS,

$10, $12, $14, $18, $20, $22, and $25.

READY-MADE OR TO ORDER. FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

JESSUP & COMPANY,

NO. 256 BROADWAY. Opposite CITY HALL.

N. B.—WE HAVE NO OLD STOCK.

CAUTION

To all parties about to purchase licenses for the manufacture of butter from beef suet.

To all whom it may concern: Take notice, that the United States Dairy Company is the sole owner of the right to manufacture butter and oleomargarine, with their several products, under letters patent issued by the United States, and they hereby forbid all parties *manufacturing or selling* artificial butter or products covered by their patent. Parties infringing will be forthwith prosecuted. Communications must be addressed to the company, Room No. 82, No. 71 Broadway, New-York City.

HENRY A. MOTT, President.
SIDNEY WHITTEMORE, Secretary.
New-York Post Office Box No. 2,915.

Havemeyer Bros. & Co

SUGAR REFINERS,

No. 89 Wall st., NEW-YORK,

Fill orders for all grades of Coffee Sugars, also for Granulated and Powdered Sugars, and for Syrups, promptly, and at market rates, upon the day they are received. Our goods are equal in quality to any manufactured.

LACE CURTAINS, &c., AT LESS THAN THE gold cost of importation, from peremptory sale of Paton & Co. Largest assortment in the City, from $2 50 per pair, to finest imported,

at

SHEPPARD KNAPP'S
Great Carpet and Upholstery Warerooms,
183 and 185 6th av., New-York, one door below 13th st.

COOK.—BY A VERY FINE, FIRST-CLASS COOK; has very best City references. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., third floor, back room.

Silver-Plated Ware

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Meriden Britannia Co.,

No. 550 Broadway, New-York.

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED BY THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Extract from Judges' Report.

"We consider the goods made by this company to be by far the best made in this country, and, we believe, in the world. They are faultless in construction and finish."

STERLING SILVER-WARE.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION SQUARE,

have now on exhibition the novelties for this season, prepared during the past Summer, at their Prince street works.

The collection contains new forms and styles of ornamentation in chasing, engraving, tinting, and finishing, and some articles not before made in silver.

The assortment of useful and fancy articles suitable for WEDDING PRESENTS is fresher in style and larger than ever before. Particular attention has been paid to arranging them in novel and attractive cases, the product of their own shops, thus insuring exclusiveness.

Their Forks, Spoons, and Table-ware are the richest in designs and finest in finish in this country, and are sold at the same prices per ounce as the ordinary trade patterns.

Complete outfits, put up in strong plate chests, always in stock.

Union Adams & Co.

NO. 637 BROADWAY,

Are now in Receipt of

The Very Latest

Novelties

IN

SEASONABLE NECKWEAR

AND

Fine Furnishing Goods.

A. Raymond & Co.,

CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS.,

CLOTHIERS.

OVERCOATS

FOR FALL.

STYLES NEAT, GOODS NEW,

AND

PRICES LOW.

THE REPUBLIC!

ADVERTISERS WISHING TO AVAIL OF THE LARGE MONDAY'S ISSUE WILL PLEASE SEND IN THEIR FAVORS EARLY AS POSSIBLE TO-DAY, AS ON LAST MONDAY SEVERAL COLUMNS WERE LEFT OVER FOR WANT OF SPACE.

OFFICE FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

SHEPARD, LeBOUTILLIER & CO.,

IMPORTERS,

NO. 10 MAIDEN LANE, NEW-YORK, HAVE OPENED, IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR WHOLESALE HOUSE, THE STORE NO. 865 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 17TH AND 18TH STS., WHERE THEY WILL OFFER, AT RETAIL, THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF RICH FANCY GOODS, CLOCKS, BRONZES, AND MUSICAL BOXES, AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

GOULET

CHAMPAGNE.

THE LEADING BRAND OF THE TIMES.

JOS. RIFFLARD'S SONS,
SOLE AGENTS,
No. 42 Vesey St.

FURNITURE.

BARGAINS.

Over $100,000 worth of furniture of every description selling off at cost or less, to close a retail business of over thirty years' standing.

G. L. KELTY & CO.,
No. 184 5th av., near 23d st.

AS A CONQUEROR OF RHEUMATISM, gout, and neuralgia, and cure for scrofula, all diseases arising from impurity of blood, the old and reliable Family Medicine, HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM stands unequalled, as proven by its innumerable great cures during the past twenty-six years.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.,

No. 144 Lexington av. Special attention to the diseases of middle-aged men. Book of thirty diseases mailed for 25 cents.